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Thursday, February 20, 1975
Phalguna 1, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday February 20, 1975/Phalguna 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rise in Fares of Konkan Steamer Passenger Service

*42. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the aggregate rise in fares of the Konkan Steamer Passenger Service ever since its nationalisation is about 120 per cent.;

(b) if so, whether there is a persistent demand from various organisations in the backward Konkan region for the reduction of fares; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). Since the Konkan passenger service was taken over in November, 1973 by the Moghul Line Ltd, on the understanding that the service will be operated on a 'no profit, no loss' basis, there has been an increase of about 120 per cent in the passenger fares. This has been caused mainly by the need to reduce the actual losses on the operation of this service. Even with the increased passenger fares the loss incurred on the service is not likely to be fully eliminated. A demand was made in November, 1974 by the Konkan Parishad for reduction of the passenger fares. In considering this demand all the relevant aspects of the matter will have to be kept in view.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I hope that the new Minister with a fresh mind will give a favourable reply. My first supplementary is whether it is true that Messrs. Chowgule Steamship Company Private Limited was operating the Konkan Passenger Service, for which it demanded 42 per cent increase in the steamer fares, whereas the Government appointed committee was willing to give only 20 per cent, and because of the unwillingness of the Government to concede the demand of Messrs. Chowgule Steamship Company Private Limited to increase the fares by 42 per cent, whether it is not on the basis of that they had to take over and hand over the service to the Mughal Lines? In this background, is the aggregate rise of 120 per cent in fares after nationalisation justified? In view of the consistent and persistent pressure of public opinion in the backward region of Konkan, will you be prepared to concede the demand of the public and reduce the fares?

SHRI H. M TRIVEDI: It is quite true that there is a time gap between the demand which was made by the Chowgules and the percentage of fare increase which has been since given. Chowgules asked for a fare increase of 42 per cent in July 1972. The services were taken over by the Mughal Lines in November, 1973, which means practically a year and a half thereafter,

during which the cost of operations had also gone up. At the time when the Mughal Lines took it over, they had also asked for an increase of 39 per cent, but the Government sanctioned only 31 per cent in November 1973. Since then, the hon. Member would be interested to know, the cost of fuel alone per day per ship has gone up very much. In May 1973 it was Rs. 3,462 per day; in November 1973 it went up to Rs. 5,497 per day; and in November 1974 it reached Rs. 8,183 per day per ship. A major reason for the increase in cost of operations is the increase in the cost of fuel. The other costs have also gone up, but the major increase is on account of the cost of fuel. Therefore, there is a certain period of time over which this has happened.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the original written reply the hon. Minister has referred to the principle of no-profit-no-loss. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not true that there is a faulty application of the principle of no-profit-no-loss because while calculating profits you have separated the losses on the passenger service from the profits that have been earned on the cargo service both in the case of Moghul Line as well as the Shipping Corporation. I know because I have been supplied with the figures in one of the replies. In view of this superficially you show the loss and as a result of that justify a 120 per cent rise in fare. Further, I would like to know, though there is an increase in the fuel prices, whether it is not true that in backward areas of Andaman and Nicobar because these areas happen to be backward areas you consider the welfare aspect of the steamer service and not the profit aspect and, therefore, you continue the steamer service to Andaman and Nicobar as a special case without rise in fares. Therefore, I would like to know whether the same principle, the welfare principle, will be extended to the Konkan Steamer Service particularly in view of the fact that there are no railways in the backward area of Konkan.

MR. SPEAKER: It is too long a question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The problem too is very long. Therefore, in conclusion, I would like to know, just as in the case of Andaman and Nicobar backward areas you have given precedence to the welfare aspect over the expenditure and profit aspect, in the case of the backward area of Konkan where there are no railways whether you would apply the same principle and reduce the exorbitant fares.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: In relation to any commercial shipping undertaking it is an accepted accounting principle that the accounts of each of the services maintained by the Corporation should be separately accounted for. To that extent it is quite true that the accounts of Moghul Line Limited in relation to the Konkan passenger service are separately maintained and the losses are computed on that service. The hon. Member would also be interested to know that in another major passenger service run by the Moghul Line Limited, namely, the Haj pilgrim traffic, there is also a loss. It is true that in cargo operations the Moghul Lines have up to 1973-74 been making profits but even these profits are likely to go down because in tramp operations the charter rates are now falling. We are, therefore, at a point of time where in fact we have to look at the total operations of Moghul Lines. Just to give an idea of the losses or the estimated losses which were incurred on the Konkan passenger service, the average profit of Moghul Lines, after adjusting the losses on these two passenger services, was only Rs. 90 lakhs in 1973-74 and this is likely to come down. On the Konkan passenger service in two successive passenger seasons from October-November to May each season, from October-November 1973 to May 1974, the estimated loss was Rs. 21 lakhs and from September 1974 to May 1975 the estimated loss is about Rs. 31 lakhs; the total loss is something like Rs. 52 lakhs. It is in this context that a fare rise of 60 per cent had to be sanctioned from? December 1973.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I made a very important point about the service to Andaman and Nicobar.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: It is quite true that the Shipping Corporation of India, which runs the Andaman and Nicobar service, also makes a loss on that particular service, but negotitions, in fact, are now going on, both for the purpose of rationalisation of the services so that losses would diminish and also for adjustment of fares both on passengers and on cargo, so that again the losses could be minimised.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I may tell the hon. Minister that if we do not get justice on the floor of the Lok Sabha, from the 14th March there will be a massive agitation started all along the coast of Konkan.

MR. SPEAKER: God help these agitations—they are everywhere.

SHRI R. P. SHENOY: May I know whether it is a fact that not a single steamer passenger service in the country is running at a profit at present? Since it is absolutely necessary to have coastal shipping, would Government consider giving more subsidies to enable the coastal shipping lines to continue?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: As a general proposition it is true that passenger services are not making profits. There are only two major passenger services in the country—the Konkan service and the Haj pilgrim service. As far as subsidy is concerned, I do not see how a commercial public undertaking like the Moghul Lines can be expected to run at a loss.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो कोंकन स्टीमर सर्विस है, जब इस को चोगले चलाते थे तब उन्होंने 39 परसेन्ट वृद्धि की मांग की थी, किन्तु भावे कमीशन ने 20 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की सिफारिश की थी। इस लिए सरकार ने उस कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में लिया और खुद 30 प्रतिशत किराया बढ़ाया और आज इस प्रश्न के अनुसार 130 प्रतिशत तक किराया बढ़ाया, ऐसी स्थिति में इसका समर्थन कैसे किया जा सकता है—यह तेल की वृद्धि के कारण हुआ है या मिसमैनेजमेन्ट के कारण हुआ है— इसका क्या आधार है ?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I think I have already answered the question in terms of fuel costs which have risen over the period from May 1973 to December 1974.

नागपुर में आयोजित विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन

*43 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1975 के दौरान नागपुर में आयोजित विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए किन-किन देशों से कितने प्रतिनिधि भारत आये;

(ख) क्या नागपुर विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन में आये विभिन्न देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने यह मांग की थी कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी को स्थान दिलाने के लिए भारत को पहल करनी चाहिए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) 75 delegates from 30 countries visited India to participate in the World Hindi Convention. A list of the countries has been laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). A proposal asking for the acceptance of Hindi as one of the Official Languages of the U.N. was adopted by acclamation by the Convention. Government considers this as a welcome development. Government has also taken note of the sentiment expressed in this regard in the House. Accordingly, our Parliament Representative in New York has been instructed to consult with other delegations. On

the basis of responses received and an assessment of the possibilities, further action, as necessary will be taken.

LIST OF PARTICIPATING FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD HINDI CONFERENCE HELD IN NAGPUR

1	Bangaladesh	16	Sri Lanka
2	Belgium	17	Mauritius
3	Burma	18	Mangolia
4	Canada	19	Netherlands
5	Czechoslovakia	20	Poland
6	Denmark	21	Sweden
7	Fiji	22	Thailand
8	France	23	Trinidad
9	G.D.R.	24	U.K.
10	F.R.G.	25	U.S.A.
11	Guyana	26	U.S.S.R.
12	Hungary	27	Yugoslavia
13	Iran	28	South Africa
14	Italy	29	Surinam
15	Japan	30	Nepal

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मी कातम्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम से कम इस प्रश्न का जवाब तो हिन्दी मे दिया जाना चाहिए था।

श्री शकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है उससे यह पता चलता है कि नागपुर में जो विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन हुआ उस मे 30 देशों के लगभग 75 प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। अखबारों के अनुसार प्रतिनिधियों की सख्या 200 से अधिक थी, लेकिन सरकारी उत्तर मे 75 है—म फिलहाल सरकार की इस बात को मान लेता हू। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हू—सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ में हिन्दी को स्थान मिले, इस के लिए क्या सरकार उन देशो मे भी सहायता लेगी जिन के प्रतिनिधि नागपुर विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन मे उपस्थित थे, जिन के यहा हिन्दी बोली और समझी जाती है, क्योंकि वहा पर उपस्थित सभी देशों के प्रतिनिधियो ने यह मांग की थी कि भारत को इस का अगुआ बन कर पहल करनी चाहिए कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी को स्थान मिले क्योंकि यह विश्व में तृतीय सब से अधिक लोगों की बोलने वाली भाषा है। मैं सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार कौन सी पहल कर रही है और क्या उन देशों से भी सहायता मागेगी जो हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ मे स्थान दिलाने के काम में सहयोग देने को राजी हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : उत्तर हिन्दी में आना चाहिए, मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी जानते है—हैदराबाद में उर्दू में भाषण दे चुके है।

श्री विपिनपाल दास : मैं हिन्दी में जरूर बोल सकता हूं, लेकिन कभी कभी वाईस में गडबड़ हो जाती है, फिर भी मैं कोशिश करूगा। नागपुर में जो लोग सम्मेलन में आये थे, उनमे सरकारी तौर पर सिर्फ मोरिशस का डेलीगेशन था, बाकी जितने लोग थे, वे नान-आफिशियल थे और यह कन्वेशन भी नान-आफिशियल बेसिज पर हुआ था। जो लोग नागपुर आये थे वे सरकारी अथारिटी ले कर नही आये थे, जो कुछ वहा पर बोले वह सरकार को रिप्रेजेण्ट नही करता है।

हमारे जो रिप्रेजेण्टेटिव न्यूयार्क मे हैं, हम ने उन को लिखा है कि वे सब देशो के साथ सलाह करे, उस के बाद हम देखेंगे कि हमे कितने देशों से मदद मिलेगी, उन के रेस्पोंस की हमे जो रिपोर्ट मिलेगी उस के बेसिज पर हम आगे कदम उठायेगे।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने यह नही कहा था कि जो प्रतिनिधि वहा आये थे, वे सरकारी तौर पर आये थे। मैंने कहा था कि इतने देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने उस में भाग लिया था। जहा तक हमारी सरकार की बात है—हमारी प्रधान मत्री जी ने उसका उद्घाटन किया था, मौरिशस के प्रधान

मंत्री श्री शिवसागर रामगुलाम जी ने उसकी अध्यक्षता की थी, चार-पांच केन्द्रीय मंत्री भी वहां शामिल हुए थे। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री नायक उस के स्वागताध्यक्ष थे। 20 संसद् सदस्य भी उस में गये थे, जिन में हमारे श्री रामसहाय पाण्डेय जी भी जरूर होंगे।

हमारे डा० कर्ण सिंह जी ने, जो कि वहां मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित थे, अभी मुझे एक स्लिप भेजी है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि नागपुर में मैंने सर्वप्रथम मांग की थी कि हिन्दी को यू० एन० ओ० में स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिए। इस के आधार पर मैं आज डा० कर्ण सिंह जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे भी आज सदस्य के रूप में एक सप्लीमेण्ट्री जरूर पूछें।

मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है, उस सम्बन्ध में आप ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जो हमारे स्थायी प्रतिनिधि है उन को कब पत्र लिखा, किस आशय का पत्र लिखा, कृपया वह पत्र पढ़ कर सुनाया जाय और क्या आप ने यह भी लिखा है कि इस का उत्तर वे आप को कब तक दें और जब वह उत्तर आयेगा तो क्या उस उत्तर को सदन के सामने रख कर आप सदस्यों को भी उस की जानकारी देंगे ?

श्री विपिनपाल दास : पिछले सेशन के दौरान यहां पर सदस्यों ने जो विचार जाहिर किये थे उस को ले कर हमने अपने परमानेन्ट रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव को लिखा था। 8 जनवरी को नागपुर में जो विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस के पहले ही हम उन को लिख चुके थे, इस हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्ज भी हम ने उन को भेजी और बाद में नागपुर में जो फंक्शन हुआ उस की रिपोर्ट भी हम ने उन को भेजी। ऐसी कोई लिमिट तय नहीं की थी कि उस तारीख तक हम को वे अपनी रिपोर्ट भेज दें, जितनी जल्दी वे अपना असेसमेन्ट कर सकेंगे हम को जरूर भेजेंगे। जो पत्र हम ने उनको लिखा था वह पत्र इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : यू० एन० ओ० में आप ने जिन को पत्र भेजा है, वे हिन्दी जानते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री विपिनपाल दास : हम ने अपने रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव को भेजा है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं यही पूछ रहा हूं—वे हिन्दी जानते है या नहीं ? हमारे जो रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव यू० एन० ओ० में है, वे हिन्दी जानते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिस दिन हिन्दी को हम ने राष्ट्र भाषा बनाया, मानों हिन्दी को राष्ट्र को सौंप कर, उसे राजकाज की भाषा बनाने की जिम्मेदारी से हम मुक्त हो गये। अब ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र को सौंप कर उस को भारत में प्रतिष्ठित करने की जिम्मेदारी से हम बचना चाहते है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं—क्या विदेशों में जो हमारे राजदूतावास है, उन को भी हम ने यह सलाह दी है कि वे जिन देशों में स्थित है वहां की सरकारों से संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी को स्थान दिलाने के बारे में बातचीत करें और क्या हम इस बात का भी प्रयत्न करेंगे कि केवल भारत ही नहीं, मौरिशस, नेपाल और अन्य देशों में जहां हिन्दी बोलनेवालों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है उन देशों की सरकारों का सहयोग प्राप्त करें जिससे कि हिन्दी के पक्ष को अधिक बल मिल सके ?

श्री विपिनपाल दास : हमने यह इंस्ट्रक्शन जरूर दी है कि हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल किया जाय, लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सभी काम हिन्दी में ही किया जाय, जहां तक पासिबल हो हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल किया जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था। दूतावासों में

किसनी हिन्दी चल रही है, मुझे मालूम है, मैं उसकी चर्चा यहा करके इस समय इस प्रश्न को बिगाडना नही चाहता । दुनिया के जो प्रतिनिधि यहा आये थे, वे हिन्दी मे बात करते थे, लेकिन भारत मे अंग्रेजी के साम्राज्य को देखकर उन्होने हमको ताने दिये । मैने पूछा था कि हमारे जो दूतावास अन्य देशो मे है क्या वे भी कोशिश करेंगे उन देशो की सरकारो से बात करने के लिये ।

श्री विपिनपाल दास : यह हमारे दिमाग मे है । जब न्यूयार्क से असेसमेंट मिल जायगा तो यह भी दिमाग मे है कि हर कैपिटल मे कोशिश की जायगी । लेकिन पहले न्यूयार्क से असेसमेंट मिल जाय ।

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : उप मत्री महोदय ने कन्वेंशन के आफिशियल या नान-आफिशियल कैरेक्टर की बात की । जब कि यह बात नही है क्योंकि सोवियत यनियन हिन्दी का कट्टर समर्थक है । जो भी भारत से सोवियत यनियन जाते है । और वहा अंग्रेजी बोलत है उसका सोवियत यनियन वाले पसन्द नही करते है । यहा के लोग हिन्दी मे बोले इस बात को वह पसन्द करते है । मेरे ख्याल मे पिछले राष्ट्रसघ म हिन्दी को मान्यता दिलाने के लिये हमारी सरकार न पूरे कदम नही उठाये हैं । हिन्दी सम्मेलन मे जब हर एक देश के प्रतिनिधि ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रसघ मे मान्यता देने का समर्थन किया है तब कम से कम आप इस बारे मे पूरे कदम उठायेंगे ?

श्री विपिनपाल दास : हमने तो न्यूयार्क मे अपने प्रतिनिधि को इन्स्ट्रक्शन दिये है to make an assessment On the basis of that assessment, we will take steps

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन नागपुर मे सम्पन्न हुआ यह एक ऐसी ऐतिहासिक घटना थी जिस का हम स्वागत करते है । कदाचित इस प्रकार का सम्मेलन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहली बार हुआ जिसमे तीस देशो के लोगो ने भाग लिया और उनमे यू रोप के करीब करीब आधे प्रतिनिधि थे । उन सबने बडी परिष्कृत हिन्दी बोलते हुये कहा और उनकी यह राय थी कि जिस प्रकार चर्चिल ने परिकल्पना की थी कि अंग्रेजी भाषा का एक मच बनाया जाय उसी प्रकार क्यो नही हम भी 30 देशो के प्रतिनिधियो के इस विचार का स्वागत करे कि हिन्दी भाषा का एक मच स्थापित हो जिसमे हिन्दी भाषा स्थापित हो । सूर्यनाम की श्रीमती कमला जगमोहन ने उस विश्व सम्मेलन मे यह कहा था कि यदि हमारे बुजुर्ग रामायण का गुटका अपने साथ मे ले जाते तो भारतीय सस्कृति वहाँ समाप्त हो जाती । यह कहकर वह विह्वल हो कर रो पडी । जब एक प्रकार के मच की वहा कल्पना की गई और सयुक्त राष्ट्रसघ मे हिन्दी भाषा को स्वीकृति का समर्थन किया, और जापानी, फ्रेंच इगलैंड और रूस हमारे साथ हैं तब क्या हम इस प्रश्न का गम्भीरता के साथ लेंगे और यू० एन० ओ० मे हमारी भाषा स्वीकृत हो इसके लिये अधिकाधिक प्रयास विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत करेंगे और उस दिशा मे गम्भीरतापूर्वक कदम उठायेंगे ।

श्री विपिनपाल दास : Such a matter can be better taken up more on a non-official basis than on an official basis. यह जो हिन्दी कन्वेंशन हुआ यह नान-आफिशियल बेसिस पर हुआ । फिर भी हमने उस मे मदद की उस सम्मलन के लिये पैसा दिया । लेकिन इनीशियटिव जो लेना है वह नान-आफिशियल पर होने से ज्यादा अच्छा होगा यह हमारा ख्याल है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया मै समझता हू कि सतोषजनक नही है इस दृष्टि से कि उन्होने यह कहा कि उस सम्मलन मे नान-आफिशियल लोग आये थे, वह आफिशियल नही थे । सवाल यह नही था । सवाल यह था कि इतने देश

आये थे, और क्या यह बात सही है कि हमारे नुमाइन्दे जो यू० एन०ओ० की जनरल असेम्बली मे भाषण देते है वह भी अंग्रेजी मे देते हैं, भले ही वह गलत अंग्रेजी हो । तो क्या सरकार इस बात का आश्वासन देगी कि हमारे नुमाइंदे हिन्दी मे बोलेंगे क्योंकि अगर हिन्दी मे भाषण देना शुरू करे तो हिन्दी को स्वीकृति मिल सकती है । चूंकि भाषण अंग्रेजी मे दिया जाता है और लोग समझते है कि वही पढे लिखे लोग है जो अंग्रेजी बोलते है, तो यह एक प्रकार मे कलंक का टीका हमारे लिये है । तो क्या मंत्री जी यह आश्वासन दे सकते है कि आइन्दा डेलीगेशन हिन्दी जानने वालो का ही होगा और यू० एन० ओ० मे हिन्दी मे ही भाषण दिया जायगा जिससे हिन्दी की तरक्की हो ?

श्री विपिनपाल दास जहा तक हमको मालूम है राष्ट्रसघ मे जब भाषण देते है तो जिन भाषाओं को स्वीकृति मिली है उन्ही मे भाषण देते है । हिन्दी भाषा को अभी तक स्वीकृति नही मिली है इसी लिये हिन्दी मे भाषण नही दे सकते । जब हिन्दी को स्वीकृति मिल जायगी तो हिन्दी मे भाषण करेंगे ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद क्या यह बात सही है कि राष्ट्रसघ ने सब से अन्त मे जिस भाषा को यानी अरबिक भाषा को मान्यता दी है उस के बोलने वाले केवल 10 करोड लोग ही है । क्या यह बात भी सही है कि ससार की प्रथम तीन भाषाओं मे, चीनी अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी, ऐसी भाषाये हैं जिन के बोलने वाले ससार मे सब से अधिक है, और इन मे से दो को मान्यता मिल चुकी है । अगर यह बात सही है तो इस आकडे के आधार पर हिन्दी भाषा को मान्यता मिलने मे कोई दिक्कत नही होनी चाहिये । साथ ही विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन मे जो सदस्य आये थे चाहे वह गैर-सरकारी सदस्य हो, खासकर जो सोवियत यूनियन के थे जो उन्हो ने वहा बोला क्या हमारी सरकार ने पता लगाया कि उन का मत वहा की सरकार के मत के अनुसार नही था, या वह किस रूप मे अपने देश का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे थे । हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री और डा० कर्ण सिंह उस सम्मेलन मे किस रूप मे थे ? उनका व्यक्तित्व सरकारी था या गैर-सरकारी था ? मंत्री जी यह कह कर कि यह गैर-सरकारी ये इस की महत्ता का कम कर रहे है या बढा रहे है ? तो आकडे के आधार पर और सोवियत यूनियन, फिजी, मारीशस इन तमाम देशो के प्रतिनिधियों के आश्वासन पर कि वह हिन्दी भाषा को मान्यता दिये जाने के सवाल का समर्थन करेंगे, अब किस बात की कठिनाई है । और क्या असेसमेंट के रूप मे मंत्री जी को चाहिये जब यह सारे देश कह रहे है कि तुरन्त राष्ट्रसघ मे हिन्दी भाषा को मान्यता दी जाए ?

श्री विपिनपाल दास : मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हू । एक तो यह कि राष्ट्रसघ मे किसी भाषा को स्वीकृति मिलना इस बात पर निर्भर नही करता है कि कितने लोग उस को बोलते है । बल्कि मेम्बर स्टेट्स, कितने देश उस भाषा को बोलते है, इस पर निर्भर करता है । तो यह बात पहले याद रखनी चाहिये ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह आप गलत कह रहे है । चीनी भाषा कितने देश बोलते है, सिर्फ एक देश बोलता है क्या इस का ज्ञान मंत्री महोदय को है ।

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS Let me complete my answer. I never made a wrong statement

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD· You said that it depends upon the number of countries which speak a particular language. Only one country speaks Chinese language. Why then Chinese language has been recognised?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS For any language to be recognized by UN, you have to amend the rules of procedure and to get the rules of procedure amended, the majority of the members of UN have to vote for it To-day there are 138 Members in the UN Therefore at least 70 members should vote in our favour.

With regard to the Chinese language it has been accepted from the very beginning because of historical reasons and not at a later stage. So we must have at least 70 member States to support our demand. That is the point I meant and not that it depends upon the number of Hindi-speaking population.

When I said that in the Nagpur Convention, 30 delegations from outside were on non-official basis, I only referred to those who hailed from outside. Excepting Mauritius, all of them were on non-official basis .....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What do you want to emphasize by that?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I state only the facts.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD. Not facts. It shows your attitude.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: The main point is that even before the Nagpur Convention, this Ministry and the Government have taken steps to assess the opinion among the Member States in view of the sentiments expressed in this House. We have taken positive steps and unless we get support from 70 Member States, we will not succeed and if we fail it will affect our prestige.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मंत्री जी के जाने के पहले मैं तीन बार वहां हो आया हूं इसलिये मैं नियमों को जानता हूं ।

श्री शरद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दी सम्मेलन की बात चल रही है, जैसे मैं हिन्दी प्रान्त का आदमी हूं, मेरी हिन्दी भाषा है, लेकिन मुझे अंग्रेजी आप का सचिवालय रोज ठूंस ठूंस कर भरता है । रोज जो नोटिस आयेंगे वह अंग्रेजी में आते हैं । इससे यह बात साफ जाहिर होती है कि हिन्दी को कोई महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है । जब मैं हिन्दी प्रान्त का रहने वाला हूं तो नियम होना चाहिये कि जिस प्रान्त का आदमी हो उसको उसी भाषा में कागज पत्र दिया जाय और यदि वह न चाहे, तो जबर्दस्ती अंग्रेजी में उस को यह सब दिया जाए । आप मुझे जबरदस्ती अंग्रेजी वाले सवाल क्यों दिये चले जा रहे हैं, अंग्रेजी में नोटिस क्यों दिये जाते हैं । मैं हिन्दी प्रान्त का हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि मुझे हिन्दी में ही ये चीजें दी जाए ।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: It is a question to Lok Sabha Secretariat, not to External Affairs Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो प्रश्न हैं, उस के बारे में आप पूछिये :

श्री शरद यादव : मुझे आप अंग्रेजी में ये सब मत दीजिए ।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्रीमान, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन जो नागपुर में हुआ था, वह शतप्रतिशत सफल हुआ । इस परिप्रेक्ष में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि नागपुर में जो कुछ तथ्यपूर्ण निर्णय लिये गये थे, उन के कार्यान्वयन के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है और उस के लिए क्या योजना है ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I could not follow the question.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : : नागपुर में कुछ तथ्यपूर्ण निर्णय लिये गये थे । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के कार्यान्वयन के लिये, उन के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए भारत सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

श्री विपिनपाल दास : जहां तक विदेश मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, हमने बताया है कि we welcome the proposal which was passed there and we have also given instruction to our permanent representative in New York to make an assessment.

श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुन्शी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सच है कि बंगला देश को जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में मान्यता देने की बात आई, तो बंगला देश ने बंगला भाषा बोलने के लिए जो मांग रखी थी, वह मंजूर

हो गई और दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह सच है या नहीं कि भारतीय दूतावासों में जो हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर काम करते हैं, दूतावासो के अधान को हिन्दी जानना उरूरी है ? अगर नही है, तो क्या आई० एफ० एस० मे कमीशन द्वारा हिन्दी का पर्चा जरूरी कर दिया जाए ?

श्री विपिनपाल दास : दूतावासो मे जो काम करते हैं, उन को हिन्दी जाननी चाहिए और जो नही जानते है उन के लिए स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग होती है ।

जहा तक सयुक्त राष्ट सघ मे बंगला भाषा की मजूरी का प्रश्न है, हमे नही मालूम है कि उसको स्वीकृति मिली है या नही ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा समय इसी प्रश्न पर लग गया ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर : मै मत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूगा कि नागपुर में विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन होने से पहले कितनी बार हिन्दी को मान्यता देने के लिए कोशिश की गई थी हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से और नागपुर सम्मेलन में जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है, उस के बाद क्या कोई ठोस कदम हिन्दी की मान्यता के लिए उठाया गया हैं । यह साफ जवाब मै मत्री महोदय से चाहता हूं ।

श्री विपिनपाल दास : इस का जवाब तो मै पहले दे चुका हू । इस हाउस के विन्टर सेशन के बाद सब सदस्यो के सेंतीमेंट्स को हम ने नोट किया और जनवरी महीने की 8 तारीख को यह चिट्ठी भेजी थी । नागपुर कन्वेशन से पहले यह कदम उठाया गया था और जब इस का कोई नतीजा मिल जाएगा, तब दूसरा कदम जठाएगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी हिन्दी प्रेमियो से प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रश्न पर बहुत समय लग गया है । इसलिए अब अगले प्रश्न पर चले । आप के प्रेम की हम बहुत कद्र करते है । नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन, श्री वसंत साठे ।

Plague Risk as cautioned by Dr. Deoras

*44. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. P. J. Deoras, a member of the World Health Expert Committee on Plague has warned against the export of frog legs as it is likely to lead to the import of more insecticides and further aggravate pollution;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether urbanised Bombay is exposed to plague risk as cautioned by Dr. Deoras; and

(d) the steps taken to contain the risk involved in the growing urbanisation and health hazard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

According to newspaper reports, Dr. P. J. Deoras is reproted to have stated in his address to the Indian Science Congress to the effect that;

(a) frogs eat insects and if they are killed for the sake of increasing the export of frog legs, more insecticides would have to be imported leading to more pollution, and

(b) with the rapid urbanisation of Bombay, the percentage of field rats in the city has increased causing a plague hazard.

2. The view that frogs play a significant role in the control of insect population is not yet substantiated, as insects are controlled in nature by a variety of animals. Even among frogs, the legs of only a certain species are exported. The question of importing

more insecticides to make up for the loss of frogs, therefore, does not arise

3 There is little danger of outbreak of Plague in Bombay Dr Deoras's fear that the population of field rats in Bombay has increased to 45 per cent is not supported by facts According to the information received from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the annual percentage of Bandicota Bangalensis during the year 1971—73 was 39 92 as against 44 31 in the years 1968-69 A Plague Control Cell functioning under the Maharashtra Government and the Haffkine Institute Bombay, carries out yearly serological surveillance for Plague in the Bombay area The municipal authorities also carry out campaigns for destruction of rats It may be added that after 1952 no case of Plague has been reported in the country

SHRI VASANT SATHE May I know from the hon Minister whether the Government is fully aware of the magnitude of the problem caused on account of the increase in the rat population from 1 per cent to 45 per cent in Bombay city alone who are highly susceptible to plague because they come from the fields We know that in the case of malaria it has come back with immunity But, if disease like plague were to affect a city like Bombay, you can imagine the havoc that it will play Further an eminent scientist of India Dr Deoras who is a Member of the World Health Organisation Export Committee has also warned that the export of frog legs to stisfy the palate of foreigners is also damaging our agricultural field because of their utility, particularly in the paddy area for preventing pests He also warned about the danger of pollution in the form of mercury that is being let loose in the river He has said that Yamuna will not remain Yamuna free for bathing and fishing And if the Mathura Refinery comes it will also destroy, tarnish and blacken the Taj Mahal

So, my question is this Is it true that in our enthusiastic madness for a temporary gain we are doing a permanent and irreparable damage to the potentiality of the earth by pollution of environment and poisoning of the river water like that of Yamuna apart from the aesthetic damage to the monuments like the Taj?

DR KARAN SINGH There are three different problems involved in the question—one relating to rats, the second relating to frogs and the third relating to general environment and pollution As far as rats are concerned, there has been no reported case of plague, luckily since 1952 Maharashtra Government runs a Plague Control Cell and the Haffkine Institute in Bombay, you will recall, are the pioneers in the development of anti-plague vaccine They are keeping a very close watch upon the situation

After the statement by Dr Deoras, several meetings were called in the Haffkine Institute and we are informed that there is no reason for fear of plague whatsoever Further we are keeping a very close watch on this in Bombay Also there was a small focus in the Kolar area in Karnataka There also a special unit is there to keep a very close watch on this problem

The second point made by Dr Deoras was with regard to the export of frog legs That means the destruction of frogs The frogs use to eat certain insects thereby they keep an ecological balance This is being looked into Accordingly to our reports, the export of frog legs has not in any way shown conclusively that they are going to upset the ecological balance However this is a matter which will also have to be kept under control

Sir I am very happy the hon Member has raised the broader question of environmental pollution This is a matter which is very deeply concerning all of us Recently I was at Stockholm to attend the great International Conference on Human Environment I also happen to be the Chair-

man of the Indian Board of Wild Life. I am very closely aware of the fact that various changes that take place in the country, namely, industrialisation, urbanisation, deforestation and so on do bring about certain very detrimental ecological changes. The Government has set up a national committee for environmental planning and various other bodies are looking into it. However, I would like to say that this is a problem that will only come under control when there is awareness both in the Government, the State Governments and the general public that it is very easy to destory an environment and upset the delicate balance of nature but it is very difficult to recreate

The question of the Mathura Refinery has also come up from time to time It is true that environmentalists have raised warning signs about it I think all the matters have been taken into consideration while coming to a decision I do not think Yamuna will be polluted to the extent the hon Member has said but there is no doubt wherever refineries and large mills are set-up there are certain disturbances in the atmosphere. Apart from the Taj, Mathura itself is a very important place of pilgrimage and aesthetic beauty So, all these matters will have to be taken into consideration while taking a final decision.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Dr. Deoras had categorically said

> "That insecticide kill not only unwanted pests but also earth worms which work as fertiliser factory. Earth worms in one acre of land produce 15 tons of humus which is an excellent manure Unfortunately, we use insecticides which kill earth worms "

If this was said by Gandhiji—Gandhiji actually used to say this—you would have said it is a farce but when a scientist like Dr Deoras says will you at least now consider this whole question of the tremendous damage we are doing to the potentiality of our land?

DR. KARAN SINGH: This whole question of pesticides is a most interesting one. As you know in the West now ,after reaching virtually the saturation point in pesticides, they are discovering that a great deal of damage has been done. I do not know how many hon. Members have read a fascinating book 'Silent Spring' by Rachel Carson in which she has pointed out that in America now there are areas where there are hardly any birds left because of the worms being killed. The difficulty here is, increase in production of foodgrains is very important. Pesticides in the short run play a very important role in the green revolution and in feeding our people. However, there are certain dangers Sir, this is within the scope of the Agriculture Ministry but with your permission I will say that what we want to do is to strike a balance On the one hand we cannot afford the luxury of totally banning pesticides because without pesticides and insecticides our agricultural production will not grow. Further, we have set up a Pesticides Environmental Pollution Advisory Committee and the ICMR is also seized of the matter. These environmental features and values will have to be injected into our planning from an early stage so that we try and avoid some of the pitfalls that the Western development has shown us.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : अभी रिफाइनरी का उद्धरण दिया गया है । यह कहा गया है कि मथरा रिफाईनरी जो बन रही है उससे यमना नदी का पानी पौल्यूट होगा । इस संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शहरों में नदियों के किनारे जो बडे-बडे कल कारखाने बन रहे है वहां जो इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो रहा है उस ओर ध्यान न दे कर रूरल इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाएगा ताकि इस तरह की सिचएशन को मीट किया जा सके ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह बहुत बडा प्रश्न है कि जिस ढंग से इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट हो रहा है उसे कहा रोके । इसके लिए कुछ तो बिजली

की आवश्यकता होती है और कुछ पानी की। पानी के बिना बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज चल नहीं सकती हैं। इस वास्ते हर एक चीज का ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा मैं केवल यही कह सकता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से और पौल्यूशन की दृष्टि से जहां तक सम्भव हो ऐसे स्थानों पर इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं लगनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य के मारे जाने का सवाल है मुझे खुशी है कि गोआ में जब एक रिफाइनरी लगने जा रही थी बीचिज के ऊपर तो हमने गोआ सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया कि वहां न लगाएं उससे वहां जो सौंदर्य है वह मारा जाएगा तो उन्होंने हमारे इस अनुरोध को मान लिया और दूसरे किसी स्थान पर उसको वे ले जा रहे है। यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है और इस और ध्यान देना बड़ा आवश्यक है यह मैं भी समझता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : छोटे बड़े उद्योग जब वह शहरों के किनारे लगते है, नदी के किनारे लगते है, तो उसको लगाने से पहले क्या स्वास्थ्य विभाग की सलाह ली जाती हैं? क्या राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार की हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि नदियों के किनारे उद्योग लगाने से पहले वे आपकी सलाह ले लिया करें?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : ऐसी इस समय तो कोई पद्धति नहीं है। यों तो इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेन्ट जो हैं यह इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के तहत आता है और उसी से पूछा जाता है। हमारे विभाग से पूछा नही जाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने इसके बारे में राज्य सरकारो को क्या कुछ लिखा हैं कि आप से पूछा करें ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह ऐसा नही है। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमिशन मे एक विचार धारा अवश्य है कि जब कोई बड़ा विशल प्राजेक्ट लगाया जाए तो उसके एनविरनमैंटल एस्पक्ट्स पर दृष्टि जरूर रखी जाए ।

श्री एम राम गोपाल रेड्डी : कारखानों के कारण यह जो खराब पानी होता हैं उसको शुद्ध करने के बाद नदियों में छोडा जाए ऐसा कुछ सरकार नही कर सकती है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह बहुत अच्छा सवाल हैं। एंटी पोल्यूशन टेक्नालाजी की ओर अब विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। जो भी पौल्यूटिंग एलीमेंटस है उनको रिसाइबिल करके रखा जाए, यह हो सकता है। लेकिन उस में केवल एक ही प्रश्न आता हैं कि खर्च जो है वह बढ जाता है। लेकिन मेरा व्यक्तिगत विचार यह है अगर मैं इसको प्रकट कर सकूं तो कि जो खर्च बढ़ेगा, वह आज च हे बढ़े लेकिन देश के भविष्य के लिए देशवासियों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए यह बड़ी आवश्यक है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके ऐंटी पोल्यूशन टेक्नालाजी भी लगाई जाए ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, it is unfortunate that these industries which have an adverse effect on environment are allowed to be situated in cities and areas which are thickly populated. Ours is a very vast and large country. There is no reason why we should put to jeopardy the natural beauty or the general health of our country. May I, therefore, know from the Minister whether at least his Ministry, in future, will take care of this, that these industries are not again located in the urban areas? Sir, the second important point is, what about this effluence? This question has also been asked by Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy. There is a tremendously improved technology on treating effluence. Why should it not be a must for treatment of effluence? Secondly, the ash emitting out of the chimneys specially of the electricity industries, particularly in Delhi and in my own constituency also, in Betul, is a terrible health hazard for the people round-about. May, I, therefore, know from the Minister whether he will make it a must at least in Delhi, where there is power generation, that there should be ash precipitators, notwithstanding the cost? After all, nothing is more valuable than human

life. If he accepts that, he should make it a must, treatment of effluence and erection of ash precipitators wherever coal ash is emitted out of chimneys.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The National Committee for environmental Planning has in fact been set up with this very point in view, and it is really the nodal point which is consulted when such projects are brought into being. Our Ministry is also involved to some extent. But I think the point made by the hon. member is very valid that the treatment of both the effluents as well as the terrible smoke and smog which are distorting and deforming our cities is essential in at least any new projects that we undertake.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Why not the existing projects?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Existing projects also, wherever possible. As far as the health side is concerned, I am entirely with him.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It cannot be a pious hope by a Minister. He can compel them to stop it.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I cannot, I am afraid, compel them. But certainly my advice and my weight will be on the side of environmental planning and health control measures.

Road Mishaps in Delhi

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*45. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether approximately three persons die daily in the Capital in road mishaps due to rash driving, disobedience of traffic rules and absent-mindedness of truck drivers or their being drunk;

(b) why the traffic police has so far failed to bring those habitual offenders to task; and

(c) what strict but positive action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The numbers of persons who died in Road accidents in the Capital during 1972, 1973 and 1974 were 503, 474 and 482 respectively.

(b) The Delhi traffic police takes suitable action against drivers of vehicles for violation of traffic rules and regulations and those responsible for causing road accidents. The numbers of persons prosecuted for such offences during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 were 1,70,201, 1,88,266 and 1,65,722 respectively.

(c) The following steps have been/or are being taken by the Delhi Administration in this regard.

(i) A comprehensive traffic and transportation survey of Delhi was got carried out through the Central Road Research Institute. The recommendations of the Institute have been taken into account in framing the Fifth Plan pertaining to the roads and road transport sectors for Delhi. A number of projects involving widening of roads, improvement in road intersections, provision of footpaths and cycle tracks and construction of fly-overs and construction of over-bridges for pedestrians have been taken up or are proposed to be taken up to reduce traffic congestion.

(ii) Automatic electric signals and blinkers have been installed at a large number of inter-sections with a view to reducing accidents. During the three years from 1972 to 1974, thirty-three new traffic signals and seventy-two blinkers were installed, bringing the total number of signals and blinkers to 106 and 184 respectively.

(iii) Road safety instructions are imparted to school children through

lectures and demonstrations. Delhi Traffic Police has also organised school Road Safety Corps in a number of schools. Under this arrangement, cadets are trained in elementary traffic control and observation of road safety rules. Lectures are also delivered by traffic officer to students, teachers, drivers of commercial and private vehicles and other road users to arouse road safety consciousness amongst them. In addition, road safety instructions are also broadcast through the public announcing system. Road safety propaganda is further carried out through hoardings, cinema slides, screening of films, distribution of road safety literature like handouts, pamphlets, leaflets and posters. The traffic police also periodically organises Road Safety Weeks to focus attention of road users on various aspects of road safety. The last time such a week was organised in October, 1974.

A special Road Safety education and Publicity Cell under the Traffic Police has recently been sanctioned by the Delhi Administration. This Cell will be manned by trained persons for carrying out road safety education propaganda through audio-visual media. Similarly, a proposal for the modernisation of traffic police has also been sanctioned with the object of improving the mobility and communication net work of this branch of the police.

(iv) Officers of the traffic police constantly patrol their areas on motor cycles for ensuring smooth flow of traffic and bringing to book those who violate traffic laws. They also inspect the sites of accidents and suggest improvements in road and road intersections. The traffic police carry out special raids and prosecute offenders for cases of bad driving like overspeeding, driving without light at night, driving without licences, obstructive parking, reckless driving, etc., Besides three mobile courts are also functioning for on-the-spot trial of these involved in traffic offences.

(v) The Delhi Administration have constituted a Traffic Advisory Committee with the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, as Chairman and including representatives of the Traffic Police, Municipal Corporation, Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee, P.W.D. (Delhi Administration) D.D.A. and other concerned agencies. This Committee meets once a month to discuss proposals for improvement in traffic conditions. Since Officers of the concerned agencies are represented in this Committee it helps in ensuring coordination in the implementation of the various schemes.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE The statement contains a long list of proposed steps to be taken by the Delhi Administration to reduce the incidents of accidents. In view of the serious and critical situation prevailing in the City of Delhi in regard to road traffic, do Government intend to avail the services of the defence forces to assist the traffic police at least during peak hours?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: There is no intention to obtain the services of the defence forces to assist the traffic police but in order to allay the general fear expressed by the hon. member that road accidents are on the increase, he might be interested to know that the total number of road accidents in Delhi in 1972 was about 5143; it went down to 4834 in 1973 and further down to 3756 in 1974. Equally, some other figures are also revealing. The number of mechanically-propelled vehicles has increased substantially from about 234,000 to about 306,000, but the number of road accidents in Delhi per thousand vehicles has come down from 21.8 in 1972 to 18.1 in 1973 and to 12.3 in 1974 As a matter of fact, the traffic police seem to be doing a reasonably good job.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Are Government aware that there is considerable difficulty and delay in getting claims put forward by those who are injured and the relatives of those who are killed in Delhi? If so, what are the steps proposed to be taken to avoid

such delays in settling claims? I am referring to third party claims.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: There is compulsory insurance as far as third party claims are concerned.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: There is considerable delay and difficulty in settling third party claims.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: These difficulties mainly arise from legal issues getting involved, who is responsible, who has to be paid, who is the heir etc.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि चूंकि ड्राइवर लोग शराब पी कर गाड़ी चलाते है, इस लिए काफी एक्सिडेंट होते है, यदि हां, तो क्या यह प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा कि कोई भी व्यक्ति शराब पी कर गाड़ी न चला सके।

श्री मती टी० लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सच बात है कि शराब पीने की वजह से सारी दुनिया में एक्सिडेंट उम ज्यादा से ज्यादा होते है। इस लिए क्या गवर्नमेंट प्राहिबिशन को री-इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने के लिए पुनर्विचार करेंगी ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: What has prohibition got to do with drinking?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Government is proposing to consider certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act in order to enhance the penalties for accidents arising from drunkenness.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: While appreciating the details given by the Minister in the statement and also while realising that the problem is colossal, may I know, with reference to answer to part (b) of the question, why traffic police are unable to locate the offenders in certain more ghastly accidents, in particular the case of Anil Chopra who recently met with a fatal accident when he was going on a scooter? To this day the police in Delhi and the Government of India have not been able to locate the offenders. Is it because the offenders are part of the Government themselves, that the Government are not taking steps? Secondly, is it not true that many onlookers who could be considered as good witnesses are unwilling to come and be witnesses because of the harassment and the long delays that are involved in the judicial processes? What is the Government doing with regard to that aspect of the matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Questions should not be accompanied with arguments. If it is an individual case, he has to give notice.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I need separate notice for that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is an important case.

MR. SPEAKER: You were trying to introduce an individual and a specific case in a general question. If you are interested in a particular case, you better give separate notice.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I quite agree with you, I only gave it as an illustration. Apart from that, what have the Government got to say about judicial processes which prevent onlookers from coming forward as witnesses?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I cannot really answer why onlookers prefer to refrain from participating in the judicial processes. The judicial processes are well-known.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: There are delays; they are harassed.

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be prolonged like this in arguments. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Grievances of Refugees in Sirpur-Kaghaznagar Rehabilitation Project (A P.)

*41. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received any memorandum from the camp inmates of Esgours, Sirpur-Kaghaznagar Rehabilitation Project, Andhra Pradesh—regarding the sub-human living conditions and non-payment of subsidy;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the refugees and to improve their living conditions?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) A complaint was received in the month of January, 1975 from the inmates of Isagaon Transit Camp alleging delay in payment of cash doles, supply of bad quality rice in subsidised ration, non-issue of clothes for the year 1974 to some of the camp inmates and irregular attendance of teachers and doctor in the schools and dispensary

(b) and (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh were asked to look into the matter and take necessary steps to redress the genuine grievanches of the migrants

The State Government have reported that the first of the 3 instalments of cash doles for the month of December 1974 payable between 1-12-1974 and 3-12-1974 was paid on 12-12-1974 alongwith the second instalment This was due to delay in completion of certain formalities The rice supplied in the subsidised ration is obtained from the Food Corporation of India Godown and no complaint was received by them earlier against the dealer in this respect. However, instructions have been issued to keep a strict watch in this regard. Clothes have been supplied to all families excepting the 180 families who were moved to this camp in September/October, 1974. Arrangements are being made to issue clothes to them shortly. The schools are being run properly under the supervision of the District Education Officer, Adilabad. The doctor, who resides in the Project itself, also attends the dispensary regularly and the average daily number of patients treated during December, 1974 was 208.

Proposal for Jullundur-Jahu-Mandi National Highway

*47 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for Jullundur-Hoshiarpur - Amb-Hamirpur Bhuranj-Jahu-Mandi National Highway has been sanctioned for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the likely cost to be incurred on this Highway; and

(c) if not, whether it will be given priority as the road is mainly located in hilly and backward regions of Northern Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and is also important from the defence point of view?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT). (a) to (c). No final decision about new additions to the existing National Highway System in the Fifth Five Year Plan has yet been taken It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the extent to which any particular road or roads could expect to be taken over as a National Highway in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Visit by Foreign Minister of Portugal

*48. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Portugal recently visited India and met our Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister;

(b) if so, the gist of the discussions held; and

(c) whether any treaty was signed between India and Portugal and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Discussions were held on various topics of bilateral and international interest. Copies of the Treaty signed on the 31st December, 1974 have been placed in the Parliament Library. The Treaty is yet to be ratified. The main features of the Treaty are the formal recognition by Portugal of India's full sovereignty over Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli from the dates on which they became parts of India under the Indian Constitution; the resumption of diplomatic relations between Portugal and India with immediate effect; agreement to settle through bilateral negotiations all questions between them including those concerning properties, assets and claims; and a provision to conclude a cultural agreement shortly.

Achievement of Planned Target of Shipping Industry

*49 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping being highly capital-intensive industry, Government have taken any steps to grow and expand it to achieve the planned target;

(b) whether liberal financial assistance at moderate rate of interest is proposed to be given; and

(c) if not, what other steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). A non-lapsable fund called the Shipping Development Fund was set up in 1959 for grant of rupee loans to Shipping Companies to facilitate the growth of Indian Shipping tonnage. The Fund had sanctioned till October, 1974, loans amounting to Rs. 596.34 crores, of which Rs. 368.44 crores have been disbursed.

SAIL Commissioned Feasibility Studies for Giant Steel Plants

*50. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SAIL has commissioned feasibility studies for two more giant steel plants;

(b) if so, the time likely to be taken for completion of the studies; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) to (c). The Steel Authority of India Limited have commissioned Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited to prepare Feasibility Reports on two integrated steel plants—one in the Bailadila region in Madhya Pradesh and the other near Surajgarh in Maharashtra. These studies are likely to be completed within six months. The Feasibility Reports would be for

steel capacity of about 2 to 3 million tonnes at each of these sites. These studies have been undertaken in connection with the long-term steel development programme and can be made use of only while considering proposals for the future Five Year Plans.

Relations with Hanoi

*51. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Hanoi have expressed a desire to have closer relations with the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether any further step has been taken to strengthen the relationship between Hanoi and India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Government of India and the DRVN have remained in close touch with each other in order to strengthen their relations.

(b) There is a current trade agreement between the two governments. The Government of India has also extended training facilities to a number of DRVN students.

Setting up Special Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur

*52. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up Special Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur;

(b) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Government had sanctioned the Special Alloy Steel Project at Kanpur on 5th November, 1971. The cost of this project has subsequently gone up considerably. Due to resources constraint and to make the project economically viable, the proposal has now been reframed, linking it up with a civil requirement. If the proposal is accepted, the revised cost and the size of the project will be worked out for obtaining Government sanction.

(c) No firm date can be indicated at this stage.

Eradication of Smallpox

*53. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) the positive steps taken by Government to wipe out smallpox from the country;

(b) the time by which it is expected to be eradicated; and

(c) the amount earmarked and programme chalked out for the eradication of smallpox on the national level?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (c). A statement is laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) It is hoped that India will be free of smallpox before the end of 1975.

Statement

In 1973 when increasing incidence of smallpox became evident, the Central and State Governments together with the World Health Organisation launched an intensive campaign in the entire country to contain the smallpox outbreaks. Under this campaign large number of health personnel and transport have been mobilised for search and containment operations. 89 Special Surveilance Teams headed by Senior Epidemiologists are presently working all over the country. 155 Special mobile Containment Teams consisting of a medical officer and para-medical and other

staff are working in the problem districts. The World Health Organisation is meeting the expenditure on POL for these vehicles Regular supply of adequate quantities of vaccine, equipment and health education material is being made to all the States and Union Territories. Besides periodical search operations, a system of secondary surveillance has been instituted. All publicity media have been pressed into service to educate people. A cash reward of Rs. 100 is also given to those who report a previously unreported outbreak.

As a result of the intensive campaign carried out by the Central and the State Government authorities together with the WHO staff, all the Union Territories and 14 States are now free from smallpox. Assam, Meghalaya, Orissa, Gujarat and West Bengal have a few active smallpox foci while U.P. and Bihar have 45 and 102 foci respectively. If the present trend continues, it may be possible to make the country smallpox free by the end of this year.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 17.50 crores has been made for eradication of smallpox.

Compensation given to Deceased and Injured in House Collapse in Delhi

*54 SHRI A K SAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the compensation given to each of the deceased and the injured when the ceiling of a new double storey house at Arjun nagar, Kotla Mubarakpur, Delhi collapsed on the 11th January, 1975;

(b) the total number of workers killed and injured;

(c) whether the injured workers received proper treatment; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGUNATHA REDDY): (a) Rs. 500/- each was given to the families of the deceased persons and Rs. 250/- to those seriously injured from the district relief fund.

(b) 7 persons were killed and 2 were seriously injured.

(c) and (d). The injured persons were provided necessary medical treatment at the Safdarjang Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

Slave Trade in Indians

*55. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item in an English Daily dated the 24th January 1975 regarding "Indian 'Slave Trade' ring smashed"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have been seized with this problem and have taken steps to prevent illicit immigration of Indians to countries where there are immigration restrictions. Instructions have been issued to all passport issuing authorities in India, Indian Missions abroad and the State Governments, to exercise greater vigilance in the case of applicants who wish to travel to these countries.

Central Assistance to Bihar for Construction of National Highway Projects

*56. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several National Highway Projects under construction in

Bihar have tottered to a near-half due to lack of funds;

(b) whether the State Government have repeatedly requested the Centre for 'Crash Sanction' to save the projects from being shelved midway, including some bridges, currently under construction, in different parts of the State; and

(c) if so, what immediate steps Government propose to take for expeditious construction of the same?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIXIT): (a) to (c). While there has been no specific report from the State Government regarding the particular issue raised under (a), they have been pressing for larger allocations. However, within the limitation of resources, the allocation for National Highway (Original) works for Bihar, during 1974-75, has has been enhanced from Rs. 390.00 lakhs to Rs. 490.00 lakhs.

Conference of Third World Countries at Karachi

*57. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the Third World Countries was recently convened at Karachi;

(b) whether India was also a party to the Conference; and

(c) if so, the highlights of the Conference and the conclusions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Government have seen press reports to the effect that a Conference of the Third World Forum was held in Karachi from the 5th to the 10th January 1975.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit by President of Zambia

*58. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zambian President visited New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) His Excellency President Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda came in response to a long standing invitation to pay a State visit. During the visit he received the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for the year 1970. He was the Guest of Honour at the Republic Day celebrations held in Delhi to mark the 25th Anniversary of our Republic.

His Excellency Dr. Kaunda and our Prime Minister held discussions on matters of mutual interest including international events and bilateral cooperation. These talks were conducted in an atmosphere of full understanding reflecting their earnest desire to widen bilateral cooperation in all fields. The question of liberation of countries in Southern Africa and struggle against apartheid and racism figured prominently in their talks.

Three Agreements on Economic and Technical, Scientific and Technological and Cultural Cooperation were signed. A Protocol on Bilateral Cooperation was also concluded to strengthen and expand cooperation between Zambia and India.

The text of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit has

been placed in the library of the Parliament.

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs in Hospitals of Delhi

*59. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Government hospitals in the Union Territory of Delhi are being plagued with scarcity of even the life saving drugs; and

(b) whether Government have taken into consideration the reasons and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Shortage of certain medicines due to difficult supply position has been brought to the notice of Government by some of the hospitals in Delhi. The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for remedial action. To some extent this shortage has been met by substituting drugs of equal therepeutical value.

Revision of Minimum Wages in View of Rising Cost

*60. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been advised to revise minimum wages in view of the rising cost of living; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of various State Governments to the directions issued and the action taken/ proposed to be taken to check the erosion in the real wages of working class?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question relating to the periodicity in the revision of minimum wages figured in the discussions in the Labour Ministers' Conference in September, 1974, and they agreed with the need for timely revisions under the Act, keeping in view its provisions and the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour.

Financial Assistance to Cancer Hospital at Ahmedabad

401. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Gujarat and Central Government to the Cancer Hospital at Ahmedabad during the last three years; and

(b) the improvement made in the hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Grants given during last three years:

Year	State Government	Central Government
	Rs.	Rs.
1972—73	25,56,737	5,00,000
1973—74	67,70,000	96,975
1974—75	60,00,000	..

(b) I. The hospital has now been well equipped with the following modern major equipments:

1. **Radio Isotope.**
2. **Instensive Therapy.**

3. Medical Scanner together with kidney redtron Unit.
4. Gama Camera.
5. Cobalt 780.
6. Deep X-Ray Unit.
7. Cassium Bomb.
8. Simulator and Collimetre.

II. The nuclear department has been fully strengthened.

A new X-Ray Unit with tonograph attachment has been purchased.

III. Three new Surgical Units, *viz.* nuclear medicine unit, teletherapy Unit and Branchy Therapy Unit have been Commissioned and the floors on the Isotope building have been constructed.

Talks with Pakistani Delegation

402. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EXTERAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the nature of talks held with the Pakistani Delegation on the 11th January, 1975 in New Delhi and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): In pursuance of the Simla Agreement and of the Protocol on resumption of Trade, talks were held between Indian and Pakistan Shipping Delegations at New Delhi from the 11th to the 15th January, 1975. A Protocol was signed on the resumption of shipping Services between the two countries The re-establishment of shipping service from 15th February, 1975, initially for lifting Indian and Pakistani cargoes destined for either country, is expected to facilitate the flow of trade between the two countries.

Piling up of Steel in Producers' Stockyards

403. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel is piling up in producers' stockyards and Small Industries Corporations in the northern region and Small Scale Units are reluctant to lift steel items which no longer command the high premium it did a few months ago;

(b) whether only a few items that can still be sold at blackmarket rates are being lifted by these units;

(c) whether such cases have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). The level of stocks in the main producers' stockyards are a little more than one month's sale which is not considered high. In some cases, indentors including certain small scale units, have not lifted the material for which they had earlier expressed interest to buy. The position is being reviewed from time to time.

As regards the SSICs, the position is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Man-days lost in Public and Private Sectors

404 SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the total man-days lost during 1972, 1973 and 1974 due to various reasons both in public and private sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The statement summarising the available information about the number of man-days lost due to Industrial Disputes (strikes and lock-outs) by Sectors and by Causes during 1972, 1973 and 1974

(Provisional) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8931/75].

मध्य प्रदेश में नवीन राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

405 **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में नवीन राजपथों की घोषणा की जानी है

(ख) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में नये राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के बारे में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुये हैं, और

(ग) उक्त प्रस्तावों को कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) से (ग). पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में नई सड़कों को शामिल करने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई योजनायें भी शामिल हैं। परन्तु पांचवीं योजना के दौरान वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में नई सड़कों को शामिल करने के बारे में अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। अतः इस समय, मध्य प्रदेश सहित किसी विशेष राज्य में किसी सड़क या सड़कों के बारे में स्थिति बताना संभव नहीं है, जिसे या जिन्हें पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के तौर पर लिया जायेगा।

Collapse of Dam in Nepal

406. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal Government circles and Newspapers have blamed India for Nepal Dam collapse; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The Nepalese Government have not in any way sought to blame India for the collapse of the Pardi Dam on 2nd January, 1975. Nor has any responsible newspaper made any such allegation. However, three Nepalese publications having a limited circulation and known for their anti-Indian bias have sought to involve India with the mishap. Government are taking appropriate action to counter such mischievous and totally unfounded allegations.

Cost of Steel Production in Public and Private Sectors

407. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steel in the public and private sectors respectively during the last two years;

(b) the cost of production of steel in the public and private sectors separately; and

(c) the reasons for difference in the cost of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The production of ingot steel and saleable steel in the public and private

sectors integrated steel plants during the last two years is given below:—

(in '000 tonnes)

Plant	Ingot Steel		Saleable Steel	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
Public Sector				
Bhilai	2108	1894	1746	1682
Durgapur	72	776	477	377
Rourkela	1177	1081	765	736
Bokaro	--	3	.	..
TOTAL	4008	3769	2988	2795
Private Sector				
TISCO	1690	1514	1458	120
IISCO	431	439	347	358
TOTAL	2121	1953	1805	1558

(b) The cost of production of ingot steel for 1973-74 for each of the plants is indicated below:

	Plant	Cost of production of ingot steel in 1973-74 Per tonne (Rs.)
1	Bhilai Steel Plant	616
2	Durgapur Steel Plant	819
3	Rourkela Steel Plant	717
4	Tata Iron & Steel Co.	679
5	Indian Iron & Steel Co.	

(c) The difference in the cost of production of ingot steel is mainly due to differences in the extent of utilization of installed capacity and the incidence of capital related charges.

Recommendations of Evaluation Committee on N.C.C. Scheme

408. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5247 on the 19th December, 1974 regarding N. C. C. Training to students of Colleges and Universities and state

(a) the main recommendations of the Evaluation Committee regarding the N.C.C. Scheme; and

(b) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The main recommendations of the N.C.C. Evaluation Committee are briefly as under:—

1. The N.C.C. should continue as a separate organisation besides National Service Scheme and National Sports Organisation.

2. The enrolment of cadets should be voluntary and selective. The strength of Senior Division should be reduced from the present about 6 lakhs to 4 lakhs so that this Division be selective and subject to more intensive training. The strength of Girls Division should, however, be slightly increased and the strength of

the Junior Division be maintained at the present strength.

3. The Heads of Institutions (Principals and Headmasters) should associate themselves more closely with the NCC activities. Attendance at any activity with the NCC should count towards academic attendance.

4. Whol-time NCC Commissioned Officers should be slowly disbanded. Only selected regular service officers should be posted to NCC. Suitable lecturers, with at least 3 years standing will be selected for grant of part-time Commission and given intensive training before Commissioning. The officers should retire after 15 years of service or on attaining 45 years of age, whichever is earlier.

5. The training programme should be more intensive and realistic. It should be generally restricted to two years.

6. In view of the rising prices, the camp allowance should be raised so that the cadets can be given adequate and nourishing food.

7. The academic instructions could be compressed within five days a week in the educational institutions. The sixth day of the week could be utilised for imparting NCC Training. The day may be called "Field Day" and can commence with patriotic training for an hour followed by separate training for NCC, National Service Scheme and National Sports Organisation.

The recommendation of the Committee to reduce the strength of NCC Senior Division from 6 lakhs cadets to 4 lakhs has been accepted. Other recommendations are under active consideration.

Seizure of adulterated dried chillies by D.G.H.S. Squad in Delhi

409. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of highly adulterated dried chillies have been seized by the Central Food Squad of the DGHS from the Lahori Gate railway goods shed in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the punishment meted out to the guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) Information was received in the Directorate General of Health Services that a consignment consisting of 172 bags weighing about 55 quintals of dried chillies alleged to be consigned from Laharu Village in District Bhiwani, Haryana, were lying in the Lahori Gate Goods-shed for delivery to a local consignee. The Central Food Squad immediately inspected the premises and took four samples from the consignment which was also seized. All the four samples have been declared adultered. Legal action is being taken against the concerned party.

Regularisation of Short Service Commissioned Officers

410. SHRI M. C.. DAGR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Short Service Commissioned Officers are there who took part in 1971 war and have not been considered to be regulars based on their experience and was service; and

(b) whether their cases will be reconsidered by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): All officers holding Short Service Commission are considered for the grant of Permanent Commission (P.C.)

2. Position with regard to the grant of Permanent Commission to Short Service Commissioned Officers in service at the time of Indo-Pak War 1971 (3-12-1971) is as under:—

(a) *Army*	
(i) Number of SSC officers in service on 3-12-71	4717
(ii) Of this number—	
(A) Considered unsuitable for PC	460
(B) Still to be considered for PC	1474
(C) Considered suitable for PC	2526
(D) Refused PC/Dismissed/ Died and so on	257
(b) *Navy*	
(i) Number of SSC officers in service on 3-12-71	549
(ii) Of this number—	
(A) Considered unsuitable for PC	23
(B) Still to be considered/ reviewed for PC.	81
(C) Considered suitable for PC	398
(D) Refused PC/Died	47

(c) *Air Force*—Nil.

3. Cases of officers considered and found unsuitable for the grant of PC are not reconsidered in the Army, but marginal cases are reviewed in the Navy.

Violation of Drugs Act by Bengal Immunity Company Ltd., Dehradun

411. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the violation of Drugs Act by the Bengal Immunity Company Limited, Dehradun;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken for violating the Drugs Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Yes. A complaint was lodged with the Superintendent of Police Dehradun regarding violation of Drugs Act by this Company.

(c) The Government of U.P. have been requested to furnish the required information. It shall be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Supply of a Fake Drug to President

412. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item dated the 26th January, 1975 "Fake during planned off to President".

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action being taken against the persons responsible for the manufacture of the fake drug and its supply? and

(d) the steps being taken against the firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) In a bottle of Unani tonic preparation called "KHAMIRA ABRASHANI" which normally contains some silver foil of very small pieces, the President of India found a large piece of metal foil. It did not appear to be of silver but of some other metal. The bottle containing the preparation and the metal piece have been sealed.

(c) and (d). Police have made inquiries and seized the stock of various batches of the preparation in question from the manufacturer.

Assam Sugar Mills Ltd.

413. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5146 on the 19th December, 1974 regarding Assam Sugar Mills Limited and state whether the matter has since been examined and actoin taken; and if so, who was the promoter of the Company and the salient features of such examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): A copy each of the statements fulfilling the Assurances in respect of questions Nos 3966 dated 29-8-74 and 5146 dated 19-12-74 are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8932/75].

Agreements with Oil producing countries

414 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some oil producing countries have signed agreements with India to supply liberally petrol diesel and furnace and other types of oils to India during the recent visit of our Prime Minister, to the respective countries; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the outlines of agreements made therewith?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Our Prime Minister's recent visit was to Iraq in January, 1975. Supply of crude oil from Iraq to India was discussed and agreement reached. Details of the agreement are yet to be worked out.

Production of Copper Concentrates at Khetri Copper Project

415. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Smelter plant of the Khetri Copper Project has started production of copper concentrates; and

(b) if so, the effect of this production on the industrial development of the country as a whole?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Smelter Plant at Khetri Copper Project started production of copper metal in November, 1974.

(b) Copper plays an important role in the industrial economy of the nation particularly through its usage in the Electrical and Defence industries. India is deficient in the availability of copper metal through indigenous sources and thus depend on large import to meet the ever growing requirements. The production of copper at Khetri will augment the indigenous availability of the metal. To that extent the import would reduce thereby saving foreign exchange which can be utilised for import of essential inputs for the industrial development of the country

देश में कुष्ठ रोगियों को सहायता और सुविधाएं

416 **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुष्ठ रोगियों की कुल संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उनकी संख्या राज्यवार क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार की ओर से उन्हें क्या सहायता और सुविधायें उपलब्ध है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) और (ख) देश में कुष्ठ से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या लगभग 32 लाख है। उनकी राज्यवार संख्या इस प्रकार है –

राज्य	कुष्ठ रोगियों की अनुमानित संख्या (लाखों में)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6 28
तमिलनाडु	7 83
बिहार	3 39
महाराष्ट्र	2 80
कर्नाटक	1 71
उड़ीसा	2 37
पश्चिम बंगाल	3 68
उत्तर प्रदेश	1 68
अन्य राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	2 23
योग	32 00

(ग) कुष्ठ का फैलने से रोकने की दृष्टि से और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की सहायता से घरों पर ही या घरों से रोगियों को अस्पतालों में ले जाकर उपचार करने के तरीके को अपनाने के लिये भारत में 1954-55 में कुष्ठ नियंत्रण का राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया था। भारत में कुष्ठ नियंत्रण के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रण संस्थानों निम्नलिखित सेवायें प्रदान की जा रही है –

1. कुष्ठ नियंत्रण इकाई	251
2. सर्वेक्षण शिक्षण और उपचार केन्द्र	1500

सरकारी क्षेत्र में किये जा रहे उपर्युक्त प्रयासों के अतिरिक्त 40 स्वैच्छिक संगठन भी कुष्ठ नियंत्रण का काम कर रहे है। भारत सरकार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इनकी सहायता करती है। कुष्ठ के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय माहिरों ने कुष्ठ नियंत्रण की तीन परियोजनायें भी चलाई हुई हैं, कुष्ठ रोगियों को अस्पताल में भरती करने के लिये लगभग 28 000 पलंग है। नियंत्रण इकाइयों और सर्वेक्षण शिक्षण एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ा कर और रोगियों के इलाज के लिये नि:शुल्क औषधियां प्रदान करने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम को और तेज करने का विचार है।

Foreign visits by Prime Minister

417. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited some foreign countries during December, 1974 and January 1975,

(b) if so, the countries she visited and the nature of talks held with various dignitaries, and

(c) the agreements arrived at on various subjects and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BHINPAL DAS): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister visited the Maldives and Iraq in January, 1975. She held discussions with the leaders of these two countries on bilateral and international question of mutual interest. Her discussions revealed a close identity of views between these countries and India. Copies of the Joint Communiques issued on the occasion of these visits have been placed in the library of the Parliament.

Bilateral talks with Bangladesh

418. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had talks with a Bangladesh delegation in New Delhi on bilateral issues; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various aspects of bilateral relations including trade and economic cooperation, anti smuggling measures, implementation of the Land Boundary Agreement and the question of delimitation of the maritime boundary, were discussed. The talks were part of the regular process of consultation and cooperation between the two countries.

Spurious Drugs leading to increased Mortality

419 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that manufacturing and marketing of sporious drugs have increased, of late, the mortality rate in the country;

(b) the effective steps taken to check this evil;

(c) the number of deaths reported due to spurious drugs in the country, State-wise during the year 1974-75 (up to 31st January, 1975); and

(d) the particulars of spurious drug manufacturers and sellers arrested and prosecuted during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No. There is no evidence to this effect.

(b) A note setting out the steps that have been taken to combat the manufacture and sale of spurious and substandard drugs is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8933/75].

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand for making Hindi as Official Language of U.N.O.

420. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take towards giving concrete shape to the demand of making Hindi as one of the official languages of the U.N.O. as resolved by the World Hindi Convention held at Nagpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): Any addition to the list of official and working languages of the U.N. would require an amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly supported by a majority of the members present and voting. Government is in the process of making an assessment regarding the possibility of Hindi being accepted as one of the languages of the U.N. Our permanent Representative in New York has been instructed to consult with other delegations. Further action, as necessary will be taken on the basis of this assessment.

Achievement of Steel production target during 1974-75 and 1975-76

421. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest trends, his Ministry is optimistic about achievement of the targeted production of steel during 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(b) if so, the factors on which this optimism is based; and

(c) whether the overall progress regarding the steel production is encouraging?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Having regard to the actual production during the months, April 1974—January, 1975, and estimates of production in the months of February and March 1975, it is expected that the aggregate production of saleable steel from the five integrated steel plants in 1974-75 would be around 97 per cent of the target for the year. The production in 1974-75 is likely to exceed the production in 1973-74 by more than half a million tonnes of saleable steel. The increase in 1974-75 will, therefore, be about 12 per cent above the previous year.

The targets of production for 1975-76 are presently under finalisation in consultation with the concerned agencies. It is envisaged that the production in 1975-76 will be much higher than that in 1974-75.

(b) The higher production expected to be achieved in 1974-75 and the further increase in production in 1975-76 are based on the following principal factors:—

(i) Improved supply of essential inputs especially power and cooking coal.

(ii) Improvement in Railway movement of raw materials to steel plants and movement of finished steel to stockyards and consumers.

(iii) Relatively better industrial relations.

(iv) Several important steps taken at the steel plants, especially in areas of maintenance.

(c) Yes, Sir. The overall progress regarding production of steel is encouraging.

Detention of Major Ramesh Chander Dhawan

422. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Major Ramesh Chander Dhawan, a former army officer attached to a mountain regiment in Assam is under detention since March, 1974;

(b) if so, whether the said officer was sentenced to dismissal by a court martial trial in July, 1974; if so, what are the charges against him;

(c) whether it is a fact that major Dhawan made a statutory complaint to the Central Government levelling certain allegations of corruption and misuse and misappropriation of military stores against some of his superiors;

(d) if so, the names and designations of the superior officers against whom those charges were levelled; and

(e) the nature of these charges and the action taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Major Ramesh Chander Dhawan has been under detention from time to time since March 1974; and is still in military custody.

(b) (i) Yes, Sir. The officer was sentenced to dismissal from service by a General Court Martial, which concluded on the 22nd October, 1974 (and not in July, 1974). However the findings and sentence of the Court require confirmation of the competent authority, under the rules. The officer is, therefore, still in service and will so remain until the sentence is confirmed and promulgated.

(ii) The officer was charged on two counts under Section 63 of the Army Act 1950, for an act and an omission pre-judicial to good order and military discipline.

(c) Yes, Sir The statutory and other complaints contained allegations against four of his superior officers.

(d) It will not be in the public interest or in the interests of morale of the Services, to divulge the names and designations of these officers.

(e) (i) The nature of charges was diversion and misuse of Funds allotted for execution of Operational Tasks and purchase of stores at exhorbitant rates.

(ii) The matter was investigated and the officers dealt with disciplinarily. Of the four officers involved—

(A) One was awarded 'severe displeasure' of the Chief of the Army Staff;

(B) Another was tried by a GCM and acquitted; and

(C) The remaining two were also tried by GCM. Of these, one was sentenced to dismissal and the other to cashiering and six months R.I. However, the sentences in both these cases are still to be confirmed by the competent authority.

Visit by Prime Minister of Tanzania

423. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state the gist of the talks held with the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania who visited New Delhi during January, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): Prime Minister and Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Mr. Rashdi Mfaume Kawawa came to India on a State visit from 14 to 22 January.

His Excellency Mr. Kawawa and our Prime Minister held discussions on matters of mutual interest including international affairs These discussions revealed closeness of views.

An Agreement to set up a Joint Commission to review and expand economic development, and a Cultural Co-operation Agreement were signed. The text of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit has been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

Dispute between management and workmen of B. A. C. Company (P) Ltd. Korba

424. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the Bharat Aluminium Contractors Workers Union, Darri, P.O. Korba (M.P.) regarding the dispute between the management and the workmen of B.A.C. Company (P) Ltd., Korba;

(b) if so, the nature of such memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Nationalisation of TISCO

425. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh State Units of the Communist Party of India had demanded the nationalisation of TISCO;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) the present financial position of this Company and Government's share of capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise. There is at pre sent no proposal to nationalise TISCO.

(c) As on 31-3-74, the Company's financial position was as under:—

	Rs.
(i) Share Capital	49,99,61,369
(ii) Reserves and surplus	63 15,17,365
	1,13,14,78,734
(iii) Loans	49,48,71,082
(iv) Profit after taxes during 1973-74	9,77 16,572

(v) *Shareholding* :

	Ordinary	Preference	Second Preference	'A' Second preference
Total No. of shares issued.	5,165,283	50,000	100,000	3,71,909
Shares held by State Governments and Public financial institutions and Banks.				
(1) State Governments	3,526	165	36,454	541
(2) Life Insurance Corporation of India	953,162	16,686	60,442	87,484
(3) Unit Trust of India.	599,827	1,681	39,226	27,237
(4) Nationalised Banks	469,493	1,760	30,805	22,131
(5) Insurance Companies	221,559	15	9,811	5,487
(6) State Industrial & Investment Corporation of of Maharashtra.	21,800	..	..	..

"Boiled wheat and pinch of salt" for Agricultural Labourers in West Bengal

426. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the survey conducted by the West Bengal State Labour Department and appearing in a local daily dated the 25th January, 1975 under the caption 'Boiled Wheat and a Pinch of Salt'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fifth Five Year Plan envisages a Scheme for streamlining the tenurial status and strengthening the implementation machinery for investment support to assignees of new land, most of whom would be landless labourers.

Under the Central Sector Schemes of Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Development Agency in operation, agricultural labours are covered under subsidiary occupation

programmes like dairy, poultry, piggery, etc. In addition, agricultural labourers who usually find only seasonal employment are provided employment opportunities during the slack-seasons under rural works programmes in Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Projects. For this provision of upto Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for five year project period ending 1975-76. The two Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Projects in West Bengal have identified 2486 and 481 agricultural labourers respectively for benefits under various programmes. The corresponding figures of agricultural labourers who were provided off season employment under the rural works programmes in the two projects are 738 and 400 respectively.

An important objective of the Fourth Plan in the agricultural sector, was to enable as large a section of the rural population as possible, including the small cultivator, the farmer in dry areas and the agricultural labour to participate in development and share its benefits. For achieving this objective, the Rural Works Programme was started in 1970-71 (in the Non-Plan Central Sector) and was subsequently redesignated as Drought Prone Areas Programme, which applies to the State of West Bengal also.

A Standing Committee of Agricultural labour consisting of Economists, Experts, Officials of State Governments and Ministries of the Government of India has been set up *inter alia* to rivew the existing legislative and other provisions for the Welfare of agricultural labour.

Agriculture is a scheduled employment under the Minimum Wage Act, 1948. Under this Act the appropriate Government fixes the wage rates of different categories of agricultural labourers from time to time.

Revision of cost of Cochin Shipyard

427. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated cost of the Cochin Shipyard has been revised to Rs. 75 crores from Rs. 47 crores;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor; and

(c) the present stage of the work of the Cochin Shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Proposals for the revision of the original cost of Rs. 45.42 crores to Rs. 74.29 crores have been received from Cochin Shipyard Limited and are presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) Basic factors which have contributed to the increase in the estimated cost are:—

(i) Increase in cost of materials and labour since 1968, when the original estimate was prepared.

(ii) Increase due to modifications found necessary during detailed design/construction.

(iii) Increase on account of Sales Tax, consequent on the transfer of the Project from Government to Company.

(iv) Increase in customs duty.

(v) Increase in the value of contracts for major items of work, resulting from various contributory factors.

(c) Civil works like land acquisition, reclamation, project roads (1st phase), paint store, oil store, training school complex, compressor room, main receiving station, laboratory weigh bridge and gate house have been completed. Civil works connected with General Store, Maintenance Shop, Hull Shop and Assembly Shop, Locker Rooms, Permanent Power Supply system (1st phase), permanent Water Supply System (Phase II), Machine and Engine Shops and Administrative Block are in progress. The Mould Loft and Outfitting Warehouse are getting ready. Building Dock has been excavated and enclosed by sheet piles and RCC piling of dock bottom has progressed. Sheet piling of the dock wall of the Repair Dock and Quay No. 2, construction of anchor walls and excavation of earth are progressing. Sheet piling of quays 1 and 3 has been completed. Out of a total of about 332 items of machinery

and equipment required for the project, 261 items including 64 items to be imported have been ordered. Of the items ordered 162 items have already been received, including 53 items from abroad. The remaining equipment are mostly short-lead items.

Decision on recommendations of Bonus Commission Report

428. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the recommendations of Bonus Commission Report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Decisions are yet to be taken on the recommendations made in the report of the Bonus Review Committee.

Regularisation of Ad hoc promotions in office of R.P.F. Commissioner, Patna

429. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient numbers of Upper Division/Head Clerks working in the office of the Regional Provident Funds Commissioner, Bihar, Patna are still on *ad-hoc* promotions since long; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not regularising the said *ad-hoc* promotions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) As on 31-12-1974, 6 Head Clerks and 21 Upper Division Clerks were working on ad-hoc basis in the Regional Office, Bihar, Patna.

(b) (i) Non-availability of regular vacancies in the cadre of Head Clerks as also pendency of disciplinary proceedings in three cases.

(ii) Non-availability of matching number of examination qualified candidates in the cadre of Upper Division Clerks as regularisation in that cadre is made in the ratio of 50:50 between seniority quota and examination quota employees.

तेल उत्पादन करनेवाले अरब देशों को अमरीका की कथित धमकी

430 **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका ने तेल के प्रश्न पर तेल उत्पादन करने वाले अरब देशों को सैनिक कार्यवाही करने की धमकी दी है ,

(ख) क्या इराक सरकार ने भारत की प्रधान मंत्री को सारे मामले से अवगत कराया है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) सरकार ने अखबारों की वे खबरें देखी हैं जो अमरीकी प्रशासन के उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई बतायी जाती हैं और जिनके अनुसार गंभीर संकट की कुछ परिस्थितियों में तेल के प्रश्न पर उनके लिये सैनिक कार्यवाही वर्जित नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) हमारी प्रधानमंत्री और ईराकी क्रांतिकारी कमान परिषद के उपाध्यक्ष की बातचीत में यह सहमति हुई कि खाड़ी क्षेत्र हर प्रकार के तनाव या बाहरी शक्तियों के दखल से मुक्त रहना चाहिये ताकि इस क्षेत्र के देश अपनी शक्ति आर्थिक विकास लगा सकें ।

Construction of All-weather Road Bridge at Ghogharghat

431. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any traffic studies have been made in connection with tem-

porary bridge and ferry service over river Ghogra at Ghograghat (U.P.) in order to finalise the scheme of constructing all weather road-bridge at Ghograghat;

(b) whether there is a persistent demand from the public and Government of Uttar Pradesh to have such a bridge over there; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not including the project in the Fifth Five-Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). The proposed bridge over Ghogra at Gograghat (U.P.) when constructed would fall on State road. The U.P. Government are, therefore, concerned with all matters pertaining to this project, including traffic studies, etc. There have been some representation about the bridge and the State Government have included it in the proposals submitted by them for loan assistance under the Central Aid Programme of State roads/bridges of Inter-State or economic importance under the 5th Plan. In all the U.P., Government have submitted 23 schemes of a total cost of Rs. 31.98 crores which includes the proposed bridge as No. 13. Other States have also sent similar requirements. All these proposals, including U.P. requirements, total upto Rs. 387 crores against which the draft 5th Plan includes a provision of Rs. 30 crores only. Within this extremely limited provision, only such schemes as come up highest in the order of inter-se priority alone could expect to come up in the final selection. Since however, the Central Aid Programme has not yet been finalised it is not possible to indicate at this stage the extent to which a particular schemes could expect to come up in the final selection.

Visit by President of UAE

432. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan visited India during January, 1975; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with him and the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes Sir. The President of the United Arab Emirates H. H. Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan paid a state visit to India from January 1—5, 1975.

(b) His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan held wide ranging discussions with the Prime Minister of India covering issues of international importance as well as bilateral cooperation in all aspects. These discussions revealed a close identity of views. A Joint Commission headed by the Ministers of External Affairs of the two countries has been set up. A cultural agreement was also signed by the U.A.E. Foreign Minister and our Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture. Copies of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Intrusion of Foreign Fishing Vessels in Indian Territorial Waters

435. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the intrusion of foreign fishing, vessels some of them carrying fire arms, in the Indian territorial waters around the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken to prevent this intrusion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been several instances of violation of Indian territorial waters around the Andaman and

Nicobar Islands by foreign vessels mostly those engaged in fishing. In a few cases it was noticed that the boats were found carrying fire arms. Whenever detected the boats are chased away and in some cases apprehended. The apprehended boats are dealt with by local Civil Administration. All efforts are made to discourage intrusions in our territorial waters by deploying as many patrol vessels as can be available for this purpose.

Increase in Malaria Cases in West Bengal

436. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI NIMBALKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of Malaria have recorded an increase of 400 per cent since 1972 onward in West Bengal;

(b) whether Central Government have made any State-wise assessment of the recrudescence of the desease so far, if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether a national policy for eradication of Malaria is under consideration with Government of India; and

(d) if so, what type of assistance West Bengal Government will be given immediately to fight Malaria?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) There is an increase in the number of Malaria cases though not to the extent of 400 per cent.

(b) The Statewise assessment of the malaria situation is made regularly by the Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme on the basis of the reports received from the States. Most of the States have shown increase in the incidence of malaria cases in 1974 as compared to the previous years.

(c) and (d). The National Malaria Eradication Programme which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is already in operation. Under it, the Government of India provided 100 per cent central assistance for attack and consolidation phase areas of the Programme. During 1974-75 the Government of West Bengal have been allocated Rs. 24.95 lakhs for operational cost and Rs. 11.90 lakhs for Material and Equipment.

Shortage of Medicines in the country

437. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of medicines in the country; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether major hospitals all over the country have stopped and free medical aid which was provided to the poor sections of the people;

(c) if so, whether even a poor man whose income is Rs. 50 per month has to pay full medical charges in the hospital and for medicines even at the time when the patient is dying;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard; and

(e) whether many deaths have taken place in the country due to non-availability of medicines and refusal by the hospitals' authorities to provide any medicines to the dying patient?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) There is no acute shortage of medicines in the country. However reports of occasional shortages of certain drugs mainly proprietory branded preparations are received in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals from the State Drug Controllers. For these, similar preparations of other manufacturers are usually available. In this connection attention is invited to a similar question, being Question No. 2572, answered in the Lok Sabha on the 28th November, 1974.

(b) to (e). The information is not available.

Patrolling by French Warships in Indian Ocean

438. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two French Warships have been directed by France to make a four-month patrol in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding other countries which have already started their naval activities in the Indian Ocean?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) According to information available, a French naval force is expected to be in the Indian Ocean from March to August 1975.

(b) The principal foreign naval presence in the Indian Ocean is of the major naval powers; some details of their activities are given in the report No. A/AC.159/1/Rev. 1 dated 11 July 1974 of the U.N. Secretary-General, a copy of which has been placed in the Parliament Library.

Visit by Prime Minister of Mauritius

439. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Mauritius visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed with him and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) His Excellency the Prime Minister, Dr. The Right Hon. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, came on a State visit to India from January 5, to 14. His Excellency Dr. Ramgoolam and our Prime Minister held discussions on matters of mutual interest including international affairs. These discussions revealed a close identity of views on all subjects. An agreement providing a line of credit of Rs 50 million by India to Mauritius was signed. India's contribution to the Mahatma Gandhi Institute was enhanced by Rs. 3 million to Rs. 7.4 million. A programme for cultural exchange for years 1975 and 1976 was also drawn up.

The text of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit has been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

Vishakhapatnam Steel Project

440. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether thirty Members of Parliament had submitted a memorandum to him for expediting work on the Vishakhapatnam steel project;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have considered the points raised by the Members; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to complete the working of the Vizag steel project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) A Memorandum was received on this subject from some Members of Parliament.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Following action has been taken in respect of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant:

(i) Most of the land required for the plant area has already been acquired and the remaining area is also proposed to be acquired shortly.

(ii) The Detailed Project Report is expected to be commissioned shortly.

(iii) The General Manager's Project office will be located at Vizagapatnam by about the middle of next month.

Indian Citizenship to Displaced Persons of 1971 Indo-Pak Conflict Rehabilitated in Gujarat and Rajasthan

441 SHRI M V KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since rehabilitated the displaced persons who came to Rajasthan and Gujarat from Pakistan during 1971 conflict,

(b) whether the displaced persons have represented to the Government for conferring Indian citizenship, and

(c) if so, the nature of decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) to (c) Government of India continue to afford temporary relief to the Pak nationals who came to India in the wake of the 1971 conflict and have yet to return to Pakistan While a small number of these people have approached the Government for permission for permanent settlement in India, the Government of India policy is that since they are Pak nationals they should return to their country in safety and honour. This position has also been accepted by the Government of Pakistan

Employment provided during January to December, 1974 by Employment Exchanges

442 SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons provided employment by the Employment Exchanges in the country during January to December, 1974,

(b) the number of new entrants in the live registers of the Employment Exchanges during this period, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) 397 lakhs

(b) The number of new registrations effected during the period was 43 99 lakhs

(c) Government have been making every effort to provide increasing number of employment opportunities to the unemployed through various sectoral programmes included in the various Five Year Plans Besides, Government have also implemented, during recent years, a number of special schemes designed to create employment opportunities for all categories of job seekers

During 1971 72 a Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was initiated to provide work for 1000 persons on an average in rural areas in each district During the same year a special centrally sponsored scheme for the benefit of educated unemployed persons was also started In 1972 73 another programme namely Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories was formulated with a provision of Rs 27 crores on the understanding that the States would mobilise additional resources to an equal extent Further, in 1973-74, the Government formulated Half a Million Jobs programme with a view to generating employment and self employment opportunities for the educated unemployed persons

In the Fifth Plan care has been taken to undertake employment intensive schemes, as rationalised and suitably integrated with sectoral development programmes, so that more systematic and sustained work can be done in accordance with an overall strategy

In 1974 75, an Employment Promotion Programme with a thrust on self-employment has been taken up The main object of this Programme is to create productive and self-generating employment with minimum investment of Government funds on training and for seed capital/margin money, etc. Upto the end of January, 1975, formal sanctions amounting to Rs. 1,499.57

lakhs with an employment potential of 68,159 have been issued against the overall allocation of Rs. 40 crores.

It will thus be seen that all possible steps are being taken by the Government to promote employment/self-employment opportunities for various categories of job seekers consistent with the availability of resources.

Off-take of Finished Steel and Copper

443. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether off-take of finished Steel and Copper has gone down this year (1974-75), particularly in recent months, and with some of the principal stock yards of Hindustan Steel and M.M.T.C., there are considerable accumulation of stocks; and

(b) whether any assessment of the situation has been made and remedial steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). During the period April 1974—January 1975, when compared to the corresponding period in the previous year there was an increase in production of steel by the integrated steel plants to the extent of 3.5 lakh tonnes. There has also been an increase in the offtake of steel from the steel plants. With special efforts to activise inventories, supply of steel to the economy from the main steel plants during the period April 1974—January 1975 is higher by 6.34 lakhs tonnes which represent an increase of 18 per cent as compared to the ten months of the previous year. The level of stock with the Main Producers stockyards, which represents a little over a months' sale, is not considered high.

So far as copper is concerned, the offtake of finished copper has gone down and a stock of about 2,000 tonnes of finished copper metal has accumulated with Hindustan Copper Ltd. MMTC also has large accumulated stocks. So far as the liquidation of stocks is concerned, the matter has been reviewed and reduction in the import of copper metal by MMTC is under consideration. The copper sale prices of MMTC to actual users have been reduced.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by Chinese Embassies Abroad

444. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese Embassies abroad continue to circulate anti-Indian propaganda over the Sikkim developments in spite of Indian Government's protest against such actions; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to encounter such propaganda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Instances of such propaganda had taken place in some countries. No instance has come to the notice of the Government after December, 1974.

(b) Indian Missions concerned countered such propaganda through information bulletins, verbal briefings and contacts with local governments in an appropriate manner.

Minimum Wage for Agricultural Labourers

445. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages for agricultural labourers have been fixed; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The available information has been published in Table 4 8 of the Indian Labour Statistics, 1974 (pages 68-69) Copies of which have been sent to the Parliament Library

Deaths due to Cold Wave in States

446. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have received information from some tSates regarding deaths due to the cold wave; and

(b) if so, the number of such casualties in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) and (b) As information regarding deaths due to cold is not available such deaths are not notifiable.

Project Report for Salem Steel Plant

447 SHRI A K GOPALAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government got the detailed project report for the Salem Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the salient points of the report; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) A copy of the Detailed Project Report submitted by M/s M N Dastur and Co Private Ltd , Consulting Engineers, to Salem Steel Ltd on 30-12-1974 has been received by Government

(b) The Consulting Engineers for this project have recommended an annual capacity of 2,20,000 tonnes of finished steel sheets/strip, comprising 75,000 tonnes of electrical steels, 70,000 tonnes of stainless steel, 55,000 tonnes of other special steels and 20,000 tonnes of mild steels The capital cost of this project is estimated at about Rs 518 10 crores based on current costs, including a foreign exchange component of about Rs 93 18 crores

(c) The Detailed Project Report is at present being scrutinized by a Technical Committee and its report is awaited

Expenditure on Main Port Projects

448 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state which are the main port projects taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the country and the amount spent on each project till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI): The amount spent on the main on-going major port projects and those taken up in the Fourth Plan period is given below against each project·—

Port	Project	Amount Rs. in crores)
Calcutta . . .	Haldia Dock Project . . .	85·62
	Dredging in the Shipping Channel leading to Haldia	7·80
	Bhgirathi-Hooghly River Draining Works .	5·66
Paradip .	Construction of General Cargo berth .	3·11
	Construction of Port Railways including Locomotives for Paradip Port . . .	3·14
Visakhapatnam .	Visakhapatnam Project Outer Harbour Project . .	65·34
Madras . . .	Construction of Oil Dock in Outer Harbour .	·1
	Installation of mechanised ore handling plant on the ore berth in Outer Harbour	14·04
Tuticorin . . .	Tuticorin Harbour Project	21·39
Cochin	Super Tanker Oil Terminal Project	1.96
	Purchase of a Hopper Suction Dredger .	2·09
Mangalore . . .	Mangalore Harbour Project .	37·36
Mormugao . . .	Port Development Project .	26·88
Bombay . . .	Purchase of a Drag Suction Dredger 'Vishal' .	1·67
	Dock expansion scheme and Ballard Pier Extension	21·40
Kandla . . .	Purchase of a Diesel driven Twin screw Trailing Suction Dredger of 2500 c.m. .	3·15
	Construction of 5th berth including construction of diaphragm wall in front	2·12
Central Dredging Organition.	Acquisition of Dredgers and their accessories .	19·61

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में प्रयोग की जाने वाली भाषाएं

450. **श्री आर० वी० वडे :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :

विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां के लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं और ऐसे देशो के नाम क्या हैं जहां हिन्दी अल्पसंख्यको की भाषा है और विश्व में हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ की मान्यता प्राप्त भाषाओं के बारे में ऐसी ही जानकारी क्या है ;

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में एक भाषा को मान्यता देने की कसौटी क्या है और संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ की अन्य भाषाओं की तुलना मे इस संदर्भ में हिन्दी की क्या स्थिति है ; और

(घ) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के उन सदस्य देशो की कु स या कितनी है जो हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र जाने संघ को भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दिये के य ोग्य नही समझते है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिन पाल दास) :(क) और (ख) : कोई प्रमाणिक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ; अनुमानित आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये है ।

(ग) और (घ) : संयुक्त राष्ट्र के चार्टर कोई कसौटी निर्धारित नही की गई है ।

सयुक्त राष्ट्र की भाषाओ की सूची मे वृद्धि के लिये कार्यविधि नियमो मे सशोधन की आवश्यकता होगी जिसे उपस्थित एव मत देने वाले सदस्यो के बहुमत का समर्थन मिलना चाहिए । इसकी स्वीकृति भाषा के महत्व इसके प्रयोग करने वाले देशो की सख्या और सदस्यो के बहुमत के समर्थन पर निर्भर करेगी साथ ही इसके वित्तीय निहितार्थों का भी ध्यान रखना होता है ।

सरकार हिन्दी को सयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक भाषा के रूप मे स्वीकृत किये जाने की सभावना का जायजा लेने की प्रक्रिया मे है । इस जायजे के आधार पर जैसी आवश्यकता होगी आगे कार्यवाही की जायगी ।

विवरण

हिन्दी—

भारत मे 16 करोड 2 लाख व्यक्तियो द्वारा हिन्दी बोली जाती है हिन्दी बोलने वाली विश्व की कुल जनसख्या के बारे मे आकडे उपलब्ध नही है । फिर भी यह कहा जा सकता है कि विदेशो निम्नलिखित देशो मे हिन्दी बोलने वालो की काफी सख्या है । नेपाल, मारिशस फिजी सुरीनाम, त्रिनिडाड गुयाना, मलेशिया, थाइलैड कीनिया और बर्मा ।

अग्रेजी—

उत्तरी अमरीका महाद्वीप यूनाइटेड किंगडम आस्ट्रेलिया न्यूजीलैड आदि मे फैले हुए लगभग 30 करोड व्यक्तियो द्वारा बोली जाती है । यह एशिया और अफ्रीका के बहुत से देशो मे भी बोली जाती है जो कि पहले ब्रिटिश उपनिवेश थे ।

फ्रेच—

फ्रैच बोलने वाले व्यक्तियो की सख्या के बारे मे सूचना उपलब्ध नही है । फ्रैच फ्रास की सरकारी भाषा है और बेल्जियम, स्विटजरलैंड और कनाडा की सरकारी भाषाओ मे से एक है । यह पश्चिम और उत्तर अफ्रीका, इंडोचीन और अन्य भूतपूर्व फ्रासीसी अधिकृत क्षेत्रो मे बोली जाती है ।

रूसी—

सोवियत समाजवादी गणतत्र सघ और पूर्वी यूरोप मे फैले हुये लगभग 20 करोड व्यक्तियो द्वारा बोली जाती है ।

स्पेनिश—

स्पेन और लातीनी अमरीका के लगभग 17 करोड 5 लाख व्यक्तियो द्वारा बोली जाती है ।

चीनी—

चीन के लगभग 70 करोड व्यक्तियो द्वारा बोली जाती है ।

अरबी—

आजकल यह 12 करोड से भी अधिक व्यक्तियो द्वारा बोली जाती है । यह सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ के 19 सदस्य देशो की सरकारी भाषा है ।

नोट –(हिन्दी के बारे मे आकडे भारत के महापजीयक द्वारा छापी गई जनसख्या एव साख्यिकी की पाकेट बुक से लिये गये है । अन्य भाषाओ के सबध मे सरकारी आकडे उपलब्ध नही है । उपरोक्त अनुमानित आकडे अन्दकोशो एव विश्व कोशो से इकट्ठे किये गये है ।)

Opening of Suez Canal by U.A R

451 SHRI NIMBALKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to convince the Government of United Arab Republic of the need to open the Suez Canal, as early as possible; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals put forward by the U.A.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No. Sir.

Government have no reason to doubt that the Arab Republic of Egypt, within whose sovereignty this matter lies, are fully aware of the benefits of opening the Suez Canal. There has, therefore, been no cause or occasion for Government to make any proposals to the friendly Government of Egypt on this matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum from Merchant Association of Karimgange for Steamer Service

452. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Transport Corporation received a memorandum from the Merchant Association of Karimgange, regarding the Steamer Service through Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the main points of the memorandum and when it was received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points raised in the memorandum which was received on 9-8-1974 are as given below:—

(i) Godown facilities be provided at Juggernath Ghat and Karimganj;

(ii) Rationalisation of freight rates by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd; and

(iii) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation was not able to ship cargo offerings by river service.

Manufacture and Import of Guided Missiles

453. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) which guided missiles are being manufactured in India, assembled in India and which are imported into India and from which countries; and

(b) what is the range and lethal capacity of each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The disclosure of the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member will not be in public interest & will be prejudicial to the interest of the State.

Relief benefits in Sohagpur-Nowgang Camp in Raipur (M.P.)

454. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the relief benefit to the refugees at Sohagpur-Nowgang Camp, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh was stopped and the whole camp was kept under Police CRPF;

(b) whether the attention of Government has also been drawn to the fact that even the missionery relief was disallowed by the Police CRP; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation and living condition of refugees there?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) (i) About 3000 migrant families have been moved from Mana to Tawa work-site camps with a view to employing them on canal work in the Irrigation Project. But they refused to take up the work offered. All efforts were made to

persuade the migrant families to take to work. According to the existing instructions, if able-bodied male members refuse to take up the work offered their relief benefits are stopped and the families are discharged from the camp. Notices were issued to these families explaining the consequences of their refusal to work. The relief benefits of the families, who did not take to work even thereafter, were ultimately stopped with effect from 21-12-1974.

(ii) Police arrangements were made by State Government to deal with any law and order situation that may arise. No C.R.P. Force was, however, deployed for this purpose.

(b) No missionery relief is known to have been offered to the migrants.

(c) The adult able-bodied male members of almost all the refugee families in these work site camps have since taken up work from the first week of January, 1975 and these families have been re-admitted in the camps on humanitarian grounds and the relief benefits to their families have been restored with effect from the date of their taking up work. The situation in the camps is reported to be peaceful.

Loss of Man-days in Public Sector

455. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether loss of man-days in the public sectors due to strike, lock-out and other industrial disputes, disturbances have been more in 1974 as compared to 1973;

(b) what are the figures, month-wise as compared to private sector losses of man-days; and

(c) the estimated fall in production and subsequent loss to the exchequer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The statement showing the number of man-days lost, month-wise, due to industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) in the public and private sectors during 1973 and 1974 (provisional) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8934/75]. According to available information, the value of production loss, in respect of 1,227 (out of 2,514) cases for which information is readily available with the Labour Bureau, Simla was Rs. 72.18 crores.

Dredging Operations in New Mangalore Harbour

456. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rocks were found during the dredging operations in New Mangalore Harbour;

(b) the steps taken to remove these rocks; and

(c) whether dredging can go on for more than 55 feet depth without any more rocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes. Some isolated rocky patches were encountered in the Dock Arm and in the inner approach channel of the Lagoon.

The rocky patches in the Dock Arm have been removed almost to the designed depths. The rocky patches in the approach channel have been cleared to the extent possible with the available equipment and negotiations have been taken up with the contracting agencies to clear the remainder.

(c) Seismic surveys conducted show presence of rock at varying levels. Further dredging of rocky patches will be necessary to provide depths beyond 33 ft. sanctioned at present.

Visit by Canadian Delegation

457. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Canadian Delegation headed by its Foreign Affairs Advisor visited our country in the month of January, 1975 to discuss nuclear aid; and

(b) if so, the subjects of their discussion and decision arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) A Canadian Delegation headed by the Special Assistant to the Canadian Prime Minister visited India from 4—6 January, 1975 for bilateral talks.

(b) The discussions related to various aspects of Indo-Canadian relations including nuclear matter. The talks were of an exploratory nature. Both sides agreed to remain in touch with each other

Extension of Bonus Scheme to all employees of Commercial and Industrial Establishments

459. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the report of the Bonus Review Committee in consultation with the trade unions centres and federation;

(b) whether the Government propose to extend the bonus scheme to all employees of the commercial and industrial establishments under the State and Central Governments in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The recommendations made by the Bonus Review Committee are being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments and the State Governments and decisions are yet to be taken.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from East Pakistan

460. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of refugees from East Pakistan awaiting rehabilitation upto January 31st, 1975;

(b) the camps and places where they have been temporarily given shelter;

(c) the break-up of their figures in each camp or other places and the benefits given to them for their maintenance,

(d) whether some of these refugees have been living in such camps for the last five to 15 years if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in regard to their rehabilitation;

(e) the number and other facts about the other categories of refugees who are yet to be recognised as refugees from former East Pakistan; and

(f) the outlines of the schemes including time schedule of rehabilitation of all categories of East Pakistan refugees?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The total number of migrants from former East Pakistan now in camps awaiting rehabilitation upto 31st January, 1975 is about 25,300 families. Of them approximately 4,000 families are of Permanent Liability Category.

(b) and (c). The information is given in Annexures I and II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6935/75].

(d) Most of the migrants are in camps between 1-1-1970 to 25-3-1971. However, some of them came during the period 1-1-1964 to 31-12-1969.

The programme of settlement of families is subject to availability of suitable lands and adequate funds. Every effort is, however, being made to locate suitable lands with the active cooperation of the various State Governments.

(e) According to the policy of the Government, all migrants who entered India between 1-1-1964 to 25-3-71 are eligible to relief and rehabilitation assistance only outside West Bengal and entered a relief camp.

(f) Plans for resettlement of 21,300 families during the Fifth Plan period have been formulated. Of these, 15,600 families are planned to be resettled on agricultural lands and 5,700 families on non-agricultural occupations, subject to availability of suitable lands and adequate funds.

Evolution of National Wage Policy

461. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recurring strikes by teachers, doctors, railwaymen, airline personnel and other are a direct consequence of increasing strains;

(b) whether so much discontent among employees in the public sector undertakings indirectly controlled by Government is an indication of its failure to evolve a national wage policy;

(c) whether the wage structure now prevailing is in a chaotic state since it takes no account of the comparative quality or importance of work performed by various categories of employees; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). Industrial disputes and strikes are a normal feature of any industrial democracy. To the extent that these are the result of disagreements between the employees and the employers over wage demands, evolution of a national wage policy may help reduce the incidence of strikes, due to such demands Government is fully alive to the need for evolving such a policy.

Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed

462. SHRI S. P. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what methods are followed to know the unemployment position at regular intervals like quarterly, half-yearly and yearly;

(b) the position as it existed on 31st December, 1974 with regard to all educated unemployed, category-wise including technologists; and

(c) the progress made on self-employment schemes drawn up for their benefit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The three major sources of data on employment and unemployment in the country are: (i) the decennial Censuses, (ii) the various rounds of the National Sample Survey (N.S.S.) and (iii) the Employment Market Information (E.M.I.) and the Employment Exchange data. The data collected at quarterly, half-yearly and yearly intervals relate to the number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges.

(b) and (c). Available information is contained in statements I and II laid on the Table of the Hous. laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6936/75].

सोवियत रूस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में संचार व्यवस्था और सवारी संबंधी व्यय

463. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या विदेश मंत्री सोवियत रूस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में काम करने वाले भारतीय तथा विदेशी नागरिकों के बारे में 29 अगस्त, के अतराकित प्रश्न संख्या 3901 के उत्तर के संबंध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1972–73 और 1973–74 दौरान सोवियत रूस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास मे सरकार ने कितना व्यय किया ;

(ख) क्या सोवियत रूस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के कर्मचारियों को कार्यालय के कामों के लिये सवारी संबंधी खर्च दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हा तो 1972–73 तथा 1973–74 के दौरान सवारी संबंधी कितना खर्च किया गया ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमत्री (श्री विद्यि-पारूबास) (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, हा ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	मिशन का नाम	संचार पर किया गया व्यय		सवारी खर्च पर किया गया व्यय	
		1972–73	1973–74	1972–73	1973-74
		रू०	रू०	रू०	रू०
1.	भारत का राजदूतावास मास्को ।	2,74,767	2,99,986	7,712	10,176
2.	प्रधान कोमलावास ओडीसा	—	—	97	71

Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural Areas

464. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Employment guarantee Scheme for rural areas of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the scheme has been sponsored by the Central Government or by the State Government; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to introduce a similar scheme for rural areas of Karnataka also and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to reply given to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 373 answered on 19-2-1975.

(c) No Sir.

Conspiracy by China, U.S. and Pakistan in North-Eastern India

465. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint conspiracy by China, the US and Pakistan to create trouble in the North-eastern region of India has been reported;

(b) if so, whether Government have some concrete evidence of the joint conspiracy; and

(c) whether in the light of the concrete evidence of joint conspiracy, Government have taken up the matter with concerned countries; if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the countries concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Government has not received any report about such a conspiracy.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Suspension of Steel Supplies

466. SHRI BOKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which steel supplies have been suspended to various concerns during the last six months all over the country;

(b) the number of cases in which debarring orders to various concerns have been served for various reasons; and

(c) whether the number of fake units asking for steel supply is on the increase; if so, the steps taken by Government to unearth such units in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mixing of doses several fold of recommended allowance for various Drugs

467. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that some foreign drug firms continue to mix doses several fold of the recommended allowance for various drugs;

(b) if so, whether Government have undertaken any study to find out the companies involved in this type of practice; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action against those companies and if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) to (c) The only category of drugs where it is observed that manufacturers add ingredients in excess of the usual recommended doses is vitamin formulations and in particular multivitamin preparations. In respect of other categories of drugs the general practice is not to exceed the doses prescribed in pharmacopoeias.

Vitamin formulations are manufactured by firms in the foreign as well as Indian sectors and the practice of adding excessive quantities of vitamin in multi-vitamin preparations is followed by firms in both the sectors. It may also be stated that under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act the addition of Vitamins in excessive quantities is not an offence, so long as the preparation being marketed is licensed by the State Drugs Controller and the composition of the preparation is displayed on the label. As such the question of taking any action against such drug manufacturers does not arise.

Withdrawal of Rs. 1.25 Pass Ticket by D.T.C.

468. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has withdrawn the Rs. 1.25 pass ticket system and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the daily loss, the DTC is undergoing due to this decision; and

(c) whether DTC are thinking to restart the Rs. 1.25 pass facility for the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. The DTC Board decided to discontinue the daily excursion ticket of Rs. 1.25 with effect from the 15th January, 1975, because these were uneconomical and were also encouraging avoidable heavy traffic during the hours when the Corporation had no spare carrying capacity;

(b) Withdrawal of these tickets has not had any adverse effect on the trend of daily earnings.

(c) Since a number of representations have been received against the abolition of these tickets, DTC management proposes to place the matter before the Corporation's Board for reconsideration.

Release of amount to Kerala for purchase of Boats

469. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government to release the balance amount sanctioned by the Central Government for the State Government's scheme of acquiring 20 passenger boats and 5 cargo boats during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government on this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The scheme of the Government of Kerala for the purchase of 20 passenger and 5 cargo boats was approved as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 33 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. On the basis of the actual expenditure already incurred or expected to be incurred and availability of funds in the Central Budget, Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 18.50 lakhs was released during the Fourth Plan period and the balance amount of Rs 11.50 lakhs has also since been released.

Request of Kerala for increase of Agency Charges

470. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government to increase the agency charges to the State for the works executed by it for the development and maintenance of National Highways; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the steps taken by the Central Government on this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have requested for an increase in the agency charges from 7½ per cent to 15 per cent. Some other State Governments have also requested for an increase in the agency charges at present being paid to them. In order to examine their request in its proper perspective, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, certain particulars have been called for from the State Governments. Receipt of these particulars from the State Governments is awaited.

Ban on Nuclear Weapons

471. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Mauritius have agreed for total ban on nuclear weapons; and

(b) if so the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) and (b) In the joint communique issued on 14 January, 1975 at the conclusion of the visit to India by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, it has *inter alia* been stated: "The two Prime Ministers called for universal disarmament including a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of all such weapons. While reviewing the question of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy the two Prime Ministers stressed the importance of harnessing nuclear power for economic development and human welfare and of ensuring that the benefits of nuclear technology do not remain confined to a few countries'

Indian Doctors in Iran

472 SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send some Indian Doctors to Iran;

(b) if so, the number of doctors to be sent to Iran; and

(c) the number of Indian Doctors who have already been sent to Iran?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS). (a) and (b). The Government of Iran have indicated their desire to recruit about 455 Indian doctors. An Iranian Recruitment Team is expected to visit India shortly to hold interviews.

(c) Ten Indian doctors are already working in the Jundishahpur University of Iran

मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से प्राप्त धनराशि

473. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1970–71, 1971–72 और 1972–73 मे केन्द्रीय सडक निधि से कितनी धन राशि प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) उक्त वर्षो मे अन्य राज्यो को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई, और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को धनराशि का आवटन पेट्रोल के अनुपात मे किया गया ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) : अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है

वर्ष	राशि (रुपये लाखो मे)
1970–71	32 00
1971–72	43 27
1972–73	49.99

(ख) विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि मे राज्य सरकारों के हिस्से के रूप में लाभ संबंधित राज्यो में पेट्रोल (कर लगाये गये मोटर स्पिरिट) की बिक्री के अनुपात में निर्धारित किया जाता है । परन्तु केन्द्रीय सडक निधि से आवंटन विभिन्न राज्य सरकारो की मांग, स्वीकृत कार्यों की लागत और संसद द्वारा किसी वर्ष के लिये मतदत व्यवस्था की राशि जैसे बातों पर निर्भर करता है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
		(रूपये लाखों में)		
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	17 00	23 67	43 74
2	आसाम	11.00	8.22	4 10
3	बिहार	25 00	23 80	40 04
4	गुजरात	25 00	34 97	44 00
5	हरियाणा	17 00	9 17	20 44
6	उम्मू और कश्मीर	10 00	2 56	1.25
7	केरल	17 00	21 05	40.47
8	मध्य प्रदेश	32 00	43 27	49.99
9	महाराष्ट्र	85 00	103 73	147.01
10	कर्नाटक (मैसूर)	37 00	28 1	22.71
11	उडीसा	10 00	4 65	15.00
12	पंजाब	16 00	16 25	15.50
13	राजस्थान	20 00	24 70	24.00
14	तमिलनाडु	42 00	44 85	75.22
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	26 10	32 37	39.70
16	पश्चिमी बंगाल	75 00	47 78	57.68
17	हिमाचल प्रदेश	9 60	5 45	4.00
18	मणिपुर	0 10	—	—
19	त्रिपुरा	0 20	0 30	0 15
20	चण्डीगढ	—	—	5.00
	योग	475 00	475 00	650 00

Encroachment on Land and Property of Ulhasnagar Camp in Maharashtra

474. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Smt. Gauri Shaha has encroached upon land and property from Ulhasnagar Camp in Thana District of Maharashtra, formerly owned by the Central Government;

(b) whether it is true that the Screening Committee consisting of M.P.'s M.L.A.'s and Government officers had refused to regularise the "excess property" illegally held by Smt. Gauri Shaha;

(c) whether the Union Government had intervened in this matter and asked the Screening Committee to stay its decision; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) (a) to (d) Report in the matter which was called for from the Government of Maharashtra is awaited On its receipt, the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड का उत्पादन लक्ष्य

475. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो स्टील लिमिटिड का उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या है, और इसे प्राप्त करने मे अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है , और

(ख) बोकारो इस्पात संयत्र मे अब तक कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और उसमे से कितनी राशि विदेशो से प्राप्त हुई है ।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) :(क) अप्रैल, 1974 से जनवरी, 1975 की अवधि के लिये 552,000 टन कच्चे लोहे तथा 100 000 टन इस्पात पिण्ड के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया था इसकी तुलना मे वास्तविक उत्पादन क्रमश 485 000 टन तथा 88,000 टन हुआ है ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1974 के अन्त तक सरकार, ने बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने पर 1017 46 करोड रुपए लगाये हैं । इस कारखाने मे विदेशी पूंजी नही लगी है । इस कारखाने के लिये रूस सरकार ऋण दे रही है जो 12 वार्षिक किस्तो मे चुकाया जायगा । 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 तक इस कारखाने ने 176 93 करोड रुपये के ऋण का उपयोग किया है ।

नसबन्दी और बंध्यकरण आपरेशन

476 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश मे नसबन्दी और बन्धकरण के लिये कितने आपरेशन किये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ऐ० के० एम० इसहाक) : पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश म जितने नसबन्दी और बन्धकरण आपरेशन किये गये उनकी सख्या इस प्रकार है -

वर्ष	नसबन्दी आपरेशन	बन्धकरण आपरेशन
1971–72	1,620,076	567 260
1972–73*	2 612 744	508 682
1973–74*	400 396	535 571

*इन वर्षों के आकडे अन्तिम है ।

अभ्रक श्रमकों के लिए मजूरी बोर्ड

477 **श्री शकर दयाल सिंह** . क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कोयला खान श्रमिक और अभ्रक श्रमिका की मजूरी और अन्य लाभो के बीच कितना अन्तर है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अभ्रक श्रमिको के लिय मजूरी बोर्ड स्थापित करने का है , और

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर दयाल वर्मा) (क) कोयला खान श्रमिकों की मजदूरियां जो कि कुछ समय पहले तक मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत विनियमित की जाती थी और जो अब 11 दिसम्बर 1974 के समझौते के अन्तर्गत तय हैं,

श्रमिक खान श्रमिकों की मजदूरियां से जो कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित की गई है, काफी ज्यादा हैं।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) इन दो उद्योगों की परिस्थितियां अलग अलग हैं।

Stream-lining, re-orienting and co-ordinating Medical Education Research and Health care

478. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a plan streamlining, reorienting and coordinating medical education research and health care to adequately meet the growing needs of the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE). (a) and (b). A Group on Medical Education and Support Manpower has been set up with the following Firm of reference:—

(i) to devise a suitable curriculum for training a cadre of Health assistants conversant with basic medical aid, preventive and nutritional services, family welfare, maternity and child welfare activities so that they can serve as a link between the qualified medical practitioners and the Multi-Purpose Workers, thus forming an effective team to deliver health care, family welfare and nutritional services to the people;

(ii) keeping in view the recomenmendations made by earlier Committees on Medical Education, specially the Medical Education Committee 1960, and the Medical Education Conference (1970) to suggest suitable ways and means for implementation of these recommandations, and to suggest steps for improving the existing medical educational processes so as to provide due emphasis on the problems particularly relevant to national reqirements; and

(iii) to make any other suggestions to realise the above objectives and matters incidental thereto.

The Group has not yet made its recommendations.

Mobile Dental Van lying idle at Willingdon Hospital

479. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5240 on the 19th December, 1974 regarding Mobile Dental Van lying idle at Willingdon Hospital and state;

(a) since the time Mobile Dental Van is lying idle, what steps have been taken to get spare parts;

(b) whether any steps were taken to obtain the spare parts from Yugoslavia; and

(c) what other steps are being taken to get the spares and make the mobile van serviceable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The Mobile Dental Van is lying idle since 1965. Bussing is the make of the vehicle. M/s. Escorts Ltd. are the sole agents of this make in India. They were, therefore, requested to procure spare parts for the vehicle. They have, however,

shown their inability Central Health Transport Organisation, Central Public Works Department, Delhi Transport Corporation workshops and other prominent firms were also contacted for its repairs But none of them came forward to help.

(b) Since the Mobile Dental Van was donated by the Federal Republic of Germany, the First Secretary to the Fedral Republic of Germany in India was requested to procure spare parts for the van from Federal Republic of Germany, but he coult not help

(c) Since the spare parts are not available, it is proposed to dispose of the vehicle to the best interest of Government

Report of High Power Committee on Working of Sainik Schools

480 SHRI K M MADHUKAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee on Sainik Schools has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made, and

(c) the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Opening of Chemist Shops for 24 Hours in Connaught Place area of New Delhi

481. SHRI K M MADHUKAR. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Connaught Place and round about areas of New Delhi there is no chemist shop open for 24 hours and people find it difficult to buy medicines at night and on Sundays; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) Two Chemist shops viz M/s Kemp & Co, Connaught Place, and Super Bazar, Connaught Place are open for 24 hours on all days except Sundays On Sundays, drugs are available during the day time from other nearby markets, e g Paharganj, Karol Bagh On Sunday nights, however, only the drugs store of Apna Bazar (Super Bazar) in I N A Colony is open.

(b) During the meeting of the Drugs Advisory Committee of the Delhi Administration held on 30th January 1975, the Delhi State Chemists Association have informed that seven members from New Delhi area agreed to keep their shops open during night hours and their names are being publicised shortly These firms include one firm at Connaught Place, viz M/s Kemp & Co referred to above.

Creation of Himachal Regiment in Indian Army

482 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government has pleaded for the creation of Himachal Regiment in the Indian Army, and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It was not found possible to accede to the request, as the policy of the Government is not to raise any new Regiments after the name of any particular Region or State.

Amount Collected by Sale of Republic Day Parade and Beating Retreat Tickets

483. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected by the sale of tickets (i) for Republic Day Parade (ii) Beating Retreat in the years 1974 and 1975, respectively and the total number of tickets sold for each one of the two years; and

(b) whether there is any other improvement in addition to the financial gain as a result of the introduction of the sale of the tickets?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The required information is furnished below:—

Function	1974		1975	
	Total amount collected	Total number of tickets sold	Total amount collected	Total number of tickets sold
Republic Day Parade	Rs. 1,48,914	Rs. 14,361	Rs. 1,66,045	Rs. 17,973
Beating Retreat Special Show (28th January)	Rs. 25,230	8,028	Rs. 32,216	10,517

(b) Previously, admission to the seating enclosures was regulated only by issue of invitation and this used to be available not only to the persons entitled to cards but also to persons who could obtain cards as guests or friends of the entitled categories. The common people could not get into the seating enclosures excepting those who could obtain cards through important persons It was, therefore, decided to throw open to the public, through tickets, the number of seats not required for the duly entitled and invited categories. The scheme of priced tickets was thus introduced not for financial gain but for enabling a regulated number of common people get into the seating enclosures on the Rajpath for witnessing the Republic Day Parade and Beating Retreat Ceremony. The scheme has given satisfaction to people at large.

Cease Fire violations committed by Pakistan

484. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cease fire violations have taken place between India and Pakistan during the past 6 months;

(b) if so, the nature of these clashes along with the places and dates on which they occurred; and

(c) the number of casualties on each side as a result of these clashes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). During the past 6 months between 11-8-1974 and 10-2-1975, Pakistani forces committed 42 ground violations. Of these, 19 were in the nature of instrusions including 3 instances of cattle lifting Pakistani personnel fired on 23 occasions, across the border during this period, which were retaliated by our forces on some occasions. There have been no clashes, as such.

(c) During this period one of our Army personnel was wounded as a result of Pakistani firing; it is estimated that 2 Pakistani Army personnel were either wounded or killed

Scheme to Check Trichoma and other Eye-Diseases among students

485. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to check the incident of Trachoma and other eye diseases among students in the Schools, Colleges and Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on this scheme during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) While there is no separate scheme to check the incidence of Trachoma and other eye diseases among students only, the National Trachoma Control Programme, which is a Centrally Sponsored scheme is already functioning in all the States and Union Territories except Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Under that Programme, special emphasis is laid on the coverage of primary schools. Under the programme, the Central Government supplies anti-biotics, eye ointment tubes to the States and Union Territories for treatment of cases of Trachoma and conjunctivities at hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres and sub-centres. The paramedical staff while on their domiciliary visits to the field areas also attend to such cases. Health Education material is also supplied.

(c) The allocation for the Programme for the current financial year is Rs. 20 lakhs.

Search of Remains of I.N.A. Soldiers by a Japanese Team

486. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to 30 Japanese, who had fought along with the Indian National Army during World War II, to visit those areas in search of the remains of the fallen soldiers; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The group will be permitted to visit Kohima and some locations in Imphal, where there are mass graves of Japanese soldiers.

Zinc Smelter Factory at Visakhapatnam

487. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the relay hunger strike of the peasants whose lands had been acquired by Government for the construction of Zinc Smelter Factory, Visakhapatnam, demanding implementation of Government's assurance to give jobs to their wards; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not fulfilling the assurance thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was relay hunger strike by the peasants whose

land had been acquired by the Andhra Pradesh Government for construction of the Zinc Smelter Factory, Visakhapatnam of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. No specific assurance to give jobs to the wards of the peasants has been given by the Central Government. However, in keeping with the general policy, the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. is giving preference in the matter of employment to the persons displaced by the project. At present about 10 per cent of the workers of the smelter, which is still under construction, are displaced persons.

China to help Pakistan for Developing Nuclear Device

488. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in an English Daily dated the 6th January, 1975 China might have now agreed to help Pakistan develop and test a nuclear device as a possible step towards making nuclear weapons;

(b) whether Pakistani leaders have been propagating that India had exploded the device in a bid to manufacture nuclear bombs to attack their country.

(c) whether Pakistan had rejected New Delhi oft-repeated official assurances that its nuclear know-how would be used only for peaceful purposes; and

(d) if so, the further action Government propose to take in this regard to remove the misunderstanding of Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Government has seen the newspaper report, but has no information whether China has now agreed to help Pakistan develop and test a nuclear device as a possible step towards making nuclear weapons.

(b) India's peaceful nuclear explosion experiment has been seized upon by Pakistan in its continuing propaganda against the peaceful nature of our nuclear energy programme.

(c) Pakistani pronouncements have been contradictory. On the one hand, Pakistan has informed us that it has taken note of these assurance. On the other, it has been making public statements questioning the peaceful purpose of our programme.

(d) Government has been reiterating in the bilateral context, as well as in various international forums its policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Increase in Small Pox cases in Assam

489. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI NOORUL HUDA.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the spreading of small pox disease in Assam, particularly in Sibsagar District, taking a heavy toll of lives; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to eliminate the disease completely?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) During 1974, the incidence of Small-pox in Assam was high, but at present there are only 4 active Small-pox outbreaks in the State. There is no known active Small-pox out-break in Sibsagar district at present.

(b) The following steps have been taken to eradicate the disease:

(i) Under the Intensive Anti-small-pox Campaign Special Surveillance Teams headed by four Indian Epidemiologists alongwith two State Surveillance Teams comprising a

Medical Officer, a Para-medical Assistant and a Driver alongwith a vehicale are working in the State to intensify surveillance and outbreak containment activities.

(ii) The conduct of the Intensive Anti-Smallpox Compaign is being reviewed regularly to detect short comings and take prompt remedial measures The last Progress Review Meeting was held at Gauhati on the 24th January, 1975.

(iii) The implementation of the Campaign both in Assam and other States/Union Territories is supervised by a Central Programme Appraisal Officer.

(iv) In order to ensure keen supervision, 5 vehicles and 4 Motor-cycles have been supplied to the State of Assam during 1974-75

(v) In order to detect all the hidden foci of infection, a cash reward of Rs 100 has been announced to the first informant of an active case of Smallpox hitherto unknown to the health authorities All publicity media are being pressed into service to inform the people about the cash reward and also to accept vaccination against Smallpox

(vi) Adequate quantities of potent freeze dried Smallpox Vaccine and bifurcated needles are being regularly supplied

Expenses incurred during Election Tours of Prime Minister in U.P.

490 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire expenses incurred during the Uttar Pradesh election tours of the Prime Minister have been debited to the Air Force Account;

(b) if so, what is the total amount so debited;

(c) how the amount has been recovered and from whom and when; and

(d) the details of the payments, number of cheque, cash or demand draft?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH). (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 1,69,554,74 payable by the Prime Minister in connection with the use of I A F aircraft during the Prime Minister's election tours in Uttar Pradesh and other States during February 1974 has been recovered and credited to the Air Force Account.

(c) and (d). The amounts were received from the P.M.'s Secretariat through Treasury Challans dated 17-5-1974 and 9-9-1974

Issuance of passports to alleged smugglers

491 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a large number of passports were issued to many of the alleged smugglers now under custody under MISA including that to Haji Mastan Mirza.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the consideration that prevailed upon Government towards the issuance of these passports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). Passports are normally issued to applicants after police verification. In some cases passports are also issued on special certificates and in such cases verification is done after issue of the passport. If such verification reveals information that the persons concerned should not be granted

passports in accordance with our rules and regulations, such passports are impounded.

Haji Mastan Mirza was granted a passport No. I-400714 on 7th November, 1966 by the Regional Passport Officer, Bombay on the strength of a certificate issed by Shri Nityanand Kanungo, the then Governor of Gujarat. A question has already been answered on the issue of passport to Haji Mastan Mirza in the Lok Sabha on the 28th of November, 1974.

Protection to office-bearers of registered Trade Unions

492. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain number of office-bearers of the registered trade unions are protected from disciplinary action for their union activities;

(b) if so, whether Shri S. B. Kolpe, President of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has been suspended for his trade union activities; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the active trade union workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). In terms of the Industrial Disputes Act, a 'protected workman' in relation to an establishment is a workman who being a member of the executive or other office bearer of a registered trade union connected with the establishment is recognised as such in accordance with the rules framed for the purpose by the appropriate Government. Complaint/grievance in this regard arising from his alleged suspension could be referred to the Government of Maharashtra which is the appropriate Government in this case.

विदेशी मेहमानों की भारत यात्रा

493. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 में कितने विदेश मेहमान भारत की यात्रा पर आये और उनमें से कितने देशों के साथ भारत ने व्यापारिक तथा अन्य संधियां की ; और

(ख) इन मेहमानों में से कितने राष्ट्राध्यक्ष थे ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिपिन पाल दास) : (क) 1974 में विदेशों से 98 विशिष्ट व्यक्ति भारत आये ? भारत ने 22 देशों के साथ व्यापार तथा अन्य करार किये ।

(ख) यूगोस्लाविया, मिश्र, बर्मा, नेपाल ईरान, गेबन, सुडान, मलेशिया और भूटान ।

W.H.O. Assistance for Eradication of Leprosy from the Country

494 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought assistance from W H.O for eradication of leprosy;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal made to the W.H.O. and the quantum of foreign aid and technical assistance sought;

(c) the reaction of the W H O. authority to the proposals; and

(d) at what stage it stands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (d). The W.H.O. have been informally approached to examine the possibility of providing assistance for eradication of leprosy

in the country. The detailed proposals for assistance etc., are yet to be worked out. The matter is proposed to be discussed with the W H.O. officials at the time of World Health Assembly in May, 1975

Press report regarding Nepal likely to declare price war

495. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report dated the 24th January, 1975, under the caption Nepal likely to declare "Price war"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the observations made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have received no indication that Nepal would be interested in declaring "price war" in Indo-Nepal trade.

Setting up of Standing National Income, Wages and Price Commission

496. SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress recommended to Government for setting up of a Standing National Income, Wages and Prices Commission to remove the disparities in incomes and wage reports; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the recommendations made by the INTUC and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A resolution adopted by the INTUC at its 20th Session held in December, 1974 recommending the need for the evolution of a national wages, prices and incomes policy has been brought to Government's notice. The need for such a policy has been well recognised and the adoption of appropriate measures in this direction has been engaging Government's attention.

Journalist Wage Board in Penultimate State

497. SHRI VASANT SATHE:. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in a local daily dated the 11th January, 1975 under the caption 'Journalist Wage Board in Penultimate State'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Necessary action is being taken to appoint the Wage Board at an early date.

Special Committee for tonnage acquisition

498. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken by Government including M.R.T.P., in approving proposals for tonnage acquisition;

(b) whether the proposals are scrutinised by different Ministries and Departments separately before approval is granted which tends to delay;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a special machinery, may be tonnage acquisition committee which

may also include an M.R.T.P. representative to expedite it; and

(d) how Government expect to reach the planned target in shipping with the delays that are being caused as at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) (b) and (d). Acquisition of ships from foreign shipyards or a foreign owner has to be scrutinised in the Directorate General of Shipping from the technical point of view and in the Ministries of Shipping and Transport, and Finance from the point of view of its being need-based, the price being reasonable and the financial terms of acquisition being found acceptable. Every effort is taken to complete these steps expeditiously and accord approval within a period of 3 to 4 weeks. However, so far as M.R.T.P. clearance is concerned, the statutory requirement is that a hearing has necessarily to be given to the party concerned as well as to the objectors, if any. Shipping companies have lately resorted to submitting a packet a proposal for their fleet expansion for clearance from the M.R.T.P. angle which, when given, would be subject to the company approaching Transport Ministry for approval for each ship acquisition proposal. In view of the above, the achievement of planned targets for shipping is unlikely to be affected due to delays.

(c) No. Sir.

Merchant Navy officials drifting from Indian to foreign flag vessels

499. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether merchant navy officials are continuously drifting from Indian to foreign flag vessels;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take or have taken to stop this; and

(c) whether Government propose to augment the existing training facilities for "RAJENDRA" and "DMET" cadets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Some of junior merchant navy officials do drift to foreign flag vessels;

(b) The main reasons for the drift is attributed to better emoluments, terms and conditions offered by the foreign shipowners. The measures taken to discourage the drift are (i) to increase the annual output of trained officers and (ii) to impose such restrictions on junior engineers and deck apprentices as are possible e.g. by means of a bond committing them to a minimum period of five years service with the Indian Shipping Companies after getting their certificate of competency.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Time taken by Ships at Ports

500. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether our ships have to spend 60 percent of their time at ports and this delay is more in our ports than in foreign ports;

(b) whether the cargo handling also costs 60 percent of liner companies operating revenues; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to reduce the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) It has generally been estimated that the current proporation of time spent in ports by camp liners is

about 60 per cent in a year It is difficult to make comparisons between ports in one country and another since the conditions very from port to port depending upon the ports being in a developing country with a labour intensive set up and those in developed countries equipped with all modern mechanised handling facilities

(b) It is difficult to indicate in any precise way the percentage proportion of the cost of operation of a ship on account of cargo handling in ports The cargo handling expenses of the Shipping Corporation of India expressed as percentage of operating expenses has been as follows during the last three years —

1971-72	29 59 per cent
1972-73	28 87 per cent
1973 74	28 86 per cent

(c) The turn-round process of a ship at a Port includes the pre-berthing waiting time and the time for completion of cargo unloading and loading Generally all the ports are faced with inadequacy of port facilities at one time or another The reason is that creation of a port facility involves huge investment and there is thus little scope to create facilities surplus to actual requirements However subject to prevailing financial constraints plans for developing and modernising our major ports have been drawn up and are in various stages of execution

British decision to help U S in expanding military facilities on Diego Garcia Island

501 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
SHRI D D DESAI
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Britain has decided to help the United States to expand military facilities on the Indian Ocean Island of Diego Garcia,

(b) if so, whether all littoral States have resented this move of Britain, and

(c) the steps taken by them in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) The United Kingdom Government has agreed to proposals from the United States Government for the expansion of facilities at Diego Garcia

(b) and (c) The overwhelming majority of littoral States have consistently opposed any intensification of Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean and have persisted in their efforts at the United Nations and in other forums to secure the objective of establishing the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

Plan to attract young doctors to rural areas

502 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA
SHRI D D DESAI
SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government has recently drawn up a plan to attract young doctors to the rural areas,

(b) if so whether the scheme envisages the creation of medical and health assistants and

(c) if so, the special features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE) (a) to (c) Government have set up a Group on Medical Education and Support Manpower under the Chairmanship of Director-General of Health Service, *inter alia*,

to devise a suitable curriculum for training a cadre of Health Assistants conversant with basic medical aid, preventive and nutritional services, family welfare, maternity and child welfare activities so that they can serve as a link between the qualified medical practitioners and the multipurpose workers, thus forming an effective scheme to deliver health care, family welfare and nutrition services to the people particularly in the rural areas... The Group is yet to submit its report.

Recognition of P.R.G. of South Vietnam

503. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the recognition of P.R.G. of South Vietnam;

(b) whether Government propose to establish diplomatic relations; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). Government have decided to establish more direct relations and formal contacts with the P. R. G. Details are being worked out in consultation with the P. R. G.

Tin deposits in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh

504. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological surveys undertaken in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh have found the first high quality of tin deposits in India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) Preliminary investigations have identified so far ten lepidolite-bearing pegmatite bodies in Govindpal-Mundwal area in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, some of which have shown indications of tin mineralisation. No regular veins have been found as yet. This, however, is not the first reported occurence of the concerned tin-bearing mineral (cassiterite) in India; small occurences have earlier been reported from Bihar (Gaya, Hazaribagh and Ranchi districts); Banaskhanta in Gujarat, Dharwar in Karnataka and Bhilwara in Rajasthan. Detailed scheme, is being drawn up for further prospecting and sampling of the occurences identified in Bastar district with a view to assessing the quantity and quality of tin mineralisation.

Payment of Bonus to Central Government Employees

505. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken regarding the payment of Bonus to the Central Government employees including those working in the Department of Electronics; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The recommendations and views expressed in the report of the Bonus Review Committee on various aspects of bonus payments are being examined in consultation with the various Ministries/Departments and the State Governments and decisions are yet to be taken.

Decision to manufacture of Freighter Aircraft in H.A.L., Kanpur

506. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to manufacture freighters aircraft for the Indian Air Force in H A L, Kanpur,

(b) if so, whether this would avoid transfers and retrenchments of the employees of H A L, and

(c) what further steps have been taken to provide more work in H A L?

THE MINISTER OF SATE (DEFENCE PRODUCION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes Sir

(c) It has also been decided to transfer the Basant Agricultural aircraft production from Bangalore Complex to Kanpur Division of HAL

Achievement of Self-sufficiency in Conventional Weapons

507 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the stage of self-sufficiency in the matter of manufacture of conventional weapons has been reached and

(b) if not, whether it is likely to be reached during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) We have achieved self-sufficiency in respect of small arms light artillery and their ammunition Indigenous capacity is also being progressively established in the country in respect of field and medium artillery and every possible effort will be made to attain self-sufficiency, in this area to the extent possible during the Fifth Plan.

Withdrawal of monthly all-route passes by D T.C

508 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Delhi poration has decided to withdraw the monthly all-route pass concession to the commuters recently, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) Yes Sir The DTC Board decided to withdraw the facility of monthly all route pass of Rs 30 with effect from the 15th January 1975 However the monthly concessional passes issued to the general public at 45 single fares for 60 journeys are being continued

(b) This facility has been withdrawn for the reasons indicated below —

(i) The operational cost of the Corporation s vehicles has gone up considerably and the area served by it has also expanded The amount of Rs 30/- for the pass thus ceased to have relation to the existing operational cost and area of operation of the Corporation It was considered uneconomic to continue the facility

(ii) DTC is reorganising its route structure on scientific lines. Under the scheme, private buses have to be utilized under the Administrative and Operational Control Charges Scheme to provide feeder services from the rural and suburban areas to peripheral nodes established on the Ring Road As the Private Operators, could not recognise these passes, the continuance of the facility would have interfere with the smooth operation of the services.

Since a large number of representations have been received against the abolition of these passes, the matter is proposed to be placed before the DTC Board for reconsideration

Acceptance of Hindi as a language of U.N

509 SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India have taken a decision to make a new attempt in the U N for the acceptance of Hindi as a language of the proceedings of the U N, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HFALTH AND (SHRI BIPINPAD DAS) (a) and cial and working languages of the U N would require an amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly supported by a majority of the members present and voting Government is in the process of making an assessment regarding the possibility of Hindi being accepted as one of the languages of the U N Our Permanent Representative in New York has been instructed to consult with other delegations Further action, as necessary, will be taken on the basis of this assessment.

Fresh small pox cases in Bihar

510 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several fresh cases of small pox have been reported from at least ten Districts of Bihar State recently;

(b) whether there is a fear that a situation far worse than what it was last season may be witnessed during the coming epidemic season; and

(c) if so, what Anti-Epidemic measures the Central Government propose to take in advance to avoid vast scale deaths?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) Yes

(b) No

(c) The following measures are being continued to check the possibility of a smallpox epidemic in Bihar

(i) The Intensive Anti-Smallpox Campaign is being continued in the year 1975 At present 48 special Surveillance Teams headed by 20 National Epidemiologists and 28 WHO Epidemiologists are working in Bihar One hundred State Surveillance Teams comprising a Medical Officer a Para Medical Assistart and a Driver alongwith vehicle have been formed to intensify active search and Containment activities

(ii) Top priority is being accorded to organise quality search operations in all the districts of Bihar with the objective of detection of all hidden foci of infection for effective containment Mobility of the State teams headed by National, W H O and State Epidemiologists to intensify supervision has been ensured by the supply of adequate number of vehicles and P O L

(iii) A cash reward of Rs 100/- has been announced to anybody who reports an active case of smallpox, hitherto unknown to the health authorities.

(iv) In order to enhance the voluntary acceptability of vaccination and prompt reporting of any suspected case of smallpox, adequate quanti-

ties of health education and publicity materials are being supplied. All publicity media are being utilised to inform the people regarding the cash reward of Rs. 100/- for reporting an active outbreak of smallpox. A spot announcement is being broadcast daily from All India Radio (Vividh Bharati) requesting people to report every suspected case of smallpox to the nearest health authority and also to accept vaccination against smallpox.

(v) Potent freeze dried smallpox vaccine and bifurcated needles are being regularly supplied in large numbers to the State health authorities.

(vi) The conduct of the Intensive Anti-smallpox Campaign is being reviewed regularly every month so that deffi-ciencies are detected and timely remedial measures taken.

Accident in Ammonia Plant of Rourkela Steel Plant

511. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a serious accident during December, 1974, in the Ammonia Plant of the By-Product Plant of the coke ovens at Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons of the accident and period involved in repairing and total loss relating to the Machinery's production, repair work and foreign exchange; and

(c) action taken by the management against the officers of the plant who are responsible for the accident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c) There was no accident in the Ammonia Plant of the By-Products Plant. However, there was an incident of fire in the area between the Dephenolised Oil Tank Re-distilled Oil Tank in the yard adjacent to the Napthalene Plant of the Rourkela Steel Plant on the evening of 2nd December, 1974. The fire was brought under control in about 2 to 2½ hours. Before it was completely extinguished, the fire had extended into the building where napthalene bags were kept and some of them also caught fire.

According to the findings of an Enquiry Committee of the Plant that went into the matter, the fire was caused most probably by a piece of cotton waste or similar material contaminated with napthalene or napthalene oil remaining in contract with hot bare steam pipes or hot vessels.

The total loss as a result of the fire was estimated at about Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The Committee estimated the period required to recommission the napthalene unit as 6 weeks The Committee found that this fire was an accident for which no particular individual or agency was responsible.

Attack by jewist terrorists on India House at New York

512 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI·
SHRI HARI SINGH.
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India House at New York, was attacked with a grenade by Jewish terrorists, which accommodates the Indian Mission to the United Nations, in protest against India's policy of support to the Palestine Liberation; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take up check such recurrence. and security of the lives of Indian personnel and property in foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. However, it turned out that the Grenade was a dummy.

(b) Our Missions already have detailed instructions regarding measures to be adopted to check and deal with incidents of this nature. These instructions have been further reiterated. Besides, the security of our Mission and its staff is the responsibility of the host government. They have taken suitable measures to strengthen security arrangements. They are continuing their investigation to locate the culprits.

Loss suffered due to Port and Dock Workers' Strike

513 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI M KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
DR. RANEN SEN
SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI NOORUL HUDA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the actual period for which the strike by Port and Dock workers paralysed the working of all the Ports of the Country from 15th January, 1975;

(b) the loss suffered in operation, Demurrages and foreign exchange; and

(c) the salient features of the agreement reached with the dock workers and to what extent it has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a). The strike commenced at the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Kandala, Mormugao and Paradip on the morning of 16th January, 1975. At Visakhapatnam, it commenced on 17th January, 1975. The strike was called off from the 20th January and the workers resumed duty from different shifts on that date.

(b) The total number of man-days and ship-days lost due to the strike is given below.—

Man-days . Approximately 4.5 lakhs

Ship-days 636

It is not possible to quantify the loss suffered by shipowners, importers and exporters in demurrages and foreign exchange..

(c) A copy of the agreement dated 19-1-1975 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8937/75]. In pursuance of paragraph 2(iv) of this agreement, further discussion were held with the representatives of Port and Dock workers and a second agreement was reached on 18-2-1975, copy attached (Annexure II.) The Port and Dock authorities are now being advised to make payments to the workers accordingly.

Utilisation of services of Navy and Army for Unloading of Goods during Strike period

514. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government utilised the services of Navy and Army to assist the Port authorities in unloading goods during the course of Port and Dock workers strike; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof and the additional expenditure incurred by Government thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). A limited number of Naval and Army personnel were deployed at the Ports of Bombay,

Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Paradip to provide security to dock installations etc and also to maintain essential harbour services such as manning of bridge, tugs hydraulic gates cranes and assistance in the movement of ships carrying essential commodities They were not utilised for cargo handling The Territorial Army Units at the Ports of Bombay and Calcutta were also embodied They were used for maintaining certain essential services and for unloading of foodgrains from some vessels

Details of the additional expenditure incurred by the Port authorities on this account are not yet available

Association of Labour Representatives with management in Public Sector

515 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to associate labour representatives with the management at all levels in the public sector units and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) Provisions for participation of labour at various levels of management are being considered for incorporation in the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill

Reported statement of Pakistan Prime Minister alleging India of Expansionist Mood

516 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI
SHRI R S PANDEY
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY
SHRI SAMAR GUHA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in an American Newspaper referring to the recent interview by the Pakistan Prime Minister Shri Z A. Bhutto in regard to the alleged charges that India is in an 'expansionist mood', and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir Government have seen Prime Minister Bhutto's interview to the NEW YORK TIMES Published on January 22 1975, in which he is reported to have remarked to this effect.

(b) Such allegations are absolutely baseless and motivated by Pakistan's desire to acquire more weapons from USA Both Indian and Pakistan are a party to the Simla Agreement which enjoins upon them respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty and non interference in each other's internal affairs India on its part has scrupulously observed these principles and has given no cause to Pakistan to make such allegations

Effect of strike on Unloading of Imported Foodgrains and Fertilizers

517 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the recent strike by the Port and Dock workers had severely affected the unloading of imported foodgrains and fertilisers, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) Yes, Sir

Name of Port	Foodgrains			Fertilisers		
	No. of vessels affected	Shipdays lost	Quantity affected (in tonnes)	No. of vessels affected	Shipdays lost	Quantity affected (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay	4	22	46,000	5	29	33,000
Calcutta	6	24	13,000	2	8	4,000
Madras	2	8	10,400	3	11	9,200
Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	2	6	4,000
Kandla	.	..	.	2	11	9,750
Mormugao	1	4	3,200	.	.	..
Cochin	..	..	..	.	..	..
Paradip	..	..	..	..	..	

Unearthing of spurious Drugs Rackets

518. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spurious drugs rackets unearthed in each of the States during the last three months; and

(b) the necessary action taken or proposed to be taken against such manufacturers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Exploitation of Mineral Wealth in Karnataka

519. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to exploit the mineral wealth available in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Important minerals being exploited in Karnataka are gold, iron ore, manganese ore, copper ore, bauxite, cromite, chinaclay, limestone, magnesite, ochre, silica sand, asbestos, steatite, corundum etc.

Mineral based industries in Karnataka include a steel plant at Bhadravati; one pig iron plant near Hospet; two ferromanganese plants, one at Bhadravati and the other at Dhandeli; two fertilizer plants at Belgagula and Nunirabad six cement plants located one each at Bagalkot, Ammasandra, Bhadravati, Sahabad, Wadi and Kurukunta. There are also one electroporecelain plant, two bottle and hollow were units and two glass and enamel were factories at Bangalore.

The National Mineral Development Corporation is developing Donimalai iron ore deposit and have plans for developing Kudremukh iron . deposit. Proposals for the development of the Bababudan iron ore deposits are also

under examination. Government proposes to set up a steel plant at Vijayanagar, utilising iron ore deposits of Kumaraswami or Ramandurg. The Chitradurga copper Company is engaged in commercial production of copper concentrates from Ingaldhal copper deposits, and are also developing Kalyadi copper deposits. Hutti Gold Mines are also developing Thinthim copper deposits in Raichur district. The Mysore Minerals Limited has planned to exploit Yogimalai and Kappatgudda manganese ore deposits and is preparing feasibility report for Nirbudihal limestone for meeting requirements of the proposed Vijayanagar steel plant. The Bharat Gold Mines Limited and the Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited have been exploiting the gold deposits in the State.

Advance orders to Shipyards in India

520. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipyards in India have not secured enough advance orders; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Except for the Hindustan Shipyard Limited and the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, the other public sector shipyards have secured enough advance orders for construction of ships. The Hindustan Shipyard has at present 10 vessels on firm order and orders for 11 more vessels of Pioneer type still remain to be confirmed. These 10 vessels are at present in different stages of construction. However, there is an urgent need for firm orders for at least 4 more vessels immediately in view of the long lead time required for preparatory work. Some foreign firms/countries have also shown interest in placing orders for ships on Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. These proposals are under consideration. As regards Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., majority of their ships under construction are scheduled to be delivered by the end of 1975. The Shipyard has not been able to secure orders for building new ships well in advance. However, negotiations with a public sector shipping company for the building of 26,000 DWT bulk carriers are in an advanced stage.

Coal Stocks with Steel Plants

521. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal stocks in the Steel Plants have now reached a critical stage;

(b) if so, the factual position of coal stock to date since November 1, 1974;

(c) whether, in view of the critical coal supply position, the Steel Authority of India is exploring ways of importing coking coal; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. The position regarding coal stock at the Steel Plants has shown improvement since January, 1975.

(b) The factual stock position (for all Steel Plants taken together) since November, 1974 is indicated below:

Date	Coal stock in '000 Tonnes
1 11 74	181 9
1.12 74	172.8
1.1.75	171.4
1 2 75	203.0
12 2.75	242 8

(c) The coal stock position at Steel Plants has shown improvement, and there is no proposal at present to import coking coal.

(d) Does not arise.

Aircraft Carrier 'Enterprise' in Indian Ocean

522. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI N. K SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, "Enterprise" is now in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS):

Yes. Sir.

(b) The US aircraft carrier "Enterprise" accompanied by a number of other ships entered the Indian Ocean on January 12, 1975. Government's opposition to any intensification of Great Power presence and rivalry in the Indian Ocean is well known and has been consistently reiterated.

Alleged grabbing of evacuee property in Trans-Jamuna Colonies

523. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported in a local English Daily dated the 6th January, 1975, files relating to the alleged grabbing of evacuee property in trans-Jamuna colonies are missing from the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) and (b). The position relating to the record of evacuee property in the trans Yamuna colonies has been generally checked up in the absence of specific details and no such files are missing as referred to in the news item.

Malnutrition among Children

524. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in a local daily dated the 5th January, 1975 under the caption "India tops in malnutrition among children";

(b) if so, his detailed observations to the same; and

(c) what measures, if any, have been or are being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The news item is a summary of the address delivered by Dr. P. N. Sen Gupta at the Indian Science Congress He is reported to have stated that India had the maximum number of children suffering from severe or moderate protein-calorie deficiency in Asia. The points made in the address were already known to the Government and were taken into considera-

tion in drawing up the Nutrition Programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan within the resources available. India has the second largest population in Asia and children under 15 years constitute 40 per cent of the total population of the country. A country-wide survey conducted recently by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, indicated that malnutrition is widely prevalent among the vulnerable segments like infants and pre-school children, especially among the low socio-economic groups. Around 3 per cent of children in the age group of 1—5 years suffer from protein-calorie malnutrition, 4.2 per cent from vitamin A deficiency, 50 per cent from anaemia and 5 2 per cent from B complex deficiency.

(c) The Government of India have been implementing the following nutrition programmes for the vulnerable segment of the population:

1. Mid-day Meal Programme for primary school children.
2. Special Nutrition Programme for pre-school children.
3. Balwadi Feeding Programme covering about 19 lakh children mostly in rural areas.
4. Applied Nutrition Programme for the rural community.
5. Prophylaxis against blindness in children caused by Vitmiin A deficiency.
6. Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia in young Children.

Besides, the Government are considering an "Integrated Child Care Services" programme for pre-school children, and expectant and lactating mothers which will comprise the following services:

i. Supplementary Feeding
ii. Health Care.
iii. Nutrition and Health Education.
iv. Family Planning.
v. Provision of safe drinking water.

Dispute between Management and Workers of India Cements, Sankari, Tamil Nadu

525. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

a) whether his attenution has been drawn to the industrial dispute between the management and the workers of the India Cements, Sankari in Salem District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the nature of such dispute; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari, Mining Contractors to M/s. India Cements Limited, Sankari and their worken over the demand for payment of bonus at the rate of 25 per cent for the year 1973-74. The dispute has been referred for adjudication on the 17th December 1974 to an Industrial Tribunal at Madras constituted for the purpose.

Memorandum received from Ichapore Ordnance Factory Mazdoor Union re: Grant of Overtime Allowance to Defence Employees

526. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any memorandum from the Ichapore Ordnance Factories Mazdoor Union, Ichapore (W.B.) regarding grant of overtime allowance to Defence Employees; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to grant such allowance to its employees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various categories of employees are being paid overtime according to the rules applicable to them.

Coverage of Proof Readers and Editors under E.S.I. Act

527. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala High Court has held that the Proof Readers and Editors were liable to be covered by the provisions of Employees State Insurance Act;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) whether this verdict would be made applicable to other States as well?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) to (c). The information will be placed on the table of the Sabha after a copy of the judgement is obtained and studied.

Employees Provident Fund Staff Union, Bihar Region

528. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether one day's pay of the union office bearers of the Employees Provident Fund Staff Union, Bihar Region, who had participated in the hunger fast during the month of October, 1973 has been deducted from their pay by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna when other Regional Provident Fund Commissioners of different regions and the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi himself did not deduct the pay of their employees; and

(b) if so, the reason for ducting the pay of the employees of Bihar region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) and (b). According to the available information pay cut was imposed for un-authorised absence during October, 1973 in certain other regions like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab, besides Bihar Region.

Default of Employees Provident Funds Act by M/s Gaya Textile

529. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Gaya Textile, Gaya covered under the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 is in default to the tune of more than Rs. 3 lakhs since long and no criminal cases have so far been launched after February, 1969 by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner to realise the said amount;

(b) whether the criminal cases filed against the said factory in the past were irregularly withdrawn in January, 1969 by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner to please the management;

(c) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has recommended to Government to write off the dues; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to realise the said amount and penalise the erring officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Posting of Accounts Officer as incharge in Employees Provident Fund Organisation

530 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether there are instructions that in regional offices under the Employees Provident Fund Organisation where Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners have been posted, Accounts Officer should not be made Incharge of Administration,

(b) whether in contravention of this instruction a deputationist Accounts Officer in Bihar region has been made Incharge of administration when Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Gr I) has been posted there, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under —

(a) In the Regional Offices of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation Accounts Officers are not required to be burdened with the administrative work

(b) and (c) In Bihar region, on account of certain administrative exigencies, the Regional Commissioner had entrusted the work of administration to the Accounts Officer from October, 1974 This arrangement has however, since been discontinued

Shipping Protocol with Soviet Union

531 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI

SHRI G Y KRISHNAN

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a Shipping Protocol has been signed with the Soviet Union to increase the sea cargo between the two countries, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI). (a) and (b) The Indo-Soviet Shipping service is normally reviewed at Government level once in three years For the review due in 1974, a Shipping Delegation from the Government of USSR visited India in January, 1975 At the end of the talks a Protocol was signed The main features of the Protocol are as follows —

(i) It was noted that during 1974 the cargo turn-over was 950 000 tonnes representing an increase of 30 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1973

(ii) It was estimated that the cargo turn-over during 1975 would be 10 70 000 tonnes and it was decided that the level of sailings should be adjusted accordingly

(iii) Suitable sailings to cater to the movement of 370,000 tonnes of fertilisers during 1975 including the backlog of 35,000 tonnes pertaining to 1974 would be arranged

(iv) It was also agreed that Indo-Soviet Shipping service should keep pace with the technological improvements in the transportation of cargoes and take necessary measures to introduce such improvements in a phased manner.

Visit of Soviet Shipping Delegation

532 SHRI VEKARIA·

SHRI D P JADEJA

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a ten member Soviet Shipping delegation has visited India to review the working of the Indo-Soviet Shipping services recently, and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and b). The Indo-Soviet Shipping service is normally reviewed at Government level once in three years. For the review due in 1974 a Shipping Delegation from the Government of USSR visited India in January, 1975. At the end of the talks a Protocol was signed. The main features of the Protocol are as follows:—

(i) It was noted that during 1974 the cargo turn-over was 950,000 tonnes, representing an increase of 30 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1973.

(ii) It was estimated that the cargo turn-over during 1975 would be 10,70,000 tonnes and it was decided that the level of sailings should be adjusted accordingly.

(iii) Suitable sailings to cater to the movement of 370,000 tonnes of fertilisers during 1975 including the backlog of 35,000 tonnes pertaining to 1974 would be arranged.

(iv) It was also agreed that Indo-Soviet Shipping service should keep pace with the technological improvements in the transportation of cargoes and take necessary measures to introduce such improvements in a phased manner.

Regional Passport Office at Ahmedabad

533. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reorganise the Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint any Senior Officer who knows Gujarati language?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). The Regional Passport Office at Ahmedabad has been reorganised The office procedures have been streamlined and additional staff provided, to ensure speedy issue of passports. The office is now functioning normally and generally passports are being issued without delay. The Assistant Passport Officer, who was in charge of the Office has been replaced by a Gujarati knowing officer with effect from 25th November, 1974. In addition the appointment of an officer on deputation from the Gujarat Government as public Relations Officer is under consideration.

Increased Compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act

534. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had decided that the rates of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act should be increased;

(b) whether any legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced in Parliament; and

(c) if so, whether in the ensuing session this will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOBIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Proposals for amendment of the Workermen's Compensation Act, 1923 including revision of rates of compensation, are yet to be finalised.

Implementation of Chakravarty Report on Wage Policy

535. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have not taken any final decision in regard to the implementation of re-

commendations of the Chakravarty Committee on wage policy;

(b) whether some of the recommendations have been agreed upon and if so, what are they and when are they likely to be implemented; and

(c) whether the report will be laid on the table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Chakravarty Committee on wage policy, apart from those relating to the setting up of a wage cell, are still under consideration.

Indo-U.S relations

536. SHRI P M. MEHTA:
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports dated the 3rd January, 1975 regarding "U.S. terms for grain deal humiliating", if so, the reaction of Government;

(b) whether the agreements reached with the U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Kissingar's visit to India last year have still not been considered or implemented by the U.S. Government:

(c) if so, the main reasons for the non-implementation; and

(d) the efforts made by the two countries to normalise the relations and resumption of U S. food and developmental aid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Government of India have seen some press reports on this subject. As the question of the availability of U.S food grain is still under discussion, it will be premature to comment on the proposed terms at this stage. The question of accepting any humiliating terms does not, of course, arise.

(b) The agreement to establish an Indo U.S. Joint Commission was signed in Delhi on October 28, 1974. Since then the three sub-commissions set up under the joint commission have met in Washington and Delhi. Thus the Agreement reached with the United States during the Secretary of State's visit to India last year is being implemented by both Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Both Governments have made efforts in recent months to normalise their relations. As regards non-P-L 480 development aid, specific discussions with the U.S. Government have not yet started.

Proposed visit to USSR by Prime Minister of India

537. SHRI P M MEHTA:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union are considering to review the two decade old economic co-operation between the two countries and discuss steps to extend the areas of such co-operation;

(b) if so, whether the planning bodies of the two countries have met to discuss the problems connected with the consolidation and extension of the Indo-Soviet economic co-operation; if so, the outcome of the discussion;

(c) whether the Prime Minister was expected to visit U.S.S.R. to discuss the extension of co-operation during 1975;

(d) if so, the reasons for the cancellation of the visit; and

(e) whether U.S.S.R has not given much aid and help during 1974 as promised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The review of economic co-operation between India and the Soviet Union is carried out on a regular basis under the aegis of Inter-governmental Joint Commission for economic, scientific and technical co-operation set up in September, 1972. The Commission has already met twice—in February, 1973 in New Delhi and September, 1974 in Moscow.

(b) The planning bodies of the two countries have mutual collaboration in the Indo-Soviet Planning Group established under the framework of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The Joint Planning Group held its first meeting in Moscow in September, 1974. In this meeting the Statute which sets out the work procedures and Agenda of the Group for the year 1975-76 was finalised and there was an exchange of information and experience on the broad features of planning in the two countries.

(c) During his visit to India in 1973, H E Mr. L. I Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union extended an invitation to the Prime Minister to visit the Soviet Union. The Prime Minister accepted the invitation. The dates of the visit have not as yet been decided upon.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Soviet Union has extended a number of Credits to India for the execution of various industrial projects Soviet credits are not negotiated on an annual basis and credits extended earlier were available in 1974.

आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों की शुद्धता, स्तर और किस्म की जांच के लिए प्रयोगशालायें

538. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयुर्वेदिक दवाईयों की शुद्धता, स्तर और किस्म की जांच के लिये कोई प्रयोगशालायें हैं और यदि हां, तो वे कहां कहां स्थित हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान इन प्रयोगशालाओं में कौन सी दवाईयों को घटिया स्तर पाया गया ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अब तक किसी आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी की स्थापना नही की है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) :

(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) एक केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक फॉर्मेसी खोलने के लिये पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में व्यवस्था की गई है । राज्यों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

स्टाक यार्डों और इस्पात संयंत्रों से चुराया गया इस्पात

539. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972, वर्ष 1973 और वर्ष 1974 में क्रमशः स्टाक यार्डों और इस्पात संयंत्रों से कितने मूल्य का इस्पात चुराया गया और किन-किन स्टाक यार्डों अथवा इस्पात सयत्रो से और इन चोरियों के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इस्पात सयंत्रों और स्टाक यार्डों में सुरक्षा कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये जाते है और यदि हां, तो इन पर कुल मासिक व्यय कितना किया जाता है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) : जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विदेश मंत्रालय के खर्च में मितव्ययिता की दृष्टि से कटौती

540 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के लिये वर्ष 1974–75 के लिये कुल कितनी राशि खर्च के लिये रखी गई है और गत तीन वर्षों में इसमें कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मितव्ययिता की दृष्टि से खर्च में गत वर्ष और इस वर्ष कमी की है और यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष कितनी बचत की गई और किस-किस क्षेत्र में बचत की गई ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) 1974–75 में कुल व्यय लगभग 101.37 करोड़ रु० होने की आशा है। 106.36 करोड़ रु० बजट अनुदान में 4.7 प्रतिशत की कमी की उम्मीद है।

(ख) जी, हां, विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

1973–74	–	पड़ोसी देशों जैसे बंगला देश आदि को सहायता।	15.67 करोड़ रु०
1974–75	–	पड़ोसी देशों जैसे बंगला देश को सहायता एवं ऋण	4.99 करोड़ रु०

राज्यों में विमान द्वारा भू-भौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण

541. **श्री मूलचंद डागा** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) विमान द्वारा भू-भौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण कब शुरु हुआ था इस पर अब तक कुल कितना खर्च हो चुका है और ऐसा सर्वेक्षण किन राज्यों से पूरा हो चुका है और ;

(ख) इस सर्वेक्षण से राजस्थान मे किन-किन स्थानो पर क्या-क्या नये धातु होने का पता लगा है और किन स्थानों पर कौन कौन से और धातु पाये जाने की सभावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) हवाई भू-भौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण सबसे पहले जुलाई 1967 में शुरू किये गये थे। ये और उन पर अब तक 5.3 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च हो चुकी है। ये सर्वेक्षण राजस्थान, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक के चुने हुये इलाको मे किये गए थे।

(ख) राजस्थान में इन सर्वेक्षणो के फलस्वरूप देवदास इलाके मे चांदीयुक्त जस्ता सीसा वाले सल्फाइड निक्षेप, देवपुरा के पास जस्ता निक्षेप, बनेरा के पास तांबा निक्षेप, भीलवाड़ा जिले के रेवाड़ा इलाके युरला में सीसा, जस्ता व ताबा खनिजीकरण का पता पता चला है। झुंझनू जिले के खेतड़ी इला में तांबे की विभिन्न मात्रा वाले सल्फाइड खनिजीकरण के समान जोन का पता चला है तथा अजीत सागर, मालखाली, टुंडा, बोकरो तथा चिचरोली इलाकों में तांबा खनिजीकरण की पुष्टि हो चुकी है।

झुंझनू जिले की खेतड़ी पट्टी और भीलवाड़ा जिले की पुरबनेरा पट्टी में आधारधातु सल्फाइड निक्षेपों का पता लगाने के लिए अनुवर्ती समन्वेषण का काम चल रहा है।

Provision of Irrigation Facilities to Erstwhile Refugees settled in Bahraich District

542. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no irrigation facilities have been provided for the erstwhile refugees settled in the Kashigat Colony near Baghel Tal in the district of Bahraich (U.P.);

(b) whether the Central Government propose to provide a tube-well in the said area; and

(c) if not, in what form the irrigation facilities are going to be provided for in this area?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). No proposal in this regard has so far been received from the State Government.

Non-payment of employees Provident Fund to labourers of Jorwal Sugar Mills, Bahraich

543. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers of the Jorwal Sugar Mills situated in the District of Bahraich who have not been paid their provident fund amount though their services have come to an end either by death or retirement; and

(b) what is the amount of compulsory deduction as management's contribution to the provident fund, which has not been deposited in the employees' account by the Jorwal Sugar Mills, though the amount has been deducted by the Management out from the employees salary since the year 1967?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Sixteen provident fund claims relating to Death/Retirement cases are pending. Out of these, 5 cases are under process for settlement. The remaining cases are under correspondence with the concerned District Magistrates / claimants / ex-employers regarding identification.

(b) The establishment has been running under the Receivership since 29-7-1972 appointed by the District Collector. It has not deposited sums of Rs 2.69 lakhs and Rs. 3.71 lakhs on account of workers' share and employer's share of Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund contributions respectively upto December, 1974

Erection of boundary pillars in Indian Territory by Burma

544. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Burmese Government have erected three boundary pillars inside the Indian territory and as a result of this that Government have occupied Nafalong Village in Manipur on the Indo-Burma Border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Nafalong village had been part of Manipur from time immemorial; and

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with the Burmese Government and further steps taken by Government, to restore that village?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a)

and (b). Government are not aware of any village called Nafalong. There is a village bearing a similar name, Nanphalan, on the Burmese side of the boundry. Nanphalan has traditionally formed part of Burma even according to the demarcation of 1896. All boundary pillars are jointly erected in pursuance of the Indo-Burmese Boundary Agreement of 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of U.S. military base on Diego Garcia Island

545. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States Government have taken any further steps in pursuance of the decision to construct a military base on Diego Garcia;

(b) whether the U.S. Air Force have also developed facilities on Diego Garcia to support Air Force missions in the Indian Ocean and if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The U.S. Congress has, subject to certain conditions, approved U.S. $ 18.1 million for the expansion of the base at Diego Garcia. The US Government has also secured the concurrence of the U.K. Government for the expansion of facilities at the base.

(b) According to our information, the U.S. proposal envisage *inter alia*, lenghthening of the runway from 8,000 to 12,000 feet. expansion of the airfield parking area, improvement of fuel storage facilities and doubling of the contingent stationed there.

(c) The Government of India have consistently opposed the existence and expansion of the base and their views on the subject are well known and have been communicated to all concerned.

China invited to work for betterment of Asia

546. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently extended an invitation to Chinese Government to work for the betterment of Asia;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Chinese Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sino-Indian relations

547. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made several gestures to improve her relations with the Government of China;

(b) whether Government have invited the Chinese Government to several international conferences with a view to build up the relations with them;

(c) whether the Chinese Government have indicated any fruitful response; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of that Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPENPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). As far as the Indian Government's gestures to improve relations with China are concerned, no concrete response has been made by the Government of China.

Charging of Five paise extra by D.T.C. for travelling via Safdarjang Flyover

548. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DTC are charging five paise extra per passenger who travels *via* Safdarjang flyover;

(b) if so, whether they are instructed by Government to do that;

(c) whether Government wants to charge the public to meet the building expenses of the said flyover; and

(d) if so, when the instructions to stop of five paise extra charges from each passenger will be issued by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHR H M. TRIVEDI): (a) DTC buses proceeding to and from Sarojini Nagar on routes No. 8, 17A, 17B, 26, 27, 28, 51, 512 and 611 have to cover an extra distance of 1.1.Km. as a result of the detour involved in the operation of bus services *via* the Safdarjang Fly over. Thus there is one extra fare stage for which an additional charge of 5 paise has to be paid by each person, availing himself of the services on the above routes, under the existing fare structure of the Corporation.

(b) and (c). No Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

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Employees not Governed by Fundamental Rules

549. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain category of civilian employees under his Ministry are not wholly governed by Fundamental Rules; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) (a) and (b). The work-charged employees of the port of New Tuticorin are not wholly governed by Fundamental Rules as their pay and allowances are directly chargeable to work-estimates and not to regular establishment.

70 Conservancy employees in the Regional Office of the Inland Water Transport Directorate at Patna are not governed by the Fundamental Rules. They are work-charged employees, being paid fixed monthly wages and they are not entitled to any leave, medical benefits etc.

The civilian employees in the General Reserve Engineering Force are not governed by the Fundamental Rules. Like civilian employees under the Ministry of Defence, they are governed by the Civil Service Regulations.

Dialogue Between Centre and States over National Wage Policy

550. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a suggestion made by the Chief Minister of Kerala that a high level urgent dialogue between the Centre and the States, outside the National Development Council should be initiated to work out a national wage policy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) No such suggestion has been received in this Ministry

(b) Does not arise.

Appeal to U N regarding Sikkim's representation in Indian Parliament

551 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appeal was made to U N by the followers of the Chogyal regarding the Sikkim's representation in the Indian Parliament, and

(b) if so, whether the Indian Government has made its stand clear in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) The Government have seen reports that some unnamed persons have made an "appeal" to the International League for the Rights of man, who have forwarded this to the Secretary General of the U.N

(b) The Government stand was made clear on 2nd October, 1974 in the General Assembly by our Permanent Representative to the U.N. when he stated that "Indo-Sikkimese relations are not a matter for discussions at the United Nations"

Experiments on new Ayurvedic drug for heart patients

552 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in a local daily dated the 29th January, 1975 under the heading 'new Ayurvedic drug' for heart patients;

(b) if so, the facts thereof together with the experiments and their result achieved by use of such medicine and success gained;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to promote the use of such Ayurvedic medicine in the country; and

(d) the extent to which this Ayurvedic medicine would be cheaper and safer than alopathic medicines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) Yes

(b) The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy is maintaining a Unit for research on Ayurvedic drugs at the State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow In this Unit the therapeutic affect of a drug known as Karaveera or Kaner (Nerium indicum), among others was investigated for its potentiality in the treatment of Hridroga which, in allopathic parlance simulates conditions like congestive cardiac failure hypertensive heart failure and post mycordial infarction syndrome This work was carried out in collaboration with a team of doctors in one of the local medical colleges The drug was used in the form of tincture and this tincture was given in one millilitre dose thrice a day for the first three days and later a maintenance dose of 10 minims per day was given in divided doses Complete regression of congestive cardiac failure was observed in about 8 to 10 weeks in more than 75 per cent of the cases. In cases where there has not been adequate response at low dosage levels, the dose was increased progressively up-to 2 ml thrice a day.

The effect of this drug was investigated on about 120 patients and it was found to help in the maintenance of the heart in a state that does not cause any cardiac embarrassement; the

liver enlargement was reduced and there was diminution of swelling in the lower limbs. Urine out-put was also increased. The allopathic team which also examined the patients did not find any untoward reaction in most of the cases.

(c) The effect of this drug is required to be studied in some more patients before steps could be taken to promote its use in the

(d) Since this drug is commonly available in almost all parts of the country, it will be cheaper than the allopathic medicines used in similar conditions. In view of the absence of any untoward effects/symptom of toxicity within the therapeutic limits, this drug appears to possess a greater safety limit.

Popularising Indian products in Missions abroad

553. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to popularise Indian products in our Embassies abroad;

(b) whether in any function in the Indian Missions abroad, products of Indian origin like squash, soft drinks, biscuits, chikky, papad, achar, chivada etc. have been served; and

(c) whether instructions are proposed to be issued to concerned authorities not to miss chance of popularizing Indian products abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (c). There are standing instructions to our Missions that in their representational activity every effort must be made to project the image of India and seek to popularise the industrial and handicrafts products made in the country.

(b) Indian diplomats are encouraged to make every possible use of Indian dry fruits and non-perishable items like tea, coffee, nuts, cigarettes etc., in their hospitality. However, economics of transportation or ready un-availability locally may come in the way of serving Indian products in all our Missions in all functions.

Loss suffered by D.T.C. on account of accidents

554. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state·

(a) the total number of DTC buses and private buses under DTC operation in Delhi which turtle during the year 1974-75 (upto 31st January, 1975);

(b) the total number of DTC buses and private buses under DTC operation in Delhi which met with an accident during the above period;

(c) the total loss suffered by the D.T.C. on this account;

(d) the total number of persons killed and injured as a result of these two incidents; and

(e) whether the DTC has given any compensation to the victims and if so, the amount thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Six DTC buses overturned during the relevant period. Similar information in respect of private buses operating under DTC control is not available with the Corporation because, in accordance with the agreement between the DTC and private operators, the civil liability arising out of an accident involving a private bus rests with the owner of that bus.

(b) 1205 DTC buses were involved in road accidents during the period from 1-4-1974 to 31-1-1975. Information

in respect of private buses under DTC operation, which were involved in accidents during the same period is not available

(c) It is not possible to make a complete assessment of the loss suffered by DTC on account of its vehicles being involved in road accidents during 1974 75 (upto 31-1 1975) unless all the compensation claims arising out of these accidents, are settled/decided

(d) 67 persons were killed and 44 were injured in accidents involving DTC buses

(e) No Sir None of the claims for compensation in respect of accidents which took place during the above period filed with the Motor Accidents claims Tribunal Delhi has yet been decided An amount of Rs 2 04 lakhs was paid as compensation during the period for claims filed earlier to April 1974

Visit to India by Iranian Team for getting Indian Technicians

555 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether an Iranian team recently visited India to get technicians and other skilled personnel to work in Iran,

(b) if so, the results thereof, and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to recruit people and also ensure better service conditions for them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Yes, Sir The Iranian team recently visited India with the objective of finalising procedures for recruitment of Indian experts and skilled personnel.

(b) As a result of discussions a Protocol was signed outlining the procedures for recruitment

(c) Separate teams from Iran are expected to visit India for recruitment of personnel It will be our endeavour in our discussions with the Iranian recruiting teams to ensure fair and equitable service conditions for our personnel

Proposal for reopening Srinagar-Pindi road

556 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to reopen Srinagar-Pindi Road, and

(b) if so the decision since taken and the conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Support of foreign Governments for Hindi in U N O

557 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any move to take Hindi to UN and its allied Agencies,

(b) whether the demand to do so has been supported by some foreign Governments also, and

(c) if so, the progress made in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Government is in the process of making an assessment regarding the possibility of Hindi being accepted as one of the languages of the UN

(b) The views of foreign Governments are in the process of being ascertained. Our Permanent Representative in New York has been instructed to consult with other delegations.

(c) Any addition to the list of languages of the U.N. would require an amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly supported by a majority of the members present and voting. Further action, as necessary, will be taken by the Government on the basis of the assessment being made as mentioned above.

Bringing out literature and newsreels on health hazards of food adulteration

558. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether to eliminate the possible hazards of food adulteration Government consider it desirable to bring out literature and newsreels about the health hazards and possible precaution; and

(b) whether in this context local Advisory Committee consisting of Government officials, traders and consumers would be set up to detect and to prevent adulteration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Governments, who are the agencies for the implementation of the Act, have been advised to set up such local committees at various levels.

Setting up of more laboratories for checking adulteration

559. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether to determine and test the adulteration there is only one laboratory in the country;

(b) if so, whether this arrangement involves serious risks for both the sides—Traders *vs* State; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to set more laboratories in different parts of the country to expedite the process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) There are 72 laboratories in the country for the analysis of food samples. In addition, there is Central Food Laboratory at Calcutta, which serves as the appellate laboratory as prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

Proposed mini steel plant at Edayar near Cochin

560. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mini steel plant with an annual production capacity of 37,000 tonnes of high grade steel is proposed to be set up by a private party at Edayar near Cochin;

(b) whether Mini Steel Mills in U.P. are being asked to move out of U.P.; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and proposals with Union Government to help the State Government to get stayed these mills there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No such proposal has so far been received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-Bangladesh talks for demarcation of land and maritime boundaries

561. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh talks were held recently to demarcate land and maritime boundaries between the two countries;

(b) if so, the total area (land and maritime) as 'give' and 'take' agreed to between the two countries; and

(c) by what time the demarcation is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The question of delimiting the maritime boundary and implementation of the Land Boundary Agreement figured in discussions at the recent official level meetings held at Dacca and Delhi.

(b) The maritime boundary has still to be determined. As to the Land Boundary Agreement, the precise area to be exchanged or adjusted (including that which is in adverse possession of either India or Bangladesh) will become known when demarcation has been completed.

(c) It is not possible to give any specific time limit by which demarcation of the land boundary will be completed.

Flow of Refugees from Bangladesh

563. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flow of refugees from Bangladesh into India still continues;

(b) if so, the total number of such persons who have crossed over to India during 1974 and 1975 till to-date;

(c) how many of them have been rehabilitated so far; and

(d) what financial assistance Central Government have given to the State Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir; after June, 1974, a number of persons have attempted to cross over into India from Bangladesh and still continue to do so.

(b) From June, 1974, till the first week of February, 1975, approximately 21,000 Bangladesh nationals have been prevented from entering India from Bangladesh, and approximately 400 have been apprehended within India.

(c) The question of giving rehabilitation assistance to such persons does not arise as they are foreign nationals who have entered India surreptitiously.

(d) The question of giving any special financial assistance to the State Government to meet the situation does not arise.

Help given to refugee families in Dandakaranya

564. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment as to how many families of Dandakaranya Camp have been helped to a position of self-supporting;

(b) if so, the percentage of such families in comparison to the total inmates of the Camp; and

(c) by what time a cent per cent achievement is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Dandakaranya Project is a rehabilitation project and not a camp.

The number of resettled families in position in the Project is 17917. They are reported to be self supporting. In addition, there are 1373 families in relief phase awaiting movement to resettlement sites. These latter families are expected to become self-supporting in the course of about three years.

Indo-Polish Joint Commission

565. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in January, 1975 a second session of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission on economic trade, scientific and technical cooperation was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Poland has agreed to help India in development of coal mines and various other sectors;

(c) if so, the sectors that will be assisted by them; and

(d) the salient features of the agreements reached at the recent meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d): The Protocol signed at the conclusion of the Second meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission identified areas of cooperation in the fields of trade exchanges, mining industries and machinery, fisheries and agriculture, ship-building and shipping, heavy and machine building industries, electronics and science and technology. No separate agreements in respect of the same have however been signed.

Anti-Indian propaganda by American Press

566. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that American journals are carrying on a virulent propaganda against India;

(b) if so, whether any protest has since been lodged with that Government by the Government of India; and

(c) whether further steps have been taken by the Indian Mission in the USA to encounter such anti-Indian propaganda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Some articles and reports in different U.S. journals depicting India in a poor light have come to Government's notice.

(b) No, Sir, as these publications are not of the U.S. Government.

(c) Our Embassy in Washington D.C. takes every opportunity to contact such journals, etc. and give them the correct facts and picture. In addition the Ambassador and other officials accept a wide variety of speaking engagements all over the United States to counter misimpression put out by the media.

Unemployed persons in the country

568. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons in the country State-wise as per records of the Employment Exchanges as on the 31st December, 1973;

(b) what was the figure on the 31st December, 1974; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b).

No of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1973 and 31st December, 1974

(Figures in lakhs)

State/Union Territories	Number as on 31-12-1973	Number as on 31-12-1974
States		
1 Andhra Pradesh	4·8	5·7
2 Assam	1·1	1·2
3 Bihar	11·4	9·9
4 Gujarat	2·4	3·0
5 Haryana	1 3	2·1
6 Himachal Pradesh	0·7	0·7
7 Jammu & Kashmir	0·3	0·2
8 Karnataka	3 1	3·4
9 Kerala	5 2	5·9
10 Madhya Pradesh	4·2	4·3
11 Maharashtra	7·0	7·1
12 Manipur	0·4	0·2
13 Meghalaya	0·1	0·1
14 Nagaland*	*	*
15 Orissa	3 3	3·4
16 Punjab	2·1	2·5
17 Rajasthan	1·8	2·3
18 Tamil Nadu	5·9	6·0
19 Tripura	0·4	0·4
20 Uttar Pradesh	8·4	7·6
21 West Bengal	15·7	16·1
Union Territories		
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	*	*
2 Arunachal Pradesh*	*	*
3 Chandigarh	0·3	0·3
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli *	*	*
5 Delhi	2·0	1·6
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	0·2	0·2
7 Lakshadeep	†	†
8 Mizoram	†	†
9 Pondicherry	0·2	0·2
ALL INDIA TOTAL	82·2	84·3

NOTE.—†Figures less than 2,000.

1. All the job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.
2. Excludes figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.
3. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.
4. The figures may not add upto total due to rounding off.

(c) Government have been making every effort to provide increasing number of employment opportunities to the unemployed through various sectoral programmes included in the various Five Year Plans. Besides, Government have also implemented, during recent years, a number of special schemes designed to create employment opportunities for all categories of job seekers.

During 1971-72, a Crush Scheme for Rural Employment was initiated to provide work for 1,000 persons on an average in rural areas in each district. During the same year, a special centrally sponsored scheme for the benefit of educated unemployed persons was also started. In 1972-73, another programme, namely Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories was formulated with a provision of Rs. 27 crores on the understanding that the States would mobilise additional resources to an equal extent. Further, in 1973-74, the Government formulated Half-a-Million Jobs programme with a view to generating employment and self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed persons.

In the Fifth Plan care has been taken to undertake employment intensive schemes, as rationalised and suitably integrated with sectoral development programmes, so that more systematic and sustained work can be done in accordance with an overall strategy.

In 1974-75, an Employment Promotion Programme with a thrust on self-employment has been taken up. The main object of this Programme is to create productive and self-generating employment with minimum investment of Government funds on training and for seed capital/margin money, etc. Upto the end of January, 1975, formal sanctions amounting to Rs. 1499.57 lakhs with an employment potential of 68,159 have been issued against the overall allocation of Rs. 40 crores.

It will thus be seen that all possible steps are being taken by the Government to promote employment self-employment opportunities for various categories of job-seekers consistent with the availability of resources.

Industrial Relation Bill

569. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the Industrial Relation Bill; and

(b) if so, when it will be introduced in Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No. Sir

(b) Efforts are being made to introduce the Bill in the Parliament as early as possible.

Recommendations of Bonus Review Committee

570. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Bonus Review Committee;

(b) the names of the Central Undertakings for which payment of bonus has been recommended and the amount of bonus proposed to be paid in each case; and

(c) the names of undertakings, employees of which will not be given bonus and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The recommendations made in the report by the Bonus Review Committee, including those relating to the coverage of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, are under study and decisions are yet to be taken.

Completion of Cochin Super Tanker Berth Project

571. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Super Tanker Berth project is the only project among them which has been considerably delayed and neglected and all other main port projects taken up during the Fourth Plan will be completed in a year or two; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to give immediate expenditure sanction to this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The Project for locating a Super Tanker Oil Terminal in Ernakulem Channel was approved in April, 1970 and on the basis of a Project Report prepared by the Consultants, certain preliminery works were also started. But on representations from local interests, it was decided to shift the location of the Terminal to Bolghatty Channel and consequently a new detailed Project Report had to be prepared. This Report is now under active consideration in consultation with the concerned authorities.

There were delays in respect of other Fourth Plan projects also as in the sanctioning of Nhava-Sheva and in the completion of major port projects like, Managlore, Tuticorin, Haldia and the Outer Harbours at Madras and Vishakhapatnam.

Proposal for a meeting of Indian Ocean Nations

572. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increasing activity of foreign naval forces in the Indian Ocean and more and more countries are sending their Navies to this part;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India to this state of affairs; and

(c) whether Government propose to convene a meeting of the Indian Ocean Nations to discuss the potential threat to their existence and take necessary action?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) From time to time, there is increasing activity of foreign naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

(b) Government continue to be opposed to the intensification of Great Power military presence and rivalry in the Indian Ocean as this militates against the concept of the preservation of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

(c) Government continues to maintain regular contact with littoral states of the Indian Ocean with a view to determining the most effective course of action to secure the objective of maintaining the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Reported U.S. Threat to Capture Oil Fields in Arab

573. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported threat made by the highest executives of the US administration about their intention to capture the oil fields in Arab countries in case of further acceleration of oil crisis;

(b) whether our Prime Minister has expressed her concern about this development; and

(c) the positive steps Government had taken so far to avert this crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Government have seen press reports attributed to high officials of the U.S. Administration according to which the use of force on the question of oil in certain circumstances of grave emergency is not excluded.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are opposed to the use of force in international relations. In the course of recent discussions between our Prime Minister and the Vice-Chairman of the Iraqui Revolutionary Command Council, it was agreed that the Gulf region should be free from any tension or interference by outside powers so that countries of the region could devote their efforts to economic development. The Government are also in touch with other like-minded Governments to tackle the question of energy and raw materials.

Proposal of U.S. Shipping Conference to merge Bunker Charge with Freight

574. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the U.S. Shipping Conference has proposed to merge bunker charge with freight;

(b) if so, Government's opinion on it; and

(c) the reaction of the Indian shipping companies to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is not opposed to the levy of bunker surcharge or to any variation of it. However, Government is averse to any unilateral integration of any part of the bunker surcharge in the rates of freight.

(c) The Indian shipping companies concerned have taken up the matter with the Conference to revise the decision understood to have taken on the basis of a majority vote, but it is learnt that their efforts have so far not been successful.

Rehabilitation of Burnpur Steel Plant

575. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to rehabilitate the Burnpur Steel Plant;

(b) the amount Government want to spend for I.I.S.C.O. Plant;

(c) Government's expectation from this Plant; and

(d) the amount Government have spent till now on this Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). Government are not spending any money on the Plant Rehabilitation Scheme. The Plant Rehabilitation Scheme is being financed by a loan from a consortium of Public Financial Institutions/Commercial Banks headed by the Industrial Development Bank of India. The total estimated cost of the scheme is at present Rs. 48 crores. The amount spent on the scheme upto the end of December, 1974 is Rs. 21.71 crores.

(c) After completion of the Plant Rehabilitation Scheme by the end of 1976-77, the production from the steel plant is expected to be upto the rated capacity of 1 million tonnes steel in gots a year.

Efforts made to avert Port and Dock Workers Strike

576. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Port and Dock workers all over India had gone on strike recently;

(b) what were the demands of the workers;

(c) what were the reasons for the break down of the negotiations; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to avert the strike and to arrive at a negotiated settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand of the workers was an increase in Dearness Allowance rates by Rs. 100 per month for all categories of Port and Dock workers at all the major ports by way of interim relief from 1-1-1974.

(c) and (d). Government appointed a Wage Revision Committee for Port and Dock Workers on 11-12-1974, with a direction to give its recommendations regarding interim relief within three months.

However, in view of the threat of strike from 16-1-1975, the Minister of Shipping and Transport held discussions with the Federations of Port and Dock Workers on 28-12-7974, 8-1.1975 and 9-1-1975. A short interval was sought for announcing the Government's decision on interim relief in consultation with the Wage Revision Committee. The labour leaders did not agree. As a last minute effort to avert the strike, a further meeting with the leaders of the three Federations was convened by the Minister on 15-1-1975. The Report of the Wage Revision Committee on Interim Relief was also received on 15-1-1975. On the basis of its recommendations, the Minister indicated that he was prepared to recommend the grant of the following interim reliefs:—

From 1-1-1974 to 5-7-74: a lump sum of Rs. 120.

From 6-7-1974 to 31-12-1974: a lump sum of Rs. 180.

From 1-1-1975: Rs. 50 per mensem.

This was not acceptable to the labour leaders. They demanded interim reliefs of Rs. 50 per month for 1974 and Rs. 60 per month from 1-1-1975. Thus the talks broke down and workers went on strike from 16-1-1975.

As the continuance of the strike was not in the national interest, the Minister of Shipping and Transport agreed to have further discussions with the labour leaders on 19-1-1975. As a result of these discussions, a settlement was reached and the strike was called off.

Alleged victimisation of Employees of Samachar Bharati, New Delhi

577. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be leased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that employees of "Samachar Bharati" News Agency, New Delhi are being victimised for their trade union activities;

(b) whether President of the Samachar Bharati Employees, Union was first transferred to Srinagar and later when the employees protested, he was sent to Chandigarh on special assignment;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Union; and if so, their demands; and

(d) the action being taken to see that their demands are met and victimisation stopped?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration who are principally concerned, Shri Sood, President of the Samachar Bharati Employees' Union was transferred to Srinagar but following his representation on account of personal difficulties, the above transfer was withheld by the management Subsequently, Shri Sood is reported to have requested for a posting in Delhi which was not accepted by the management and he was issued posting orders for Chandigarh where he is working since January 6, 1975. The Samachar Bharati Employees' Union has not so far raised any dispute regarding their demands or alleged victimisation of their office bearers by the management. Complaints/grievances in this regard could be taken by the aggrieved employee(s) or their Union to the Industrial Releations Machinery of the Delhi Administration to enable them to look into the matter.

Non-deposit of Provident Fund by Samachar Bharati

578. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that management of "Samachar Bharati" News Agency, New Delhi have not kept proper accounts of Provident Fund and full amounts have not been deposited;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry was made by the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi, if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) further action being taken against the management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) The Provident Fund accounts of "Samachar Bharati" News Agency, an unexempted establishment, are properly kept by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi. The Management of M/s. Samachar Bharati have deposited full amount of Provident Fund contributions upto December, 1974.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Influx of Arms into West Asia

579. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the big influx of arms into West Asia in 1974; and

(b) what the Government are thinking concerning the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) While Government favour the resolution of disputes by peaceful means, all nations have the right to determine their defence policies so as to safeguard their freedom, integrity and sovereignty.

Alleged torture of Refugees in Sohagpur-Nowgang Camp in Raipur (M.P.)

580. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLIY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the inhuman torture on hungry refugees at Sohagpur-Nowgang, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh during January 1975;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to tackle the situation; and

(c) whether any punishment has been given to the police officials?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Probable shortage of Steel for 1975-76

581. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state. ?

(a) the expected shortage of steel for the year 1975-76; and

(b) the manner it is proposed to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) and (b) Steel supply position has improved very considerably in the last one year. Production from integrated steel plants is higher in the ten months April, 1974—January, 1975 by 3.569 tonnes as compared to the same period in the previous year, representing an increase of 10 per cent. With special efforts to activise inventories, supply of steel to the economy from main steel plants in the above ten months period is higher by 6,34,000 tonnes, which represents an increase of 18 per cent as compared to the ten months period of the previous year. The production in 1975-76 is expected to increase still further As a result, the supply position of steel in 1975-76 will be adequate and no shortages are expected. In fact there will be export of some categories of steel. It is expected that the imports of steel in the next year will be substantially reduced, Imports will be restructured to only those very special categories which we either do not produce or some categories of which the production may be less than required like boiler quality plates, ship-building quality plates, extra deep drawing quality cold rolled sheets, OTSC quality tin plates, etc. Overall, the steel supply position in 1975-76 is expected to be fully satisfactory.

Deaths due to Cold Wave in Bihar

582. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some deaths due to cold wave in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of such casualties, district-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE). (a) to (c) As information regarding deaths due to cold is not available such deaths are not notifiable

Coke Oven Batteries of Bokaro Steel Plant lying Idle

583 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the coke oven batteries in Bokaro are lying idle for want of coal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply the required quantity of coking coal to the Bokaro Steel Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Mangalore Port Trust

584. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the formation of New Mangalore Port Trust; and

(b) if so, whether any watch is kept to see that the interest of the employees of the New Mangalore Harbour Project is in no way hampered by the present management by recruiting employees on deputation and by promoting or absorbing them on permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, the personnel requirements for the operation and maintenance of the New Mangalore Port will vary from the personnel requirements at the construction stage. Depending on the requirements of the major Port, after all construction work is completed, the staff strength will be determined at the time of formation of the Port Trust and the interests of the employees of the Harbour Project will be taken into account.

Shortage of Quality Refractories in Steel Plants

585. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of high-quality refractories required in the various steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign exchange spent in 1973 and 1974 for the import of refractories, and

(c) the total amount required for the supply of refractories for completion of expansion programme in Bhilai Steel Plant and the first and second stages in Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(d) the steps taken for increasing the production of refractories in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign exchange released to steel plants for import of refractories during 1973-74 was about Rs 269 lakhs and for 1974-75, till date, about Rs. 369 4 lakhs

(c) The total requirement of refractories for the expansion scheme of Bhilai Steel Plant is about Rs 19 12 crores. Bokaro's requirement of refractories for its first and second stages is estimated at Rs. 17.24 crores and Rs. 20.48 crores respectively.

(d) Efforts are being made to maximise production from existing units, by removing various constraints such as transportation difficulties in the movement of raw materials, supply of inputs like furnace oil, power and coal etc. Installation of balancing facilities and testing equipment is being authorised, wherever necessary; for maximising production and improving the quality of refractories.

It is also proposed to set up a refractory unit in the public sector at Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh) with an annual capacity of 1,10,000 tonnes of quality refractories for meeting the requirement of steel plants.

Agreement with Bangladesh on Offshore and Land Boundaries

586. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between India and Bangladesh to determine their offshore and land boundaries;

(b) if so, the particulars with regard to the area of land that has to be transferred to Bangladesh or received from them in return and the ocean boundaries determined under the said agreement; and

(c) whether the agreement steals the confusion over the right of the respective countries to undertake drilling operations in the sea hed for which some contracts have already been given by the Bangladesh Government to some foreign firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) An agreement on demarcation of the land boundary between India and Bangladesh was concluded on 16 May 1974. The question of delimitation of the maritime boundary is under discussion between the two Governments.

(b) and (c) The precise area of land that will be exchanged between India and Bangladesh as a result of the Agreement will become known when demarcation has been completed. As to the maritime boundary, an agreement has yet to be concluded.

Replacement of obsolete Indian Air Force Transport Fleet

587. SHRI N. K. SANGHI. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether while on the one hand the Indian Air Force Transport Fleet is being gradually grounded being obsolete the programme for their replacement through internal production has not picked up and the country will be left with a void which may be serious to the country's defence;

(b) whether the programme to develop Gnat into a support aircraft and HF 24 into advanced strike aircraft entails long gestation period which may further weaken the relative striking strength of the IAF in any confrontation in near future; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of making some outright purchase and also to accelerate the production programme of the aforesaid aircraft and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) to (c). It would not be correct to say that the Transport Fleet of the IAF is being gradually grounded due to obsolescence. Modernisation of the IAF by the replacement of older types of aircraft by better ones is a continuing process Efforts have been and are being made to ensure that consistent with our resources the requirements of the IAF are met within a suitable time frame, through indigenous production where possible and/or by imports where necessary.

Discussions with Foreign Minister of Portugal

588 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the issues discussed by the Government spokesmen with the Foreign Minister of Portugal during the latter's visit to the country;

(b) the main features of the agreements reached;

(c) whether the citizenship question has been settled;

(d) if so, the details of the settlements; and

(e) when will the diplomatic relations be established between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS). (a) and (b). Views were exchanged with the Foreign Minister of Portugal on various bilateral and international issues of mutual interest. A Treaty between India and Portugal was signed on the 31st December, 1974. Copies of the Treaty have been placed in the library of Parliament. Its main features are: Recognition by Portugal of India's full sovereignty over Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli with effect from the dates that they became parts of India under the Constitution of India resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries with immediate effect, agreement to settle through bilateral negotiations all questions between the two countries including those concerning property, assets and claims, and a provision to conclude a cultural agreement shortly.

(c) The citizenship question was settled long ago through various notifications issued by the Government of India in 1962 (under Section 7 of the Citizenship Act 1955) as well as by other provisions of the Citizenship Rules 1956.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Diplomatic relations with Portugal were established on 31st December, 1974. Diplomatic Missions will be established shortly in each other's capital.

Joint U.S. India Commission

589. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Joint US-India Commission has been held;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed; and

(c) the conclusions reached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) he first (SHRI BIPANPAL DAS): (a) The first meeting of the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission is scheduled to take place on 13th March, 1975, at Washington. However, three sub-commissions dealing with economic and commercial matters—scientific and techonological matters—and Education and Cultural matters were set up and have recently met, the first two in Washington and the third sub-commission in Delhi.

(b) During their meetings, the Sub-Commissions have discussed in their specific fields areas in which collaboration would take place as well as work programme, in respect of the same

(c) The recommendations of the three Sub-Commissions will be submitted to the Joint Commission for their consideration and only thereafter it would be possible to indicate the conclusions reached.

Jute Workers' Strike

590 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry played any role with a view to first preventing and afterwards settling the jute workers' strike;

(b) the main demands of the workers; and

(c) the present position of the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, jute workers in West Bengal have gone on strike from January 6, 1975 in support of their main demands which inter alia relate to bonus, enhanced Dearness Allowance, implementation of agreements and settlement of pending disputes and implementation

of the Union Labour Minister's decision regarding grant of relief to Badli workers in the jute industry. The State Government are seized of the matter. The State Labour Minister has already held several discussions with the workers and Employers' representatives in an effort to resolve the dispute. The State Industrial Relations Machinery are continuing efforts to secure an early end of the strike.

Restoration of normal diplomatic Relations with Pakistan

591. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main features of the recent agreements between the Governments of Pakistan and India in respect of trade and communication links;

(b) whether any progress has been made in the direction of restoring normal diplomatic relations between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) A Protocol on resumption of trade was signed in November 1974, followed by the signing of a full-fledged agreement on trade in January 1975. A Memorandum of Understanding was also signed at the same time reestablishing direct banking channels for the purposes of trade between the two countries. The Protocol and the Agreement on trade envisage that to begin with trade between the two countries will be conducted through Government-controlled Trade Corporations. Some commodities have been identified in which interest was shown by either side. A Protocol for resuming direct shipping services by 15th February 1975 to lift cargoes destined for either country, was also signed in New Delhi in January, 1975.

(b) and (c). Government's policy on the question of resuming diplomatic relations with Pakistan is that some substance should first be given to the various steps envisaged in the Simla Agreement for normalisation of relations between the two countries. Agreements have yet to be finalised on resumption of air links including overflights and on scientific and cultural exchanges as envisaged in the Simla Agreement.

Ship Building yard at Haldia

592 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision has been taken to set up a Ship-building yard at Haldia;

(b) if so the facts thereabout; and

(c) the policy decision and location regarding setting up of ship-building yards during the period of next plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two new shipbuilding yards are proposed to be set up during the current Plan period. Their location, however, is yet to be decided.

No policy decision about establishment and location of Shipyards in the next Plan i.e. the Sixth Plan, has so far been taken

Release of Ganga waters through Farakka

593. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether uncertainties regarding releasing Ganga waters through Farakka are creating serious problems

for shipping of outgoing and incoming ships through the Hooghly to Calcutta and Haldia Ports;

(b) if so, the difficulties thereabout and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) to (c) In the absence of perennial upland flow from the Ganga, there has been increasingly heavy silting in the Hooghly river which, over the years has resulted in a progressive reduction of the draught available for navigation There has been serious fall of depth at places particularly on bars imposing considerable restrictions in the movement of vessels and drastic reduction of draughts The channel in a critical reach of about 30 miles below Calcutta has continued to become narrow and on many occassions the two way movement of ships cannot be fully sustained With the choking of the river siltation has progressed considerably seaward and has resulted in instability of Balari Bar 50 miles below Calcutta immediately above Haldia Various river training measures and intensive dredging in critical raches have been taken up in the last few years

Visit of U S. Mine Trade Mission to India

594 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 550 on the 19th December, 1974 and state·

(a) whether the team had offered to make US investment both in money and equipment to develop the mining industries, particularly non-ferrous metal and coal: and

(b) if so, the terms of the offer and whether Government have examined them and their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Employees in M/s J B Mangharam and Company, M/s Jeewan Foods, Bombay, M/s Mangharam and Sons. Bombay and M/s International Foods, Bombay

596 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the present number of temporary and permanent employees in Messrs. J B Mangharam and Company, Messrs. Jeewan Foods, Bombay (Factory in Hyderabad), Messrs Mangharam and Sons, Bombay (Factory in Bangalore) and Messrs International Foods, Bombay (Factory in Hyderabad); and

(b) the amount of provident fund, gratuity, bonus etc of the employees, due from the aforesaid firms, separately and the break up thereof for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The information is being collected It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

शाहजहांपुर आयुध कारखाने में लाखों रुपये का गबन

597 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि शाहजहांपुर आयुध कारखाने में वस्त्र उत्पादन के लिए बाजार से जो माल खरीदा गया वह घटिया स्तर का था ;

(ख) क्या इस सौदे में अधिकारियों ने लाखों रुपये का गबन किया है ,

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कार्य वाही की है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मामले मे एक उच्चस्तरीय जाच करायेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ) आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी, शाहजहापुर के कतिपय अधिकारियो के विरुद्ध सरकार को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है जिनकी जाच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में चाय बागानो के मजदूरो को भविष्य निधि, बोनस तथा आवास सुविधायें

598. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के चाय बागानो के मजदूरो को भविष्य निधि बोनस, आवास तथा चिकित्सा सुविधाए नही दी जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो ऐसे चाय बागानो के नाम क्या है और मजदूरो को ये सुविधाए सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस सबध म क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा न करने के कारण मैसर्स जे. बी. मघाराम एण्ड कम्पनी ग्वालियर के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

599. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री 5 दिसम्बर, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3318 के उत्तर के सबध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अपने कर्मचारियो की भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा न करने लिये सरकार ने मैसर्स जे० बी० मघाराम एण्ड कम्पनी, ग्वालियर के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान भविष्य निधि की विलम्ब से जमा की गई राशिया किस-किस तारीख को जमा की गई तथा उनकी राशि कितनी कितनी थी, और

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यह यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

E.C Grade Aluminium to Karnataka Electricity Board

600 SHRI K LAKAPPA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether any request has been received from Karnataka Government in the recent past for supply of E C Grade aluminium to Karnataka Electricity Board, and

(b) if so, the quantity allotted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b) In January 1975 a request was made by the State Government of Karnataka for a special allotment of 350 tonnes of E C grade aluminium for meeting the additional requirements of the State Electricity Board in connection with the programme for energisation of pumpsets It has not been possible to allocate additional metal.

against the request of the Government of Karnataka and similar requests from other State Governments as the entire estimated production of E C grade aluminium metal for 1974 75 had already been allocated to the various units for the manufacture and supply of cables/conductors etc against the orders placed by the State Electricity Boards

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 3326 DATED 5TH DECEMBER, 1974 REGARDING ACCUMULATE OF MANGANESE ORE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) While answering the question in Lok Sabha on 5th December 1974 an error had occurred in mentioning the name of the Steel Plant which takes its supply of manganese ore from Manganese Ore (India) Limited The name of the Plant should be read as Bhilai Steel Plant instead of Bokaro Steel Limited in penultimate sentence of the Answer to Parts A and C of the Question

After the Unstarred Question No 3326 had been answered on 5th December 1974 in the Lok Sabha it was noticed that an error had occurred in mentioning the name of the Steel Plant which takes its supply of manganese ore from Manganese Ore (India) Limited It was proposed to issue a corrigenndum but it came to the notice of the Department of Steel that the printed version of the Question had already been released As there was little time left before the closure of the Session for a statement to be laid on the table of the House correcting the reply this could not be done during that Session

12 00 hrs

RE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय कार्य-सूची और अरेंजमेंट आफ बिजिनेस के बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है । लेकिन अगर आप सबमिशन के रूप में सुनना चाहते हैं, तो उस तरह सुन लीजिये ।

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) In the order Paper it is shown that a call attention notice had been admitted regarding jute workers strike You must have read in today s newspapers that efforts had been made by certain agencies under the influence of the Indian Iute Mill owners Association IJMA to see that the workers resume work without any settlement That is why we tabled yesterday and the day before also an adjournment motion We wanted the adjournment should be admitted The call attention notice does not give opportunities to all to express their opinion

I would only request you in all humility that this Calling Attention may be kindly converted into a discussion for three or four hours today

MR SPEAKER We did it yesterday How long will it continue?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) We may have a discussion after the Railway Budget has been presented

MR SPEAKER I will ask the Minister As you know this has been coming up for the last days The proposal is that the Calling Attention may not be taken up but after the Railway Budget is presented we can give them some time for discussion today

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) Let it be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee We are meeting at 3 O Clock

MR SPEAKER Yes No objection

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA If the Government says that they are not agreeable to a discussion and we lose the Calling Attention?

MR SPEAKER I shall try to see that time is made available

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have a submission for your kind consideration.

MR. SPEAKER Please do not interrupt me. Please first listen to me. Do not develop this bad habit.

When we meet in the Business Advisory Committee the time for which is fixed 3 O'Clock, we can adjust the time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are two things.

SHRI S. M. BUSINESS: They have started opening the mills with the help of the goondas.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not going to follow it in future. Since the very first day, the Opposition was very much exercised over this subject, so I do not have any objection to take up the discussion after the Railway Budget is presented. But this precedent ends today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because the Bangladesh News Weekly, a Bengali weekly published at Calcutta, was critical of the Chief Minister and the Congress Government in West Bengal, Congress goondas and anti-social elements have attacked, ransacked and smashed its printing press and although they sought protection from the local Government and I have written to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, nothing has been done. Press freedom in this country is in great jeopardy and this is glaring example.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल अरेजमेन्ट आफ बिजिनस के बारे में है। मैंने 28 जनवरी के लिये एक तारांकित प्रश्न का नोटिस दिया था। वह प्रश्न इस प्रकार है :

"Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) What are the details of allegations made against the Steel and Mines Ministry, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, in the letter dated the 29th JaJnuary 1975 sent by an M.P. to the Commerce Minister;

(b) what is the wording of the notings alleged to have been made by the officer of the Import Control Authority, Kanpur in the Paramount Engineering Works case;

(c) the total value of the licences.." etc.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. You can discuss it with me in my chamber.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजिएगा, मेरे ए और बी को काट दिया गया है और मुझे बताया गया है . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise such matters in the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is relating to the business of the House. You cannot disallow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the last session on this issue, a lot of heat was generated in the House. It is not a pleasant thing for a man like me to say anything about this Secretariat because I am here since 1967 and I know most of them.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a very healthy practice. You can talk to me in my chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are over-worked. Why don't you kindly ask the hon. Deputy Speaker to look after the Questions so that there is division of work? The Government is there constantly pressurisng the Secretariat, which is most deplorable.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This is point which ought to be considered very coolly by all of us—whether a question can be mutilated by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. This is an important right of an hon. member to table a question and to get it answered. Here the question of member's right is involved. There should not be any annoyance on the part of anybody if we table any question. Particularly, the Chair should be more jealous of our rights in the

matter. I quite agree with the Secretariat that the second part of the question could not have been permitted. But so far as part (a) is concerned, I cannot see any justification whatsoever for it is not being admitted. If a letter had been written by an M.P. enumerating certain charges against a minister, all those charges must be made known on the floor of the House. What is the difficulty about it?

MR. SPEAKER: In case of questions, we have followed this practice that if the member is not satisfied, he can meet me or address a letter to me. This is not to be explained in the whole House. I am not bound to do it. You are welcome to bring it to my notice and I will be most happy to sit with you and discuss it with you. The House is not the proper forum for it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as meeting you in your chamber is concerned, you should be less generous about it, because wo do not want the Chair to be influenced in the chamber to allow a question.

MR. SPEAKER In these matters it has always been the practice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Secondly, for the benefit of the entire House and for the information of the other Members, it is necessary to be told in what respect the questions are being distorted or mutilated by the Secretariat It must not be a private affair between one hon. Member and the Chair. It is the right of the entire House to know it

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: My question about Maruti was also multilated. The Secretariat had no right to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: In the past, not only during my time but since the time of the first Speaker, this is the practice. Questions come, not in hundreds but in thousands and the office times, to be more helpful instead of rejecting a question partially, try to make it have an accepable form.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: May I know what rule my question violates?

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask me in my chamber. Further, you cannot ask a question as to what was the noting on the file by an officer.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में नहीं है आप ऐसा कह दें ।

MR. SPEAKER You are putting it in a very bad shape.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): No chamber business. I have brought this to the notice of the Speaker in the House when questions asked by me have been mutilated. The matter has been settled here in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It can be settled at the Secretariat level. Where a member is dissatisfied, he can bring it to the notice of the Secretary-General or myself.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have raised it in the House. It has happened innumerable times. It has nothing to do with your agreement; it is a matter of fact which can be checked up from records.

MR SPEAKER Browbeating the Secretariat is not a desirable thing.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर). महोदय, जो प्रश्न दे दिये जाते हैं, उन्हें सचिवालय देखता है, यदि प्रश्न में कोई बात आपत्तिजनक हो तो मेम्बर के ध्यान में वह बात लायी जा सकती है, उसकी सलाह से उसमें संशोधन भी किया जा सकता है । लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि श्री मधु लिमये जिस पत्र का हवाला दे रहे हैं, उसमें आपके सचिवालय की तरफ से यह लिखा गया है कि आपको कोई आपत्ति है तो 17 फरवरी तक लिख दें । अध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा होता, यह बात सदन में लाये बिना ठीक ठंग तय हो जाती । मुझे एक शिकायत है, आप नोटिंग की बात कह रहे हैं, नोटिंग की बात मैं भी समझता हूं कि नोटिंग के बारे में नहीं पूछना चाहिये, लेकिन आप इसका पहला हिस्सा देखिये ....

श्री मधु लिमये : मै आपकी जानकारी के लिये कह रहा हूं—नोटिस का मैंने ही टैक्स्ट दे दिया है । वह सही है या नही इतना ही मै जानना चाहता था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . आप इसका पहला हिस्सा देखिये —

"What are the allegations made against the Steel and Mines Minister in the letter dated 29th January 1974 by an M.P. to the Commerce Minister?"

इसको बतलाने की जरूरत नही थी—नोटिस के बारे मे हम भी पूछना नही चाहेंगे और मधु लिमये जी को भी जोर नही देना चाहिये, लेकिन सचिवालय ने उसको भी निकाल दिया । इसलिये शक पैदा होती है कि कही यह भ्रष्टाचार छिपाने के लिये तो नही किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक दम ठीक कहते है, आप मेरे साथ चेम्बर मे बैठ जाइये, सेक्रेटरी जनरल भी बैठेगे, फाइल को भी मगा लेगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये आप अपोजीशन लीडर्स के सामने इस बात को रखिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले एक मेम्बर मिनिस्टर का भी लिख देता है ।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Commerce Minister is a master of evasion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर चेम्बर मे गौर कर ले ।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You place it before the opposition leaders; I am prepared to accept it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Why opposition leaders?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Because it is a question of our rights. You do not want any rights.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I submit that the right of Members to ask questions is governed by the Rules that are laid down. It is always to be understood that when questions are disallowed, it is not done by the Secretariat but by the Speaker. The rules lay down what a question should not be; for example, it should not contain any insinuation Questions are asked only to elicit information. It is under these rules that ultimately you decide. Whatever mutilation is sought is governed by the conditions laid down in the rule. There are about twenty clauses which say what should not be there in the question. If those conditions are not satisfied, the question can be rejected outright. We ask many more questions, much more, than all these Members ask. Not only the question of Shri Madhu Limaye but questions of Members from our side also are changed Why? They are changed only to make them acceptable to you.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Under the rules

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD· Now if every hon Member comes to this House and says that his qestion has been mutilated, as they say—I will say it is amended—it will be difficult. They speak of the House but we also constitute the House The rights of Members are governed under the rules and I think, when it is specifically mentioned, you are perfectly right and within the rules prescribed by this House to amend a question so as to make it acceptable or to reject the entire question. That should be absolutely clear to the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Meet the Opposition leaders....(*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अगर हमारे कांग्रेस के मेम्बर आना चाहते है तो उनको भी बुला लिया जाय । और उनको शिकायत है तो उनको भी बुलाया जाय, हम आपके सामने बैठ कर इसको तय करेंगे, इसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): If it is the question of right of Members, we are all with Madhuji and we will not compromise on that. But, on the one side, there is the question of right of Members and, on the other, there is a tendency to come out with untramelled and wild allegations. If a balance has to be struck, I draw your attention to rule 41(2)(x) which governs the restrictions placed on questions to be asked. Rule 41(2)(x), *inter alia*, says:

"It shall not make or imply"—
even by implication—

"a charge of a personal character;"

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई व्यक्तिगत जीवन सम्बन्धी आरोप नहीं है, सार्वजनिक मामला है ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: That is the *sine quo non*, the indispensable condition. It has to be satisfied before a question can be admitted. In terms of rule 43 it is incumbent upon you to admit only such questions as fall within the postulates of the rules.

Now, whatever may be the right, a whole lot of statements are being made and it is said that it is the right of the Member and that you are not above the rules. It is blowing hot and cold in the same breath. If you are not above the rules for any other matter which suits them, you cannot be above the rules in this matter when a question is asked.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That is what I am saying. That is precisely my point.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Was it not the duty of your office to inform the hon. Member that a particular portion of his question was being disallowed under a particular rule? Why was it not the pleasure of your office to do so? Why is it not necessary to cite the rule?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall make it very clear. Many questions come, not hundreds but thousands. If you try to bring it up in the House as to what part was deleted, what part mutilated and what part changed, there will be no end to it. After all, all this examination and scrutiny is all in the name of the Speaker. As you know, if a Member is not satisfied, he can write to the Speaker. The Speaker can call for the file and satisfy the Member. But this is not the proper practice to come every time to the House. A Member writes a letter to the Minister and the Minister replies to that Member Then, the Member asks what was the letter written by the Member to the Minister, what was the reply he sent, what was the noting and all that. The Minister has already replied to the Member.

After all, three parts, rather four parts, of the Question were admitted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did you not cite the rule ?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't be so touchy over these matters.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD Under rule 43(1), you can disallow any question or a part thereof. The practice is that your Secretariat informs the Member that his question is disallowed. If the Member wants further details, he can meet the Speaker and ask him as to why his question has been disallowed. There are hundred questions disallowed every day and also amended and mutilated. If you, every day, bring it in the House as to why they have been disallowed, this will be the only job of the House, nothing else.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने सुझाव दिया था, अपने माना था कि विरोधी दलों के साथ आप विचार विमर्श करेंगे ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let there be a meeting, let have a full discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER: No more discussion on it. Such matters should not be brought in the House. You can discuss it with me. I will call the Secretary-General and we can sit together and discuss it. I am not allowing any further discussion on it. Papers to be laid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, three labour leaders have been shot dead in Dhanbad....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion; I did not allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE I have already given notice under rule 377. I have also given a Call Attention Notice. Three labour leaders have been shot dead in Dhannbad and two of them belong to the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. I ask the Labour Minister to make a statement It is a Central subject; it is a public undertaking.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER· Papers to be laid.

12.24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MERCHANT SHIPPING (CREW ACCOMMODATION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1974, REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD, FOR 1973-74 AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF KANDLA PORT TRUST FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1390 in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shripping Act, 1958 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8926/75].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8927/75].

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8927/75].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALSS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957·—

(i) The Mineral Concession (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1331 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1974.

(ii) The Mineral Concession (Third Amnedment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G S.R. 1332 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1974.

(iii) The Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1333 in

Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1974.

(iv) S.O. 125 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1975.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8928/75].

NOTIFICATIONS, EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1974, STATEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (GUJARAT) (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

(i) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 173 in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1975.

(ii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 174 in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1975.

(iii) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 175 in Gazette of India dated the 1st February 1975.

(2) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Eighth Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1184 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8929/75].

(4) A copy of the Industrial Disputes (Gujarat) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. KH-SH-1454/IDA-1173-55508-JH. in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th November, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bujarat [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8930/75].

12.24½ hrs.

MOTHER'S LINEAGE BILL

by Shri Madhu Limaye

OPINION

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सभा पटल पर एक पत्र रखता हूं जिसमे किसी वंश परम्परा का उसके मातृ पक्ष से पता लगाने के अधिकार का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को, के बारे मे, जिसे सभा के निदेश सं० से 3 मई, 1974 को राय जानने के लिये परिचालित किया गया था, राय दी हुई है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention. This will be taken up in the evening.

12.25 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Partap Singh died."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Partap Singh died."

The motion was adopted

12.26 hrs.

CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

MR SPEAKER: Mr B. R. BHAGT: He is not here.

MR. TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: He is also not here...

SHRI S. A SHAMIM (Srinagar): I beg to move:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order. Has he been permitted by you to move that?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. His name is also there.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the first day of the second week of the next Monsoon Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): How could you know that there would be another Session and we would be there? Did you consult any astrologer?

MR. SPEAKER: It is presumed that we shall be there It is always understood.

The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the first day of the second week of the next Monsoon Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties."

The motion was adopted.

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12. 27 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Monsoon Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल तो जल्दी आना चाहिये था। कितना समय लेंगे। यह डिफेंक्टिव बिल है। आप इसकी अनुमति न दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Monsoon Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

12.28 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—*Contd.*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): One clarification about the List of Business. Upto yesterday, the provisional List of Business had said that the Railway Budget would be presented at 3.00 p.m. and accordingly you were good enough to fix the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee at 4.30 p.m. But today I find that the Business Advisory Committee meeting has been advanced to 3.00 p.m. and the Railway Budget has been put back to 4.00 p.m. Rumour has it that the new Railway Minister, after consulting an astrologer, has decided that it is propitious for him to present the Budget at 4.00 p.m. and not at 3.00 p.m. I would like to know whether there is any truth in this. Everybody is talking about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): If it will result in less accidents, then we accept.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think the Railway Minister has anything to do with it. It is fixed by our Secretariat.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): How can it be that the Minister has no say in this matter? Generally we find that the Minister indicated his convenience and according to that, the item is put down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): That is because he did the *padarpan* into the Rail Bhavan on an Amavasya day and no Minister had stayed there for more then a year and a half since Jagjivan Babuji.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): मेरा सुझाव है कि जूट की हड़ताल के बारे में चर्चा दो बजे शुरू कर दी जाये क्योंकि बीच में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं है। यह हमारा बिजनेस पटरी से उतर गया है, रेल पटरी से उतरे या न उतरे।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): You know the discussion will take more than an hour. Therefore, let it be at the end of the day. It cannot be earlier. We have got a tight schedule. It will be after 5 p.m. From 5 to 7 p.m. you can have it.

MR. SPEAKER: This Call Attention Motion was dropped and the discussion has been fixed after the Railway Minister's Budget speech. Now, the other business is finished and if your Member, Mr. Stephen is ready to move his motion, I have no objection.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAMAIAH: He is ready. We should commence that now and then after 5 p.m. you can have the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we have one notice under Rule 377 about this Indian Hockey Team.

Several hon. Members *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow more than one. I have allowed this. It is no question of writing to me a number of times. There are so many of them. I cannot accept all of them. I cannot commit myself.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur). I do not want your commitment. Three workers have been killed..

MR. SPEAKER: These motions came from three hon. Members, *viz.*, Sarvashri Vajpayee, Sathe and Priya Ranjan Das Munshi to raise the matter about the reported notice given by members of the Indian Hockey Team for the World Cup Tournament that they would refuse to play in the Kuala Lumpur Tournament, in case the team was not cleared within three days. So, I have mentioned the names, but only one member will speak. I saw the order of the receipt of the notices and Shri Vajpayee's name is the first

Now Shri Vajpayee

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

12.35 hrs.

REPORTED NOTICE BY MEMBERS OF INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM FOR WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय 1 मार्च को क्वालालम्पूर में वर्ल्ड कप टूर्नामेंट हो रहा है। टूर्नामेंट के बारे में देश में बड़ी आशायें लगाई गई है। जनता अपने खिलाड़ियों से अपेक्षा करती है कि वे हाकी के क्षेत्र में भारत की कीर्ति को क्वालालम्पूर में पुन कायम करेंगे, लेकिन जो खबरें मिली है, उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे खेलों को भी राजनीति ने दूषित कर दिया है। दो संघ बने हुये है, इण्डियन ओलम्पिक एसोसिएशन और इंडियन हाकी फैडरेशन। यह भी प्रकाश में आया है कि हाकी फैडरेशन में दलबन्दी हो गयी है। श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर को काम सौंपा गया था कि वे वहां चुनाव करायें लेकिन जब उन्होंने वहां की हालत देखी तो उन्होंने चुनाव कराने से मना कर दिया। बाद में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के कोई अधिकारी गये थे जिन्हें सभी ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। अब नतीजा यह है कि हाकी फैडरेशन के लोग आपस में लड़ रहे हैं। जो वर्ल्ड टूर्नामेंट कराने वाला संगठन है, वह इस बात पर बल दे रहा है कि ओलम्पिक एसोसियेशन जिस टीम को भेजेगी, उसे मान्यता दी जाएगी। हमारे खिलाड़ी तीन महीने से प्रति दिन कई घंटे अभ्यास करने में लगा रहे है लेकिन उन्हें कोई यह कहने वाला नहीं है कि वे क्वालालम्पूर जायें। आज के अखबारों में जो कुछ छपा है, उसे पढ़ कर सब लोगों को दुःख होगा। खिलाड़ियों की ओर से कहा गया है

"We are left with no alternative. After all we are also human beings and all this dirty politics and uncertainly do affect our morale and game We have been practising here for more than seven hours a day for three months to bring back the lost glory But this wretched politics and infighting have completely dampened our spirits"

खिलाड़ियों ने यह भी अपील की है कि प्रधान मंत्री इस मामले में दखल दें तुरन्त निर्णय होना चाहिये लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस सारे मामले में कार्यवाही करने में विफल रहा है। आप शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वे सदन में आ कर इस बारे में बयान दें। झगड़े बाद में तय होते रहेंगे, खिलाड़ियों को भेजने के बारे में फैसला होना चाहिये। खिलाड़ी अच्छे मन से और विजय की आकांक्षा से क्वालालम्पूर जायें, यह आवश्यक है, लेकिन खिलाड़ियों ने चेतावनी दी है कि अगर तीन दिन में निर्णय नहीं हुआ, तो वे नहीं जायेंगे। शिक्षा मंत्रालय और शिक्षा मंत्री या तो सचमच खेल का विभाग छोड़ दें, खिलाड़ियों के साथ मनमाना आचरण नहीं हो सकता। आप खेल का मंत्रालय अलग बना सकते है, लेकिन अगर मंत्रालय अलग नहीं बना सकते तो मंत्री जो खेलों के प्रति जिम्मेवार हैं, उनमें खिलाड़ी की भावना तो होनी चाहिये। वे किसी नौकरशाह को भेज देते है जो सरकारी दफ्तर के तरीके से खिलाड़ियों से निपटना चाहता है। शिक्षा

मंत्रालय के कुछ अफसर दलबन्दी मे फस गये है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : प्रश्न यह नही है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने गजेन्द्रगडकर को बहाल किया और एसोसिएशन का चनाव हो गया लेकिन इडियन ओलम्पिक एसोसिएशन के श्री भालेन्द्र सिह महाराज जो सभापति है, वे उसको मानते नही और टीम को जाने नही देते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर ने चुनाव कर ने मे इन्कार कर दिया ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद इण्डियन हाकी फेडेरेशन का चुनाव हो गया है लेकिन ओलम्पिक एसोसिएशन उसको नही मानता, लेकिन मैं यह मानता हू कि गवर्नमेंट इन्टरफियर करे सख्ती के साथ और टीम भेजे । यह सही बात है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सरकार का हस्तक्षेप ऊचे स्तर पर होना चाहिये और तुरन्त हस्तक्षेप करके इस मामले को निपटाना चाहिए । हमारी टीम क्वालालम्पूर जाय, इस तरह का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये ।

MR SPEAKER I will ask the Minister to make a statement

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12 40 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms —

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1975' "

Sir, I move this with a deep sense of gratification and feeling of fulfilment It so happens that the discussion on the President's Address take place this year as in the last year of the Fifth Lok Sabha Next year when the President addresses both the Houses in a joint session the composition of this House will have changed and many of the comrades who have been here will have gone out of the scene and many new faces will have come to the scene It is in the fitness of things and it is inevitable, I should say that a dynamic democracy which represents a nation is changing from time to time There is nothing static about our functioning because change is inherent in the very nature of things

The President has given us a very comprehensive picture of the state of affairs of the nation He told us about the unexpected and stupendous changes that the nation faced in the course of the last four years and he has made a review of the events that have been taking place and an appraisal of the situation—economic and political—that we are facing

He has brought into focus the state of affairs with respect to our relationship with the neighbouring countries and the countries all over the world And he has gone ahead and looking to the future, cautioned us that in spite of the achievements that we have made there is no room for complacency and that we have got to be cautious against the developments that are in store for us.

For such a truthful and correct portrayal of the picture of the nation, I am sure, this House will be grateful to the head of the State for his faithful discharge of his function Now, Sir, looking backard, speaking about the unexpected and stupendous chal-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

lenges that the nation faced, one cannot but recall the challenging situation with which we started our Parliamentary career in 1971. We were faced with a war situation and the nation had to struggle for its physical survival. In the war with Pakistan, it was not merely Pakistan that we faced but the international giants that rallied against us and it looked as if we are in isolation except for our comrades, the Soviet Union and the East-European countries, which stood by our side. We survived that situation and, as was stated in this very House, we witnessed, in the history of our country, a much more challenging situation which arose ontour economic front. As days went by and months went by, we were challenged to face a situation that has probably wiped out the economic basis and would probably have resulted in domestic and political difficulties.

Now, Sir, this situation was discussed in this House many a time and I want to emphasise one important fact that the economic difficulties that the nation faced were clearly not of our making. There was an international inflation spiral coming up. I mention this not to under rate the responsibility of a Government to face the inflationary challenges of the country. But, the fact is a fact and that fact has got to be reckoned with. In 1971, as we know, dollar lost its predominance and that dollar crashed. Its convertibility with gold was given up. The result was that huge masses of Euro-gold was flying out and every nation was endeavouring to convert their dollar into material products. The result was the price of every commodity started shooting up and every country, if I may say so, with capital-based structure was caught in an inflationary spiral. This inflation had its necessary impact on our country. It battered the economic structure of our country. This exported inflation and other inflationary factors in our own country and added to that the unproductive expenditure which was born out of the Pakistan war and our responsibility to feeding 10 million refugees certainly added to the inflationary situation. Then we had an unprecedented position of consecutive failure of monsoons for continuously three years. There ~~were~~ drought and floods and we had to face up the necessity of going to the aid of the persons affected by these natural calamities. The result was the monetary situation changed to our detriment and there was an escalation of the monetary supply in the country. These conditions were enough for any situation whereunder the inflation could spiral up.

But, Sir, I want to emphasise in this context that—any Member of this House who has gone abroad during this period will certify the position—both developed and developing countries are in the strangle-hold of a suffocating inflation.

Now, Sir, on the political situation what has happened. Many a developing countries under the pressure of this inflationary situation has crushed. In our own neighbouring country democracy has been given up. Pakistan has given up its multi-party rule and one-party rule has been imposed. In Venezuella, Kenya and many other countries democratic set-up has been given up. I portray this picture to enable myself to assess the achievement that this country has to its credit in comparison to other countries. The challenges were stupendous and tremendous, namely, international giants gangstering up against us, oil crisis coming up which cost us in foreign exchange Rs. 1,002 crores in place of Rs. 200 crores and added to that the fall in food production because the elements of nature for a time were against us. To do all these things there were fascist forces ganging up, again to make use of this opportunity, to disturb the whole situation and making it difficult for the nation to survive this challenge that we faced.

Fortunately, the country stood as one man and there is achievement for

this Government that the Government was able to guide the nation, as a united whole, to face these challenges—both external and internal.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): No credit to the people?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, Government was able to guide the people and the nation as one soul to face the situation in spite of the subversive elements that were operating in this country. Sir, the President is now in a position to report to us:

> "This concerted action began to yield results towards the end of September, 1974. Despite an unsatisfactory kharif crop caused by poor rainfall in many States, prices began to fall and there has been a weakening of the inflationary forces. The availability of essential goods has generally improved. The general outlook for the rabi crop is good.
>
> Production in public enterprises has shown a significant rise in the first nine months of this financial year. Fourteen per cent more electricity is being produced by thermal plants and improvement of thirty-four per cent in the production of power by the DVC plants merits special attention. Since shortage of power still persists in a number of states, high priority is being given to the completion of power projects.
>
> Ten million tonnes more coal will be produced this year. Steel production is going up and public sector engineering industries are doing remarkably well. More railway wagons are being moved daily."

Sir, I went through the amendment notices given by the Opposition Members. They have regretted that this has not been done, that this has not been said and so on. They have regretted. But, I feel gratified that there is no amendment to the effect That in wrong statement has been given by the President, thereby, they have conceded that this statement of the situation given by the President is a factual situation, and that Government ought to be complimented on the situation. On the one hand, powerful countries, America, Britain and West European countries, compared to us, the developing countries, are still struggling in the grip of inflation unable to emerge out of it and on the other, India, as a developing country, merely because it had, in the course of years, built up an infra structure of its own and had attained self reliance to a certain measure has been able to grapple with the situation and to emerge in a fairly successful measure. This was done in spite of the opposition that was being mounted up against us in our efforts. This is one side of the picture.

The other side of the picture, and for that we take the credit, is, in spite of the provocations and the challenges, unlike many other countries we are keeping the light of democracy burning in this country unextinguished and undwindled and the democratic structure is kept completely intact and the law and order is maintained. This, no other country is able to claim. Twenty seven years have gone by and democracy is being consolidated in spite of whatever people may say. I hear, Sir, a bogey is being raised that even as Bangladesh has done, India is also going to have one party rule. May I just remind those friends that in 1947 when we got Independence, in 1951 when we passed our Constitution, it was within the hands of this party to impose one party rule, if it wanted that? Subsequently, if we wanted, we could have done that. But, Sir, we are maintaining this democratic structure, we swear by this democratic structure and we guard this multi-party democratic structure, not to please anybody, but, because, Sir, it is an article of faith with our party and that should be maintained. It is not at the mercy of anybody that we are doing that. We take credit that

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

this tradition which was handed over to us has been kept by us in perfect trust and that democracy has been sustained and consolidated in the course of these years.

Looking at the entire picture of the achievements which our President has given, which Indian will not take pride in the fact that in the course of these four years of development, this poor country has emerged as a nuclear power, not for destruction but for building up peace and for the peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy? Who will not take pride in the fact that facing up to the oil crisis, we have intensified our effort for exploration of our oil resources potential? By the efficient technical skill of our scientific personnel, we have been able to strike at our oil resources and extract these resources. We are going to expand this activity. When oil is in scarce supply, it is necessary that power supply be also increased. We have become richer all the way round in that way.

Looking at the situation round our borders, at one time we felt we were isolated. But now we have forged and strengthened our friendship with Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and now normalisation is being effected with Pakistan. We have close friendship with Bangladesh. On the international scene, friendship is being forged with any and every country which is prepared to assist us and will take our assistance.

Recently when I was on a tour of African countries, I had occasion to discuss the situation with many African dignitaries. I had the feeling that they were looking up to India rather than to any developed countries for assistance, not in terms of money because they know we are as poor as any other country but in the form of know-how, technical and personnel support. They feel this assistance from India will not be exploitative as it might be from any other developed country. This is the image we have built up in the course of this period.

Therefore, this country is emerging with all stature. The international giants which conspired against us on the eve of the Pakistan war have now recognised us as a factor which cannot and must not be overlooked. We have re-established our position with respect to every country on the international scene.

I said we have come through this crisis. How were we able to do so? In paragraph of his Address, the President very appropriately says:

> "I congratulate the workers, the farmers and other sections of the people for the determination, courage and identity with national purpose shown by them in supporting the Government's programme of economic stabilisation".

In this, the President has given a reply to what my friend, Shri Vajpayee, asked: what about the people? Here is the President acknowledging the debt the nation owes to the working people, the farmers and the poor men who against mighty odds kept the nation moving.

We find many things taking place in the country in the course of this crisis. Measure after measure has been taken. There was the impounding of the additional wages...

~~SHRI S. M. BANERJEE~~ (Kanpur): ~~Shame~~.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There was impounding of half the DA, restricting the issue of dividends, stopping the issue of further bonus shares. All these measures were taken by Government. Shri Banerjee says 'Shame'. But let me tell him that we stand vindicated. We did this in order that inflation may be checked, in order that the working people may have their real wages safeguarded to a certain extent. We, therefore, took courage to bring forward legislation

which we knew would be unpopular. At that time, the allegation was that the attack was against workers only. But really this was the beginning of a wholesale attack on those contributing to the inflationary pressur ein the country. This was followed up by action on a war footing against smugglers and blackmarketeers. We saw that the effect of it has been felt. There was a call given by certain trade unions to the workers Resist the last'. A call for bandh was given, a call for a nationwide strike was given. But the workers replied: 'We belong to the nation. We believe in this Government. Their measures are for our benefit. Therefore, we reject the call for strike bandh'.

13.00 hrs.

Again, the Railway strike was called off. The dock strike was called off immediately the workers realised that the nation's need was higher. So immediately a compromise was arrived at. The Railway strike was called off. I do not want to go back on the had painful memories. These efforts took place in defiance of the painful action of the Government to safeguard the interest of the country. What has been proved is that the working classes and large sections of the people in the country today stand behind the Government to make a success of the actions they had initiated.

On the other hand, what do you see? Certain calls are coming up from Bihar, nobody shall pay taxes; no student shall go to the school or college. May I ask in all humility: who accepted that call? What happened to the no-tax compaign? What happened to the slogan to close the schools and universities? Every one of your calls like that had been rejected by the people and it is because of the determination of the people to stand behind the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: How long will you take?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will take a little time; I shall continue after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you better finish in another ten minutes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The President in his Address has underlined one development on the national scene:

> "Hon. Members, when the nation is straining every nerve to meet formidable challenges, it is regrettable that some groups have been doing every thing possible to weaken the will of the people and to sap the conesion and unity of purpose, so vital at such times".

When the nation was grappling with such a difficult sitation, what was your conduct? This is the question which I wan tto raise with the opposition. What was your approach? What was your contribution?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): We are hungry; we cannot take up your questions now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I would prefer to continue after Lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling Mr. A. K. Gopalan after lunch.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The seconder has to speak; the motion has to be properly moved and seconded.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Immediately after the Mover, the seconder will speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I recall what happened when the President gave his Address this year.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

I recall in this connection what happened when the President gave his Address this year. According to me the conduct of the Opposition was completely symbolic of their total attitude towards national issues. There are three aspects which I want to underline. One is that when the President was giving the State of the Nation Message some of the parties chose to abstain. Abstaining, still they left one behind to obstruct, and even in the matter of abstaining they were not able to say on what issues they were abstaining. They took the attitude: let the President say or not say anything, we boycott the President's Address. Our approach to national issues is one of absolute indifference and unconcern. We have nothing to do with them. They were not satisfied with it. They left one or two people behind to obstruct the President. Therefore, their mind is one of complete indifference to the agony of the people and the problems of the country, and although they do not have the strength, they try as best as they can to obstruct the President and symbolically one is left behind to obstruct the President's speech. If some body is asked why he is abstaining though they have now joined behind one non-party leader, even in the matter of abstaining they are not able to say that they abstain on the basis of any particular issue. One party says that it abstains on one issue, another party says that it abstains on a second issue and a third party says that it is on a third issue. They are entirely different issues. So, even in the matter of dissenting, even in the matter of boycott, even in the matter of abstaining they cannot find a common issue at all. This is the state of affairs in the Opposition.

The state of affairs in the Opposition is characterised by three elements. One is their cruel, merciless, irresponsible indifference to the problems of the nation. The second is to the extent that it is possible for them atleast symbolically to obstruct the effort that is made by the elected Government to solve the problems at issue. And the third is that when it comes to a determination of the issue on which they can join they will jump at one anothere throat. So, they are a camp of division and not a camp of unity. Even in the matter of dissention they are not able to forge a united stand. This is a picutre that has emerged before us.

What is the purpose of an Opposition? The purpose of an Opposition, the primary duty of an Opposition, of course is to articulate the sense of dissent of the people against the Government and secondly to make an effort of an alternative formula to that of the Government to solve the problems of the nation.

For years they have been trying to articulate the dissent of the people and we know how they have been doing it, by obstructing the business of Parliament, by obstructing the business of the Houses of the Legislature, by obstructing the delivery of the speeches of the Governors and the President and by making the Houses of Parliament and the Houses of Legislature a laughing stock and a ridiculous thing. This is the picture that we have been seeing. They have never come forward with a formula saying that this is the alternative that they are offering in place of the formula of the Government to solve the problems of the nation.

Never in the long history of these four years. Even for the articulation of the dissent of the people, which the primary duty of a political party, they have now discovered a so-called non-party man—I do not want to use strong words against him at the moment—to guide them to articulate the dissent of the people! A man who has no party, admitted to have no

following and no political philosophy —they have discovered him to head them. They are huddling up behind this non-party man to perform this primary duty of a political party, i.e. articulation of the dissent of the people. By that they have conceded that even as a force of articulating dissent, these political parties have completely failed and they have to take recourse to a non-party man to discharge even this primary responsibility.

Whenever the economic situation is bad, history has shown that fascist forces will take advantage of it. Whenever, there is discontentment among the so-called middle-class section, the fascist forces will invariably take advantage of it. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is now speaking of non-party democracy. I for one am not able to understand the assence of it. May be I am not wise enough. The political party system is an invention made in the democratic fabric in the late 19th and 20th centuries. In a country like India, which is ridden with caste, vested interests, monopoly capital etc., political party is necessary if the weak man are to combine and make democracy succeed for their own benefit. If political party is gone, who emerges? The powerful emerges. When the people are not united on the political plane, the powerful elements, the big money forces, the monopolists, the high class and high caste people will capture the political power once the political party is gone and non-party domocracy is ushered in. They will convert the economy to their own use to the disadvantage of the common man. Therefore, the demand for non-party domocracy is a demand for the installation of their fascist rule in the country and driving away the democratic system which has been built up in this country. Let there be no mistake about it.

There are various definitions of democracy. The liberals thought of democracy as a system which will serve the aristocratic interests. That is liberal democracy. When adult franchise was introduced, there was opposition to it saying that this country was not ripe for it. But subequently it was proved that the country is ripe and people are politically conscious. They feel that domocracy is becoming dynamic, with the result that the will of the people started reflecting in the governments which they were electing from time to time. Therefore, subject of course to the limitations that have been inherent in the economic structure that is prevailing in our country, to the extent possible, the benefit of this democracy was taken down to the common man.

Slogans were raised about land reforms, about the expansion of the public sector, about self-reliance; all these things came up, and the persons who were safely perched up in the higher echelons felt their days were numbered, and democracy is asserting itself and the people are asserting themselves. In order to battle against that, they formed the Grand Alliance in 1971. The people saw through their game and the Grand Alliance was overthrown. Subsequently, they took certain actions, but they realised that the Government is determined to go against their vested interests. At that time the economic crisis comes to this country.

It has always happened in history, whether in Italy or in Germany, where the fascist regime has come up the vested interests have ganged up and they have put up a leader with false pretensions, with false protestations. I have no respect for sanctimonious humbug, for a person who does not derive any strength from his own political party. May I ask of the opposition parties what is the strength of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan? Do you concede that he has a strength of his own? Or, would you say that his

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

strength is what you are giving to him? Then, are you liquidating yourself, saying that he is the top leader? Once you concede that, then you are installing a Fuhehrer. We have seen that in Germany and Italy. But here he will not be able to play his game, because he does not have the elements in him for that.

I am not calling anybody fascist; but I do call the forces which are combining with him with false pretensions and false protestations the fascist forces in this country, which are conspiring against the common man who wants to preserve his political right which he had captured through struggle and which he has been carrying on. This is what you are doing.

Looking at the picture, you find all the parameters, all the straplings of the fascist movement. The fascist movement essentially is an anti-movement; it has nothing positive about it. It is characteristic of the fascist movement that it is anti. There is nothing positive in it; it is anti, against everything, anti-nation, against everything.

Now we have started seeing the manifestation of the para-militarism. I remember when Mahatma Gandhi was shot down, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan came out in fury, called Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel a murderer and asked for his resignation. I remember him calling the RSS a murderous gang and demanding its banning and liquidation. Three days back I was shocked when I read a statement by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, saying that RSS is doing a national service which merits approbation! Has RSS changed, or has JP changed or these friends who are ganging up behind JP have changed, I do not know. Anyway, this para-militarism, whether of the Anandmargis or of the RSS or in *cognito*, which is being created by several political parties, is completely manifested here.

Another facet of the fascist movement is, what you call, militant opposition. Now, what exactly is militant, I do not know. JP said last week "you will have to oppose militantly" of course with a rider saying "not violently". Well, once it is militant, once it is outrageous, then whether it is violent or not will now lie in the hands of JP. The point is whether the opposition has got to be democratic, or it has got to be militant. He says it must be militant; he has clarified his position.

Another aspect of fascism is that it stands against the party system. It has always been so. The fascists have always taken the stand that they are against the party system. Here is a Messiah who advocates partyless democracy, who makes no secret of the fact that he is opposed to the party system because it is partyless democracy that he is wanting.

Their supreame contempt for partiamentary institutions is never in doubt. Another very interesting characteristic is that they speak about youth power. Youth power of a democratic land we are accustomed with, but that is not the youth power that Jaya Prakash Narayan is depending upon. Fascist movements have always relied upon the so-called youth power for their violent purposes and this is part of history.

Again, they speak of marches. Can anybody doubt that marches are part of the fascist movement? Here is what is said:—

> "Their strange passion for marching was another reflection of the activism of the 'life philosophy', the preference given to instinct over reason, to action rather than calculation. 'Marching is more important than studying', the students in the Third Reich were taught, and

in 1936 Himmler issued the SS with his 'famous 'eternal marching orders'."

A number of marches are enumerated here.

Here we are seeing not only a political movement on an ideological plane but a paramilitarism being built up, a Fuhehrer being installed and calls being given for marches—marches in Patna, marches in Lucknow and now a march on the Parliament coming on. Here is fascism coming up in its full ugly manifestation.

Therefore, I submit, this movement has borrowed from the itinerary of the fascist movements all over the world all the strapplings that are a part of fascist movements. Not that it is going to be effective because it is only an imitation, because the conditions in this country are not ripe for this fascist manifestation to come true. Where our democracy is strong, where our people are conscious of their political rights in a democracy, where our democracy has not been reduced to a rubble, that democracy will have the power to resist the fascist onslaughts even if under a cover or a mask. Therefore, in spite of these innocents and ridiculous borrowings, the fascist movement will just go into dissipation as it has necessarily got to go down.

One more point and I will have done with it. People are now speeking of a dialogue. I can understand a dialogue with political parties—a dialogue with the Marxist Communist Party, I am prepared; a dialogue with the Socialist Party or any other party, I must be prepared; a dialogue with the CPI or the Jan Sangh or any party, I must be prepared, but to speak of a dialogue with a movement, which is not a philosophy, I cannot understand. What is the dialogue I am to enter into and with whom I am to enter into a dialogue.

AN HON. MEMBER: Ask Mohan Dharia.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Dialogue for what? They say, dialogue for corruption and electoral reform. A dialogue to decide whether there should be corruption or there should not be corruption, as if we are for corruption and they are not for corruption? Is that the dialogue that we have to enter into? Dialogue for electoral reform—electoral reform for what? What electoral reform? Everybody is spelling out words after words but nobody is telling us how to grapple with the problem of corruption, how the electoral reform has to come about. Repeatedly it has been mentioned from the other side that it is time for a clean administration. Tell us how we have to grapple with it. They say, it is time for electoral reform. Tell us how the reform has to be brought about. Let there be a national debate—nobody is against that—but to put up somebody there and say, have a dialogue with him who represents nothing, is it not really ridiculous? I really do not understand this problem of a dialogue coming up again and again. This is all I have got to say about this.

Therefore, the gist of what I am saying is, let nobody make political capital out of the situation, economic and political, that has arisen in this country. The patriotism of a person is to be tested by the way he reacts to the national situation that emerges from time to time. The Opposition in the course of the last four years have demonstrated that they will be reacting to the political situation not in a constructive spirit of cooperation to solve it but in a sense of glee and happiness that this misery has come on to this country so that they can make use of it and capture political power. Cruelty and perversity could not be more manifest than this.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

This is the situation that has arisen. I am really indebted to the President for the words he has stated, what the Government proposes to do to strengthen the economy of the country during this period.

I may be permitted to submit one thing more. It is a matter of great significance that the public sector which has been losing so far has now started to show that it can come to its own. Calumny was being showered on public sector and scandal-mongering was going on. The people were being told that the public sector will never come to its own in this country. One after the other, the public sector started demonstrating inherent strength, knowledgeability and capacity, viability and flexibility, whereby it can stand the onslaugnts of the economic forces. It is coming to its own. It augers well for the social transformation that we have in our contemplation.

I must take this opportunity to salute the captains of the public sector for the great service that they are doing in this matter and the working class in the public sector who with political consciousness and democratic consciousness are forgetting their own liabilities are discharging their supreme duty to the nation.

The President has cautioned us that we shall not be complacent. Let us remember, although for the time being we have just tided over the crisis, the international and economic situation is still disturbing. America, I am told, is prepared to arm Pakistan. The naval base is being built around our country. Many a large country are nervous an envious about the stability that we are establishing. The enemies are prowling around us. These forces we have got to face. We as an oasis in the vast desert of despotism and totalitarianism remain the bastion of democracy. We have kept it up in spite of all the opposition that we are facing.

We will be failing our fathers and we will be failing the posterity if for any political considerations we permit this democracy to be weakened. We are on a war footing. There is a war against subversive elements who are combining to smash democracy. We will stand by the people, with the people, face this opposition and smash them. We will win the war for the people and for democracy.

With these words, I move this Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sat Pal Kapur to second the motion. You may just start and resume your speech after lunch.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : स्पीकर साहब, मैं जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उस को सेकन्ड करता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2.30 P.M.

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Thirty-three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Satpal Kapur to continue his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I just want to make one submission. As you are aware, the services of 800 employees of the Food Corporation of India have been terminated and they are on strike. There is ruthless repression on them in West Bengal and other States. Since this matter comes directly under the

Central Government, under the Food Ministry. I would request, through you, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ask the Minister to make a statement on this. They should not crush the strikers, but take them back to service. Some people were provided alternative jobs previously, but in this case these employees have not been provided alternative jobs I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey to the Food Minister that he may make a statement on the retrenchment of these 800 employees of the Food Corporation of India.

14.35 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

श्री सत्यपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : मारे दोस्त स्टीफस साहब ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मे उसको सैकिड करने के लिए खडा हुआ हू। राष्ट्रपति जी ने को अपने भाषण मे इस बात पर बडी चिन्ता प्रकट की है कि यू एस ए ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिए जाने पर जो एम्बारगो लगाया था उसको उसने हटा दिय है। इससे यह नजर आता है कि पुरानी पालिम। की तरह यू एम ए हमारे और पाकिस्तान के दर्म्यान एक बेलेस क्रियेट करना चाहता है। हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सामने जा मसले हैं उन पर आप निगाप डालें तो आपको पता चलगा कि दोनो के सामने एक जैसे मसले खडे हैं जिम को उनको हल करना ह। हम दोनो के कामन मसले हैं। हमारे यहा अनएम्प्लायमेट है. एग्रिकलचर प्रोडक्शन को बढाने का सवाल हैं, इडस्ट्री के डिवेलेपमेट का सवाल है और यही सवाल पाकिस्तान के सामने हैं। हमारी सदा से यह कोशिश रही है कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ किसी न किसी तरह से अपने ताल्लुकात को नार्मल बनाएं। जब भी हम ऐसी कोई कोशिश करते हैं, अमरीकी पालिसिशियस इस कोशिश को नाकाम बनाने के लिए एफर्ट करना शुरू कर देते हैं। उनकी कोशिश सिर्फ यही है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच टेंशन बनी रहे और जिससे हम दोनों देशों के रिसोर्सिस हैं, वे जंगी माल और जदी हथियार बनाने और मंगाने में लगते रहें और हम दोनों देश अपनी डिवेलेपमेट की तरफ ध्यान न दे सकें और हम गेहू के लिए, इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेट के लिए अमरीका की तरफ देखते रहे। इस सारे माहोल मे आज हम अपना डिवेलेपमेट कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हू कि अमरीका ने जो एम्बारगो हटाया है इस पर हम सब को, पार्लियामेट के सभी मैम्बरो को मजम्मत करनी चाहिए और हमे अमरीका को मजबूर करना चाहिए कि वह इस किस्म की पालिसी छोड दे ताकि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की जनता आज जिन मसलो मे उलझी हुई है, जिन दिक्कतो की शिकार है उनको वह हल कर सके। जो वजूहात हैं जिस की वजह से हम तरक्की नही कर पा सकते है उन दिक्कतो को दूर कराने के लिए हमे दबाव डालना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा हुआ तभी पाकिस्तान और भारत की जनता और लीडरशिप अपनी जनता की तरक्की की तरफ ध्यान दे सकेगी।

पिछले साल प्रेजीडेंट्स एड्रेस मे कहा गया था कि सारे देश मे कीमतें बढ़ रही है। पिछले साल हमारा गदम का प्रोक्योरमेट पूरी तरह नही हुआ, खरीफ की पैदावार हमारे यहा पूरी कामयाबी से नही हुई। इन दोनो कारणों से कीमतें बढ़नी चाहिए। आम तौर से लोगों का ख्याल था कि कीमतें बढती रहेंगी। लेकिन सरकार ने जिस किस्म के कदम उठाए, स्मगलिंग और स्मगलर्ज के खिलाफ, ब्लैकमनी के खिलाफ तथा दूसरे कदम उनका नतीजा बहुत अच्छा निकला है और कीमतें बढ़नी ही बन्द नही हो गई है बल्कि वे कम भी हो रही है। क्रेडिट सर्क्युलर तथा दूसरे जो इकदामात सरकार ने उठाए हैं उसका ही यह नतीजा है कि कीमतें कम हो रही है। पिछले दिनों दिल्ली मे बढ़िया गेहूँ तीन सौ रुपए क्विंटल मिलता था और अब उसके भाव गिर कर दो सौ रुपए के स्तर पर आ गए है। सरकार ने स्टीज की जो प्राइसिस मुकर्रर की है उससे भी कम कीमत पर

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

स्टील मिल रहा है। कपड़े की, कोर्स क्लाथ की प्राइसिस गिरी है। मैं समझता हू कि गवर्नमेंट की जो इसके सम्बन्ध मे पालिसी है उसको मजबूत करने की आज भी जरूरत है और उनको सख्ती से और तेजी से लागू करने की और चलाने की जरूरत है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम का भी जिक्र किया है। उसको हम अभी तक पूरी तरह सक्सेसफुल नही कर सके हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस सिस्टम को हम सभी जरूरी चीजों पर लागू करें और इस को मजबूत बनाए। अगर हमने इसको मजबूत नही किया तो अदेशा है कि दुबारा कीमते बढनी शुरू हो जाएगी। ऐसी ताकतें मौजूद है जो इस कोशिश मे रहती है कि यह सिस्टम न चल पाए। इसको कमजोर करने मे वे लगी हुई है। इस तरफ सरकार को खास ध्यान देना होगा और इसको मजबूत और सक्सैसफुल बनाना होगा।

राइट विंग पार्टीज जो है वे इस बात का प्रचार करती थी कि पब्लिक सैक्टर मे हमारा जो इनवैस्टमेंट है उसमे हमे फायदा नही हो रहा है। लेकिन आप देखे कि इस साल इस बात को हमे बहुत ही नुमाया तौर पर दिखाया गया है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर मे काम करने वाले वर्कर्ज की मेहनत की वजह से, उन मे काम करने वाले अफसरो की मेहनत से, उनके प्रापर गाइडेंस से और जो मिनिस्टर इनके इनचार्ज है, उनकी एफर्टस से हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर का इमेज इम्प्रुव हुआ है, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है और उन से हमे लाभ हो रहा है।

इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ का सवाल भी उठाया गया है, पैदावार बढाने का सवाल भी उठाया गया है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर हमेशा एक बात कहता आया है कि यदि इंडस्ट्री की आपने तरक्की करनी है, इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट करना है तो उसको और कंसेशन दिए जाएं, उसे मुनाफा कमाने के लिए और सहूलियतें दें। इसकी हम इजाजत नही दे सकते है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर की कमांडिंग हाइट हो। उसके जरिए हम डिवेलेपमेंट करे और प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता जितनी हमारी डिपेंडेंस है उसको कम करे। प्राइवेट सैक्टर हम से कंसेशन ले कर प्राफिट मैकिंग करता है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर किसी तरह भी इस बात में इंटरस्टिड नही है कि प्रोडक्शन इसलिए करें ताकि लोगो की जरूरते पूरी हो। प्राइवेट सैक्टर प्रोडक्शन करता है सिर्फ एक्सप्लायट करने के लिए, सिर्फ ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाने के लिए लोगो की जरूरते पुरी करने के लिए नही बुनियादी फर्क यह है। इससे बचने की जरूरत है और पब्लिक सैक्टर को और ज्यादा डिवेलप करने की और मजबूत करने की जरूरत है।

इस देश मे हमने कुछ ट्रेडीशज कायम की है और ये ट्रेडीशज जंग आजादी के दौरान महात्मा गांधी तथा श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु की रहनुमाई मे कायम हुई है और हमने फैसला किया था कि आजादी आने के बाद हम इस मुल्क को किस किस्म का सिस्टम देगे। हमने कहा हुआ है कि हम डैमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम देगे और उसको हमने एडाप्ट भी किया हुआ है, डैमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म को हमने एडाप्ट किया हुआ है। कुछ लोग है जो एजीटेशन चला रहे है जिसका जिक्र प्रेजीडेंट साहब ने अपने एड्रेस मे भी किया है। लेकिन आज ऐसे लोग पैदा हो रहे है जो डेमोक्रेसी मे विश्वास नही रखते है, जो चाहते है कि जम्हुरियत के नाम पर जम्हुरियत को ही खतरा पैदा किया जाए। उनका मशा यही है कि किसी तरह से जम्हूरित को कमजोर किया जाए। जे पी आदि कुछ लोग है जो कहते है कि इलैक्शन रिफार्म्ज हों। लेकिन जब उन से पूछा जाता है कि किस प्रकार की रिफार्म्ज वे चाहते है, कैसा इलैक्शन सिस्टम वे चाहते हैं। उसमे क्या सुधार वे चाहते हैं, तो उसके बारे मे वे कुछ नहीं बताते हैं। चुनाव के लिए ब्लैक मनी के रोल को कैसे खत्म किया जाए इस तरह उन्होंने कोई ठोस तजवीज नहीं

की है। लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया के जिस-जिस देश में फैसिज्म आया है फसिज्म आने से पहले फसिस्ट ताकतों ने जिस किस्म का प्रचार किया है वैसा ही प्रचार यहां किया जा रहा है। इसको हमें देखने की जरूरत है। फैसिस्ट ताकतें जो सिस्टम बना हुआ है उसको डस्ट्राय करने के लिए, उसको बदनाम करने के लिए जब एक्टिव होती है, जो लीडरशिप होता है उसको बदनाम करने के लिए फैसिस्ट ताकतें जब एक्टिव होती है तो उनकी यह एक स्ट्रटजी होती है कि यूथ को साथ ले कर उस सिस्टम को ही खत्म कर दिया जाए, डैमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम को ही खत्म कर दिया जाए और वे लीडरशिप और सिस्टम के खिलाफ एक नफरत की भावना पैदा करके अपने आपको आग लाने की कोशिश करती है। अपने देश में हम देख ही रहे है कि तमाम वें फसिज्म जो फैसिज्म मे विश्वास रखती है अपना एक मुहाज बना रही है और उस मुहाज की लीडरशिप जे पी कर रहे है। वह फट या मुहाज इस देश में लीडरशिप और मौजूदा सिस्टम के खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहा है, जम्हूरित के खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहा है, उन वैल्यूज के खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहा है जो हमने तय की है और उन तमाम वैल्यूज को डैस्ट्राय करने के लिए आज अपनी सारी ताकत लगा रहा है। पालियामेंट को सोचना है कि टोटल रेवोल्यूशन क्या होना है, केओस और रेवोल्यूशन में क्या फर्क है? केओस कौन लोग लाते हैं। इस मुल्क में ही नही किसी भी मुल्क मे आप देंख, जो लोग रेवोल्यूशन में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं वही लाते है। रेवोल्यूशन कभी कनफ्यूशन मे नहीं होता है। जो पार्टी रेवोल्यूशन में विश्वास करती है, उसकी बात करती हैं उसके बारे म अगर यह मालूम हो कि कौन सी इकोनोमिक पालिसी वह इंट्रोड्यूस करेगी, जम्हूरित को कैसे मजबूत करेगी, समाजवाद को कैसे मजबूत करेगी और जम्हूरियत को मजबूत करने के लिए वह अगर कोई कदम उठाती है तो उसको हम रेवोल्यूशन मान सकते हैं। लेकिन कोई पार्टी, कोई लीडर केओस क्रियेट करने की बात करें और उस केओस के जरिए लीडरशिप, जम्हूरी ढाचा, समाजवाद, आदि सब को बरकरार रखने के बजाए इसको डस्ट्राय करने की बात करे तो उसको आप रेवो यूशन नहीं कह सकते हैं। अगर वे उसको रेवोल्यूशन कहते हैं कि तो मैं कहूंगा कि व रेवोल्यूशन का मतलब नहीं समझते हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि त्रिभुवन जी बहुत देर तक अपने आप को इन्कलाब का हिमायती बताते रहे हैं लेकिन आज इनका इन्कलाब और अटल जी का रजत पसन्दाना रवैया एक हो गया है। अटल जी, त्रिभुवन जी, त्रिभुवन जी सब आज किसी चीज के चक्कर में हैं? इनका चक्कर एक ही है कि इस देश मे एंटी-कांग्रसिज्म बिल्ड किया जाए। उसको बिल्ड करने के लिए और सरकार पर कब्जा करने के लिए कभी ये संरकारी मुलाजिमों मे जाते हैं और कभी जनता में और उस सिस्टम को हर तरह से बदनाम करने की कोशिश करते हैं। अपोजीशन का क्या रोल होना चाहिए? उसका रोल यह होना चाहिए कि वह कहे कि जो मौजूदा प्लान है उसमें ये जो बातें हैं इन से हमारा डिसएग्रमेंट है, जिस सिस्टम से आप सरकार चला रहे हैं इस मे हमारा यह एतराज है और इसके लिए हम यह आल्टरनेटिव पेश करते हैं। लेकिन आज तो आपका काम यही हो गया है कि हम कोई भी चीज इंट्रोड्यूज करें आपको उसको रिजेक्ट ही करना है। कोई पाजिटिव बात या पालिसी न आज तक जे पी साहब ने रखी हैं और न ही आपोजीशन के लीडरों ने। जे पी क्या कहते हैं? एक तरफ जम्हूरियत को मजबूत करने की बात कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ चुनी हुई एसैम्बली को डिसाल्व करने की बात कहते हैं। नई एसैम्बली चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके लिए तो उनको पाच साल इंतजार करना होगा। उसके लिए उनको इतना उतावला नही होना चाहिए (व्यवधान) ये लोग आप बातें करतें हैं जम्हूरियत की लेकिन जम्हूरियत के खिलाफ जिन ताकतों में मुहाज बना रखा है उन में ये शामिल हैं। न ताकतों का मुकाबला करने

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

की जरूरत है। जनता को यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि हमारी पार्टी चुनाव सिस्टम में किस किस्म का सुधार होना चाहिए इस पर गौर कर रही है। लेकिन एक बात साफ है कि हमारी स्टेट फोर पिल्लर स्टेट है। हमने जनता को राइट आफ वोट दे रखा है, म्यूनिसिपैलिटी और गांव में, डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, स्टेट में और पार्लियामेंट में। हम कोई सिस्टम लाएं उस में यह जो राईट आफ वोट हमने जनता को दिया हुआ है इस राईट आफ वोट के खात्मे के हम बिलकुल खिलाफ है। चुनाव सिस्टम में सुधार की बात की जाती है। उस सुधार के लिए हमें नैशनल कनसैंस बनाना चाहिए। कई बातें हैं जिन पर हमें सोचना और विचार करना है। सब पार्टीज को उन पर सोचना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर जनता के वोट के अधिकार को आप वापिस लेते हैं तो हम इसके खिलाफ है। हमारी पार्टी इस पालिसी की सख्त मजम्मत करेगी। कभी ये लोग पार्टीलेस डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं, कभी दा-पार्टी डमोक्रेसी बिल्ड करने की बात करते है, कभी कहते हैं कि देहात से जिले के लिए, जिले से एसेम्बली के लिए और एसेम्बली से पार्लियामेंट के लिए नुमायंदे चुने जायें। आखिर ये लोग जनता के वोट के अधिकार से क्यों डरते हैं? जो लोक जम्हूरियत में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं, आज वे इस मुल्क में जम्हूरियत को नाकाम बनाने के लिए कोशिशें कर रहे हैं। जो जम्हूरियत के दुश्मन हैं, उन का मुकाबला करना, उन का सिर कुचलना और उन को मुहतोड़ डिफीट देना उन लोगों का फर्ज हो जाता है, जो जम्हूरियम के हामी हैं। हम तमाम लोगों को, जो जम्हूरियत में विश्वास रखते हैं, इस तरफ पूरे हयान से, कोशिश से और मेहनत से काम करने की जरूरत है।

मैं आप का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस मौशन कोसैकंड करने का मौका दया।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर): यह डीबेट मेंडिडट्स एड्रेस पर है या श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण पर?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a large number of amendments given notice of by the Members to the motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their amendments may send slips to the Table within 15 minuntes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. They will be treated as moved. Now, Mr. Gopalan will speak. On account of his weak health, he may speak sitting.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): First of all, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to sit and speak. Perhaps, this may be my last speech in this Parliament. From 1952 onwards I have been in this House and have heard the Presidential Addresses since then but I am sorry to say, Sir, that the speech which the President delivered this time is not only deceptive but also out of reality. It has nothing to do with the realities in this country. What is happening in this country, the sufferings of the people and their problems nothing has been touched. That is why I say this is deceptive and also torn out of reality. The Address of the President begins with unsubstantiated claim: That we begin the year on a confident note, having responded with determination to the unforseen and stupendous challenges of the last four years.

Sir, were the problems and challenges which the country faced during the last four years unforseen? How can they be unforseen, I will take them one by one?

As far as the food situation is concerned, it has nothing to do with the Bangladesh problem or with the oil crisis. It is the negligence of the Central Government and the State Governments in not helping the cultivators in giving them good fertiliser, reduce the price of the fertiliser and also whatever is produced is taken over by the Government. In this regard I want to

point out that I met the Prime Minister last year and presented a memorandum on behalf of the All India Kisan Sabha just a day before the Chief Ministers were meeting to decide about the policy that had been accepted by the Government about the wholesale trade in foodgrains.

I said that the policy should not be changed. But, surprisingly, that policy was changed and food trade was given for auction. They said that fifty per cent will be given to the Government and 50 per cent will be sold by the traders to whomsoever they want at the price they want. This is what had been done. This is the reason why the food situation is deteriorating. Not only that. In some places, the people are starving and dying. Let us look at the food situation in India today. In West Bengal, during the last one year, it is reported that about 5,000 people died due to starvation Stories of selling of children by their own mother for a few naya paise, for a piece of bread are pouring from the villages. Large-scale starvation deaths are occurring in Tripura, particularly in the tribal belt in Thumia areas. Ten thousand people died of starvation in the district of Goalpara in Assam. Stories of Orissa, Rajasthan are also not different from that of the other States. As far as Kerala is concerned, food problem is also serious there. I am giving the account of the Kerala Government. In 1974 August, supply of rice was 85,000 tonnes and it came down to 37,500 tonnes in January 1975. A little wheat is given, it is true. But, as far as rice is concerned, it came down from 85,000 tonnes to 37,500 tonnes. Sir, the last four years referred to by the President in his Address are years of so called Garibi Hatao. From 1971, the slogan of Garibi Hatao was given. After four years of utter failure on the economic front, Government is looking an alibi in unforeseen circumstances such as Bangladesh war, oil crisis and so on. The abnormal rise in prices, large-scale starvation deaths, mounting unemployment, decline in rural income, increase in poverty and misery of the vast masses of the people are the logical result of a class policy pursued by the present Government for the last four years. This has happened due to the absolute surrender to the big landlords and traders and the monopolists.

Sir, as far as unemployment is concerned, the spectre of unemployment is haunting the nation. There was a crash programme. At Narora, the Congress said that within three months they will do what they could not do for 27 years. The figure of unemployment registered in the urban areas stood at 73 lakhs in March last year. Out of this, 35 lakhs are educated unemployed. According to a conservative estimate, the number of unemployed people rose from 33 lakhs in the beginning of the First Plan in 1951-52 to more than 500 lakhs, by now. Not only that. The Government claims that employment in the organised sector has increased recently. This is a fiction. Because, whatever increase there has been in employment in the organised sector, has been nullified by large-scale closure of factories and the decay of traditional industries. According to the report, which appeared in the Economic Times of November 11, 1974, in the Varanasi district of UP alone, 1,500 small scale units were recently closed due to power shortage and the shortage of raw materials. In the cotton textile industry, about 40 per cent of the workers have been retrenched; over 5000 powerlooms are not working. Sir, from the fourth week of October 1974, the third shift in the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad was stopped, resulting in loss of jobs for over 5,000 workers. In Madras, in Buckingham Carnatic Mill alone, production has been curtailed by 25 per cent resulting in loss of jobs. This is as far as big industries are concerned.

There are some traditional industries where there are no big industries, like in Kerala. In Kerala, there are no big industries, but, there are traditional industries which employ lakhs and lakhs of people. One is the coir in-

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dustry, where, more than five lakhs of people are employed in all sectors of the coir industry. Sir, all those, except a few hundred, are without job for the last so many months. The Kerala Government asked the Centre just to give Rs. 5 crores every year and that for three consecutive years, if Rs. 15 crores are given, they will be able to maintain the coir industry. But, that was not given. So, there is utter starvation as far as these industries are concerned. There is the handloom industry. In most of the Malabar areas, in Kerala and other places, so many handloom factories have been closed. This is because the production capacity is lying idle. There is no export. There is no way of sending it out. In the handloom factories also, there is unemployment.

15.00 hrs.

Then there is another industry where thousands of workers are employed, namely, the cashew industry. That is also affected. In today's papers, you might have noticed that for some days, for a week or so, the factories were working. Again the Cashew Corporation has closed the factories because we are dependent on outside sources for the kernel Even after 27 years of independence, when there are enough fallow lands available all over India fit for cashew cultivation, we have not done this. If cashew had been grown not only in Kerala but also in other places, this situation would not have arisen. Cashew is a foreign exchange earner, there is a lot of demand for cashew nuts. But this is not done and that industry is also destroyed. So we find that the traditional industries are getting destroyed. As a result, there is this picture of unemployment in the country.

There is another question as far as backward States like Kerala are concerned. Even those projects that had been promised have not only not been completed, but there has been waste of money. Even after spending Rs. 75 lakhs on preliminary work on three major power schemes in Kerala, Kuttiyadi, Salient Valley and Sabirigiri, the Kerala Electricity Board has been forced to suspend work due to shortage of funds. According to today's papers, the Minister in charge of Electricity has said that so far as Idukki is concerned the project will have to be stopped.

The President in his Address has said that we will have enough of power. But here is a case where Rs. 75 lakhs has been spent and still the work has been stopped. This also raises the question of planning. If we do not have money, why plan so many schemes, and then after spending so much money, why stop it?

Then there is the question of the conversion of the Trivandrum-Ernakulam line into broad gauge. That is not completed. The work is at a standstill. So much money was spent already. The State Government also say 'We have no money. We do not get any money. We stop it'.

There is a demand for a mini steel factory in Kerala. Experts say that there is sufficient iron ore available in Calicut and other places. Two days ago I read in papers that in many other parts of India, apart from Kerala, iron ore was available. This ore is not made use of industries are not established. Establishment of industries would solve the problem of unemployment to some extent Whenever Kerala is demanding any industry or other schemes, the only reply is non-availability of adequate funds. You are not giving food; you are not giving industry; you are not sanctioning other schemes in Kerala. The only remedy left for the people is to unite and fight.

There is another problem. They make statements giving people hopes. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport announced in 1971 that the super tanker berth work will start soon. There was another similar statement. A third statement

was given out that it had already begun while in fact it had not begun. I have got here a report published in the paper but I have no time; it says: "Super tanker work begins—from our New Delhi Bureau". This news is given that the super tanker berth, work on it has begun. Not on earth, in heavens perhaps. In paper it has begun.

The most important thing is this. There is suppression of democratic, civil liberties. They speak of fascist and semi fascist tendencies. The Prime Minister always says about fascism and fascists. What is fascism? Has not facism some criteria? With that criteria if we look into what is happening in this country, you will know where fascism develops. The economic crisis is deepening and people rise in revolt against the anti-people policies of the Government. Government is adopting semi fascist methods. Since 1972 in West Bengal democratic civil liberties had been eroded. Rigging of elections, gangsterism and subverting of democratic civil liberties are the weapon used by the ruling party to keep themselves in power. That is all known to the country. Since 1972 the ruling Congress Government in West Bengal have killed 103 comrades belonging to the CPI(M) alone, besides people belonging to other parties. It is said that even Congressmen belonging to the opposite faction are being murdered. Even Congress MLAs are murdered. Murder is progressing.

What is happening in Kerala? There are no civil liberties. After 27 years of Independence this is the position. When a common man is arrested, or even when an M.L.A. is arrested, beatings and other things are there.

But can you imagine his being made and made to stand on the road? An MLA along with others had been arrested and they were all stripped naked, they were made to stand on the road. And then the MLA asked the Assembly to have an All Party Committee and make an enquiry into what had happened. If what he said was not correct he offered to resign.

Before I came here I visited some places in Kerala and I was astonished to see the police atrocities. Even if a man commits a murder, according to the law the accused has to be produced before the Court and the Court has to punish him. What has the police to do with it? For the crime committed, the man has to be taken to the Court and tried by the Court and the Court also sometimes acquits the accused.

I visited a place which is full of Congressmen, not even one Marxists is there. A woman came to me and said she was having some five sewing machines to teach the girls there. The police one day raided the shop and took away all the sewing machines. It is said that the things are in the house of the police chief there. The police chief is a strong man I wrote a letter to the Home Minister and the reply was nothing had happened.

So civil liberties, the right of forming associations, freedom of speech and freedom of moving about are not being allowed. Some so-called Youth Congress goondas and police are posted in different places. Only four days back before I came here a beedi worker was standing in a place where these goondas and police were present. He was waiting for a bus. He was stabbed and taken to the hospital. When he was released from the hospital he came to me when I was in Cannanore and said this was what had happened. Will at least an examination be made of these things? If what I say, if all these things are not proved, as the MLA offered. I also tell the Prime Minister that I am ready to resign, to give up my Membership of Parliament, I will even retire from politics. If I am speaking a lie, I am not fit to be a politician.

This is what is happening. You let loose the police and ask them to do anything that you want. In some places out of anger, out of desperation, people do something against the police, that is correct. For that action must be taken against them. But if you

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go round all the villages within five or six miles, take away or rather steal the ornaments, steal everything, loot everything, cut the trees etc, what will happen? That is as far as civil liberties are concerned.

Wherever the Opposition is strong, wherever the Congress thinks that it cannot win, the Opposition is not only threatened, they are beaten on the road and in the lock up.

Under the Cr P. C. a man must be produced before a court within 24 hours of his arrest But we find that a man is arrested, kept in the lock-up indefinitely and between up Two women who were arrested were molested inside the lock-up and they committed suicide. Even a woman constable was molested by a man constable It appeared in the papers So, there is absolutely no civil liberty.

Coming to the railway strike, there are so many railway workers who have not yet been taken back What is the attitude of the government towards the working class? Government has no shame in using the MISA. DIR and other black laws against the working class to curb their legitimate rights of bargaining. Even today the government says no general amnesty can be given to the staff and the railway administration have been considering the cases only on individual basis So many High Courts including Calcutta High Court, Kerala High Court, Gujarat High Court and Andhra Pradesh High Court have given judgments I want to quote an extract from the judgment of the Gujarat High Court·

> "Workers constitute the real wealth of the Nation. Assuring that they have erred, even so, they deserve to be treated with compassion and understanding. The 'Simla Spirit' which was exhibited even With a neighbour who was recently at war with the Nation should prevail....It is, therefore, hoped that the establishment will react by making a constructive approach and withdraw the orders of dismissal without dragging the workers (who can ill-afford to contest as respondents) from court to court. If they needed or deserved punishment, they have been amply punished already. It will be a gesture of goodwill and enlightened self-interest to respond to this well-meant suggestion which will result in removal of bitterness, restoration of cordial relations and saving of public funds. One has to visualise the plight of hundreds of workers and their innocent family members Just as there is a time for war and time for peace, there is a time for showing the mailed first and a time for extending the hands of friendship in a "forgive and forget" spirit Now is the time and the opportunity for the establishment to show magnanimity as also pragmatism and to save the workers from further suffering. It is hoped and expected that the spirit in which these observations are made will be correctly appreciated and the same will evoke a response which will result in a solution satisfactory to all concerned".

What is the response of this Government? Has the Government any respect for court decision? They make an appeal to the Government saying, "We are releasing them, but there are others who could not come to the court. They cannot spend money. You please respond." But how can a Government which has no heart and which does not want to show any mercy to the workers, respond? The Government has gone in appeal to the Supreme Court and the workers have now to fight in the Supreme Court. The High Court has said, "They have no money. Their families are suffering. So, don't drag them from court to court." But they are going. This

is the attitude of the Government to the workers.

However, have the Government correctly appreciated the High Court's observations? Instead of appreciating their own High Court verdict, Government took the opportunity to go to the Supreme Court with an emotional enmity against their own workers. In spite of the judgment, where the court has made an appeal to the Government to reinstate them, that has not been done.

Not only that, it has been reported that the advice of the President of India was also rejected by the Government. The President said some time ago that the reinstatement of the workers must be considered sympathetically. But that was not done.

Take the jute strike, which is now 45 days old. Lakhs of workers have gone on strike. Is it not the duty of the Government to use some pressure on the management or call both the management and the workers and try to arrive at a settlement? You cannot blame the opposition parties for the strike. Even the INTUC, which is a wing of the Congress, has joined the strike. The country is losing crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange because of this strike. I do not want to go into the details of that because we are going to discuss this topic today.

Coming to prices, I do not want to go into the details. According to the latest official figure the index number of wholesale prices showed a fantastic increase of 64.4 in a single year. The increase in the index numbers of wholesale prices in the last two years added to 90.6 points, which was almost equal to the 82.3 points increase in the index during the previous ten years. In fact, these figures are under-estimates, because the index numbers prepared by the Government are a fraud on the people. In fact, the actual increases in prices have been several times higher in many cases. The prices of meat, eggs, mustard oil, vanaspati, biscuits and butter and so on increased by 32 to 50 per cent recently.

If you go to the bazar and tell them this is the price fixed, they ask you "who fixed the price?" If you go to a shop the shopkeeper will tell you "this is my shop; I will give you at the price which I want". So, fixing the price is one thing and availability of a thing at that price is another thing.

The President in his speech has claimed that they will strive at:

> "Increase in mobilisation of resources and economies in non-Plan expenditure"

This is a bogus and empty claim. An analysis of the Government expenditure will show that on the one hand development expenditure has been substantially curtailed and, on the other hand, non-developmental expenditure has shown fantastic increase.

The expenditure on Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force etc. has increased from Rs. 3 crores to more than Rs. 137 crores.

Regarding mobilisation of tax resources, the Government continues to follow the policy of putting heavy burdens on the people through indirect taxes. Indirect taxes, as a proportion to total tax revenue, which was 50 per cent in 1951-52, has increased to more than 83 per cent in the last year. One does not know how much it will become in this budget.

The President's address claims that a 'vigorous drive was launched against the economic offences like smuggling, Hoarding and tax evasion and against spurious units and malpractices in scarce materials". They say they have done something against the smugglers and some have been put behind the bars under the MISA. But how many have escaped? How many of the smug-

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glers and tax-evaders have the Government caught? One MLA of the Punjab Assembly stated openly in the Assembly that one Minister is supporting the smugglers. The Assembly records will show that. So far as smugglers are concerned, what has been done touches only a fringe of the problem. The bulk of the smugglers and tax evaders are left scot free. Though they should have been arrested, that has not been done.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are given VIP treatment in jails.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Coming to growth of monopolies, in 1963-64 the top monopoly houses in India had 46.9 per cent of the non-governmental non-banking assets in India It increased to 54 per cent by 1970. During the period of 'Garibi Hatao', not only did the share of the 75 monopoly houses further increased. even the number of monopoly houses increased from 75 to 93. That is as far as the monopolies are concerned.

Then, I come to the linguistic and religious minorities. We know what has been done as far as the religious minorities are concerned and what has happened here in Jama Masjid. A batch of our people visited the house and gave a report. It was nothing but slaughter It was not to stop a rebellion or anything. It was done with a vengeance. They had no mercy even for a girl who was hiding herself in the house; she was shot I do not want to go into it because I have already taken some time.

As far as the other minorities are concerned, the Rodo tribals of Goalpara in Assam and their rights are suppressed. The Assam Battalion Police and the CRP are shooting down unarmed and peaceful Bodo agitators.

The Tripura language known as Kok Borok has not been recognised as the regional language in Tripura State.

Religious minorities such as Muslims are being treated like second class citizens by this Government.

In Punjab also there is intereference in the religious activities of the Akalis and in the Gurudwara Committee. It has been reported that about 26,000 people gathered some days back to protest against this.

As far as the freedom of the press is concerned, the press is also not left free; the press is not allowed to speak against the Government or to criticize the Government. What happened to the *Searchlight*, everybody knows. The *Searchlight* was very much critical of the Government and for this sin it was burnt.

A Jamshedpur editor was murdered because he wanted to disclose the names of officials in collusion with uraniun smugglers of Jaduguda. 25 journalists were beaten up by the Ahmedabad Police last year.

The Hindustan Times Editor, Shri Verghese, is on the way out of editorship. It was revealed that not only ministers and ruling party MPs but the Prime Minister herself pressurised the management to send him away.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Shri Verghese, I am told, has himself said that I did not.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद): उस को भी धमका दिया।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: अब अगर लोग इतने बोदे हैं तो हम क्या करें।

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Then, when *Kerala Kaumudi*, a paper in Kerala, brought out the scandal

against a minister, a case was registered against it and prosecution started. When the case went on for the first trial, they understood that the case would not stand. They withdrew that case. But as far as *Deshabhimani*, our daily, is concerned, that also was prosecuted for bringing out corruption of some minister and the case was not withdrawn.

Regarding the Kashmir problem I would like to say that for years together we had been demanding that it must be settled and solved by mutual talks, but the Government did not hear; they put Sheikh Abdullah inside the jail.

Now, the Government has come to an agreement. But I warn the Government that if the Government is not fulfilling the aspirations of the people, they will be in trouble again because Kashmir issue is not an issue of the Congress party alone. We have not known terms of agreement. We will know it, I think, sometime later. After knowing it, if the aspirations of the Kashmir people are not fulfilled, then there will be trouble again.

The Government must immediately take steps for the full recognition of the Provincial Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Merely allowing an Information Centre in India won't do.

My other suggestion is that the Government should like initiative for good relationship with People's Republic of China. Those people who came here for Ping-Pong and others made a statement and their statement which appeared in the papers says that they are willing to have good relationship. This is the time when we should also reciprocate.

For the re-unification of Korea, India Government should stand with North Korea.

This is all what I have to say. I again repeat that as far as the President's Address is concerned, it has nothing to do with the realities that the country is facing today.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the Government's failure to implement the Central Government's award on Punjab-Haryana dispute over Chandigarh."' (59)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the Government's failure to determine the share of Haryana and Punjab in the Beas and Ravi Waters."' (60)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the demand of people of Fazilka and Abohar areas to constitute them into a Union Territory immediately."' (61)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding failure of the Government to constitute a Boundary Commission as envisaged in the Prime Minister's Award of 28th January, 1970."' (62)

SHRI B. S BHAURA (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to check rise in prices of essential commodities."' (63)

[Shri B. S. Bhaura]

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to confiscate the properties of top smugglers who have been arrested under MISA."' (64)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect the Harijans from intimidation and repression at the hands of landlords in the country side."' (65)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to allot surplus land among the landless agriculture labourers and to give house sites to the landless, houseless and the weaker sections of the society."' (66)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to give clearance for construction of Thein Dam in Punjab."' (67)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to instal atomic power plant in Punjab."' (68)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab and to appoint a Commission of Linguistic experts to settle the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana."' (69)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the C.I.A. activities against national interests in India and the steps being taken to curb their activities."' (70)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to ban para-military organisations like R.S.S. and Anand Margis."' (71)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to take over sugar industry, drug industry and vanaspati ghee industry."' (72)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to the steps being taken to improve the functioning of the Guru Nanak Thermal Plant, Bhatinda."' (73)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"that no mention has been made in the Address about declaring of Punjabi language as second language of the Union Territory of Delhi and to bring forward an appropriate legislation to this effect."' (74)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to take back the railway employees, whose services were terminated in the Railway strike last year."' (75)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to solve unemployment problem in the country."' (76)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to provide free medical aid to the weaker sections of the society in the country."' (77)

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the arrest of the Imam of Delhi Jama Masjid by miserably misusing the MISA."' (78)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the unprovoked firing by police without warning which led to the death of more than ten people in the Jama Masjid area, Delhi."' (79)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in instituting and impartial judicial enquiry in Jama Masjid firing."' (80)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the delay in publishing the Urdu Commission report."' (81)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about lack of adequate representation for Muslims in services."' (82)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to start construction of the Calicut aerodrome."' (83)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Railway Ministry to order a servey of the Melathur-Feroke Railway."' (84)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to ensure adequate rice supply to Kerala to maintain 12 oz. ration."' (85)

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazipur): I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any practical scheme having been formulated to raise the living standard of the poor people."' (86)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to remove corruption and nepotism which is rempant in the country."' (87)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the communal riots in the country"' (88)

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'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the nationalisation of the unnationalised banks in the country."' (89)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about nationalisation of the Sugar Cane Industry."' (90)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about nationalisation of education in the country."' (91)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the promotion of the Urdu language."' (92)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the creation of special development board for the Eastern U.P. and the other backward parts of the country."' (93)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in prices."' (94)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the stoppage of the post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who are in employment as were awarded upto the last academic year."' (95)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to make available to the people the necessities of life at reasonable prices."' (96)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the fact that number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government, public sector undertakings and nationalised banks is far below the prescribed percentage and the necessity to take special steps to fill up the prescribed quota."' (97)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the restoration of the number of passenger trains cancelled in various sections and zones due to shortage of coal."' (98)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government have failed to raise the standard of the people living below poverty line."' (99)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of suspension of the recommendation of the Sixth Finance Commission relating to the quantum of Central assistance to drought or famine affected States like Gujarat and provision of adequate Central assistance for relief measures."' (100)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the removal of hardships suffered by the people of scarcity affected areas of Gujarat."' (101)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of Government to remove untouchability, lock, stock and barrel from the country."' (102)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to constitute a parliamentary Committee to go into the illegal trafficking in issuance of import licences, with specific reference to Pondicherry and Mahe."' (156)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no condemnation for the Government's failure to protect the life of a Central Cabinet Minister while performing his official duty at Samastipur."' (157)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no condemnation of the calculated and political murder of a journalist and B.L.D. leader in broadday light in the main street of Bolangir town, by using the jeep of the Congress Party."' (158)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while mentioning about action against economic offences, the Address completely ignores to state the misuse of MISA for political purposes and for blackmailing."' (159)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the termination of the state of Emergency."' (160)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no concern has been expressed in the Address about the increasing authoritarian tendency emerging in the encroachment of people's liberty through misuse of emergency powers and whiffling down Fundamental Rights."' (161)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no effective steps are suggested to combat the mounting corruption that has corroded the moral fibre of the administration."' (162)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address only a vague mention has been made regarding the electoral reforms while the problem needs immediate and drastic reforms with the composition of a multi membered election Commission to be appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and the leader of the main opposition."' (163)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps for tackling the deteriorating economic condition, inflation and rising unemployment."' (164)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no measures are suggested in the Address about the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

commissioning of the major irrigation and power projects particularly Upper Indravati Project due to undue delay in adjudication of inter-State water disputes."' (165)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the acute drought conditions prevailing in some parts of the country particularly Orissa, Eastern Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and resultant starvation deaths."' (166)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to replace the existing monopoly-oriented mixed economy by socialist economy."' (178)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

but regret that there is no mention of the need to introduce steps like demonetisation to unearth the black money in the economy."' (179)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take cognisance of growing atrocities on weaker sections like Adivasis and Harijans."' (180)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no positive steps have been suggested for fair and rational revision of the existing wage policy."' (181)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of effective steps to ensure adequate food supply particularly to the vulnerable sections of the society at reasonable prices."' (182)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no assu- not contain any assurance to reinstate the railway employees victimised during the railway strike of May, 1974."' (183)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no assurance to nationalise the Sugar Industry so as to ensure the interests of consumers, labour and the cane-growers."' (184)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of positive steps to fulfil the legitimate aspirations of the States for autonomy within the framework of the federal structure."' (185)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no move to institute a parliamentary probe into the Pondicherry and Mahe Licence Scandal."'(186)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no response to the growing demand of the working people to annual the provisions for depositing the additional emoluments and 50 per cent of the additional Dearness Allowance as Compulsory Deposits."' (187)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does

not enumerate any steps to ensure adequate purchase of cotton from the cotton-growers at remunerative price through cash payment."' (188).

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to end the vacillating attitude of the Government in the implementation of the schemes like Aluminium Project, West Coast Railway and other railway projects which provide the infrastructure for the development of backward areas."' (189)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I beg to move

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the miserable failure of the Government to bring down the prices of essential commodities at a reasonable level."' (190)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking back all Railway employees on duty who participated in May, 1974 strike."' (191)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the growing unemployment in the country, and steps to be taken by Government to solve it."' (192)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding granting bonus to the Central Government employees including those serving in Departmental undertakings."' (193)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding giving Urdu language a proper status in the country and abnormal delay in publishing the Report of the Urdu Commission."' (194)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding a need-based minimum wage for the workers working both in public and private sectors."' (195)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the indiscriminate use of MISA."' (196)

SHRI P. K. DEO: I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express concern in the interference of the Government on the functioning of the religious institutions in the country with specific reference to the bungling of the Wakf Board on the Jama Masjid, Delhi which led to unnecessary commotion and firing on innocent people."' (197)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express concern about the role of big money in election thereby hampering free and fair elections and does not mention the urgenncy of making it mandatory to political parties to declare their assets and annual receipts and expenditure for public scrutiny."' (198)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the blatant repression let loose on members of the Scheduled Castes and Schedled Tribe and other weaker sections of the community in connivance with the Government."' (199)

[Shri P. K. Deo]

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has not taken cognizance of the anti-people policies of the Government which have been rejected by the people as reflected in the recent by-elections."' (200)

SHRI DASRATHA DEB (Tripura East) I beg to move.

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but egret that the Address fails to realise the urgency of revoking the National Emergency Proclamation, promulgated in 1971"' (207)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely.—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to provide autonomy to tribal belts wherein there is preponderance of tribal population in order to give facilities to tribals to undertake development works in the tribal area", (208)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely.—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to arrest repression, exploitation and harassment perpetrated upon the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes communities by the vested interests section belonging to caste Hindus"' (209)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention failure of the Government to eradicate untouchability from the country after 27 years of their rule."' (210)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to solve the tribal problems in a democratic manner."' (211)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the need of abandoning the Government's policy to suppress the tribals by using military force, instead of giving due respect to the aspiration of the tribals of the North eastern region for developing themselves into nationalities"' (212)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely.—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the need of declaring tribal compact belts of Tripura as scheduled area and the introduction of the Autnomous District Council for the tribal area with the representatives of the tribals elected on the basis of adult franchise"' (213)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the address to give education to the boys and girls belonging to different tribal groups through the medium of the mother tongue at least at the primary stage"' (214)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgency of providing a monthly cash-dole to each of the starving tribal families of Tripura who have been under severe famine condition at present, till the lean period is over, as such

a cash-dole is being given to refugees residing in Tripura for a long time."' (215)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the Government's stepping up towards facism."' (216)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to construct the railway lines from Dharamanagar to Agartala (Tripura)."' (217)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no action about the immediate restoration of IAC services to and fro Calcutta, Khowai, Kamalpur and Kailashar in Tripura.' ' (218)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the fact that the Government has miserably failed to provide protection to people of Tripura bordering on Bangladesh and Mizoram from the frequent raids made by Mizo rebels."' (219)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to give due respect to the proposal of the Government of Himachal Pradesh with regard to declaring the three tribal areas of this territory such as Lahaul and Spiti as scheduled area."' (220)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to arrest the high prices of the essential commodities."' (222)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide livelihood allowances or cash-doles to the unemployed youths of the country till they are provided with jobs."' (223)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the Government's failure to provide any alternative occupation to the evicted tribals from Raima-Sarna of Tripura State due to the construction of Gumati Hydro-Electric Project under the Central sponsored scheme."' (224)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the Government's failure to enact a radical land legislation which may be a model legislation for all the states of India ensuring the rights of the tillers over the lands."' (225)

SHRI K S. CHAVDA: I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the fact that the country has lost and is losing scarce foreign exchange by way of dividends, technical know-how fees, head offices expenses etc., repatriated by foreign sector of the drugs industry, the cigarette industry and Coca-Cola Corporation and the steps to curb the malpractices of the foreign sector."' (226)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to hold the election to the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat State."' (227)

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the fact that the number of incidents of atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes is increasing and no stern and proper steps are taken to stop them and save their person and property."' (228)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to lay the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 on the Table of Lok Sabha every year."' (229)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to implement the recommendations made in the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1969 to 1973."' (230)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to bring SC and ST on par with the rest of the population in the country educationally, socially and economically"' (231)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of recommending to Parliament to pass the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill 1972 in this session of the Parliament"' (232)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government of giving minimum wages to agricultural labourers in the country."' (233)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that All India Radio would be converted into an autonomous public corporation."' (563)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about early setting up of a full-fledged television centre in Ahmedabad, Gujarat."' (564)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to emphasise the urgent need of planning for increased generation of power to meet the growinng needs in the agricultural and industrial sectors."' (565)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the massive financial assistance to be provided immediately to the scarcity-striken regions of the State of Gujarat."' (566)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the growing unrest in academic and educational campuses in Gujarat and other parts of the country."' (567)

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the using of Army Doctors to break the strike of the Bihar Government Doctors."' (265)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the using of Territorial Army to break the Railway workers strike in the month of May, 1974."' (266)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the judgment given by the Andhra Pradesh High Court against the Police verification of the Government employees."' (267)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the withdrawal of MISA, DIR and other preventive measures."' (268)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the countrywide protest action of workers and employees against the compulsory deposit scheme."' (269)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the reducing of voting age to 18 from 21."' (270)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the rigged elections in West Bengal by the Ruling Party."' (271)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the severe drought conditions in various parts of the country putting several million people into starvation."' (272)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the failure of the Government to give doles to unemployed persons in the country."' (273)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the failure of the Government in providing relief measures to those affected by drought conditions."' (274)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of misuse of MISA and DIR against the political opponents of ruling party."' (275)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the failure of the Government to bring an effective and real land reform."' (276)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the increase in price of mill cloths by 15 per cent by the mill owners and the Government's ineffectiveness to control increase."' (277)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the attack on the freedom

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

of Press by ruling party and by the Government"' (278)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

'but regret that there is no mention about the attacks on newspaper offices at Calcutta by the ruling party supporters to stifle the voice of (democratic opposition) political discontentment ' (279)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

'but regret that there is no mention about the obstruction of left political parties meetings in West Bengal by the ruling party supporters in connivance with the police'' (280)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

but regret that there is no mention about the attack on Trade Union movement in West Bengal physical attacks on Trade unionists particularly who belong to CITU by the ruling party supporters in collusion with the State Government '' (281)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

but regret that there is no mention about the Government's humiliating acceptance of U S term of no trade with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to get 3 lakh tonnes of PL 480 wheat from USA' ' (282)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

but regret that there is no mention about the deployment of Army, CRP BSF CISF to a number of States to suppress the democratic Trade Union movement' ' (283)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

but regret that there is no mention about the failure of the Government in achieving the targetted capacity of industrial production '' (284)

"That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention about the failure of the Government to prevent the production of sub-standard controlled cloth by textile mill owners" (285)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that there is no mention about the increasing blindness among children in the country due to malnutrition' ' (286)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention the failure of the Government in redressing the grievances of tribals in respect of the Regional autonomy for the tribals wherever it is feasible" ' (287)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

'but regret that the Address has failed to mention the need for the radical reforms of the election system in India ' (288)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the failures of the Government to check the infiltration of the Bangladesh citizens to Tripura creating acute problems of land and employment"' (289)

That at the end the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the need for connecting Tripura through Bangladesh Railway system with other parts of India"' (301)

SHRI BIREN DUTTA I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need for granting aid to scheduled areas in Tripura and granting autonomous electoral council for tribal people of Tripura.' ' (302)

SHRI D. DEB I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need for providing permanent High Court Bench in Tripura."' (303)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the reasons for failure of land reform measures"' (304)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the steps to provide unemployment benefit to the unemployed youth of this country"' (305)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need for lifting the emergency and withdrawal of MISA and such other anti-democratic Acts."' (306)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need for creating conditions for free and fair elections in West Bengal'' (307)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the need for the declaration of the area of Tripura where there is a preponderance of tribal population as scheduled area exclusively for the tribals", (308)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the urgency of the introduction of an Autonomous District Council for the tribal belts of Tripura with the representatives of the tribals elected on the basis of adult franchise"' (309)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the urgent need of giving education to tribal boys and girls, through the medium of their mother tongue at least at the primary stage"' (310)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the failure of the Government in restoring lands to tribal Original land holders which had been transferred to non-tribals illegally."' (311)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the failure of the Government in providing rehabilitation to Jhumias and landless peasants and lands with grant in aid"' (312)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that the Address has failed to mention the failure of the Government in protecting the life and property of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from the frequest attacks by the vested interest belonging to caste Hindus"' (313)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention about the deepening economic crisis which is engulfing the entire economy of the country"' (314)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the prevailing severe unemployment situation in the country"' (315)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

[Shri Biren Dutta]

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the violation of fundamental and democratic rights by the Ruling Party through out the country." ' (316)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the growing authoritarianism of the Ruling Party aiming at one party rule throughout the country." ' (317)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the dictatorial trend of the Ruling Party which results in the erosion of democratic values endangering the Parliamentary democracy in the country." ' (318)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the fall in the national income in 1972-73 in comparison with the previous year.", (219)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the decline in the per capital income by 3.2 per cent in 1972-73." ' (320)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the Government's failure to bring radical reforms and changes in the electoral system of the country." ' (321)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the unprecedented rise in prices and inflationary situation which is eroding the real wages of all the working people." ' (322)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the terror situation in West Bengal where free and fair elections are impossible due to the gangsterism of the Ruling Party supporters in collusion with the police." ' (323)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the severe repression let loose on the workers, employees and general public by he Government." ' (324)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the violence in West Bengal let loose by the Ruling Party on the democratic masses and political parties such as CPI(M) and others." ' (325)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the starvation deaths in the country particularly in West Bengal, Tripura, Rajasthan, Bihar and Assam." ' (326)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the attack on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people." ' (327)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the gouging of the eyes of two Harijan brothers in Maharashtra by landlords and the Government's failure to prosecute the culprits." ' (328)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the increasing crimes in the country in recent months." ' (329)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the deplorable living conditions of slum dwellers in major cities." (330)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the Government's action in giving more and more concessions to sugar monopolists such as increasing free market sugar quota from 30 to 35 per cent." (331)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the attacks on linguistic minorities in several parts of the country" (332)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about giving due status to Urdu language." (333)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the attacks on minority communities and the failure of the Government to protect them" (334)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the detention of thousands of political prisoners in West Bengal and other States." (335)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the normalisation of relations with China." (336)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the hasty functioning of the Election Commission to quicken the process of delimitation and other preliminaries to suit the needs of the Ruling Party." (337)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the victimisation, termination of services and suspension of the Railway workers who took part in the last Railway strike." (338)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the closures and lay-offs of several industrial units due to non-availability of raw material and electricity." (339)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the forcible capturing of trade union offices by the Ruling Party supporters in West Bengal in connivance with the authorities." (340)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the political murders in West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and other places." (341)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the failure of the Government to take back all victimised Railway workers even after the judgment given by Kerala, West Bengal and Gujarat High Courts." (342)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely.—

"but regret that there is no mention about the indefinite strike of

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the 2½ lakh jute workers in West Bengal arising out of the intransigent attitude of the jute mill owners and the failure of the Government to bring an amicable settlement."' (343)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the growing threat to the littoral States of Indian Ocean by the movements of U S.A Naval Vessels carrying atomic weapons."' (344)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely·—

"but regret that there is no mention about the lifting of Emergency in the country."' (345)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the collapse of rationing system in West Bengal, Kerala, and Delhi"' (346)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely·—

"but regret that there is no mention about the growing dependence on USA for food imports."' (347)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention about the failure of the Government to procure all marketable surplus food grams from the landlords in the country-side."' (348)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the arbitrary action of the Election Commission in postponing the Trivandrum bye-election indefinitely"' (349)

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnagar) I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Addres of the untold sufferings and hardships faced by the people of drought-strickens State of Gujarat in the matter of acute shortage of food, fodder and inadequate relief works and low wages."' (464)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the partisan views expressed by the President *vide* para 14 of his Address indirectly criticising the popular movement of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan."' (465)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention of holding of Assembly election in the State of Gujarat."' (466)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of remedial measures to give employment to the unemployed persons—educated and uneducated, whose number is mounting day by day"' (467)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no positive mention in the Address remote widespread unrest among the students community."' (468)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not reflect fully and genuinely the true state of the Union."' (477)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention some of the more acute hardships and harassments faced and experienced by the citizens of all walks of life in the political, economic, social, educational, cultural and other spheres of public life."' (478)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the rapidly, falling standards of public life in the country."' (479)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not locate, list and tackle the glaring defects and deficiencies in our developing democracy, there by allowing the further deterioration in our polity."' (480)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to focus the attention on the twin-problem of widening corruption and growing fascism in the various fields of life in the nation."' (481)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the domestic scene is not adequately narrated in the Address, whereas the description of international developments and a catalogue of visits to India by the various dignitories occupy a disproportionately bigger place in the Address."' (482)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes somewhat strange reading in as much as it outlines only the points in favour of the party in power."' (483)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to give any clear and promising outline of the programme of the Government for the whole year."' (484)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not spotlight the policies and programmes of the Government which may be in tune with the electoral promises and pledges of the ruling party."' (485)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the tremendous and widespread popular upsurge against corruption in Gujarat Bihar and several other parts of the country."' (486)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to acknowledge the rapidly growing movements under the leadership of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan against the corrupt Governments and against misrule at the Centre and in many other States in the Union."' (487)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not attempt an honest appraisal of the many sided malaise that afflicts the masses in the country."' (488)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the menace of smuggling and allied anti-national activities indulged in by anti-social and anti-democratic persons and forces in the country."' (489)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the continued havoc by the monster of inflation in the nation's economy."' (490)

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address gives no well thought outline of action for radical reforms in the edutica-tional sphere."' (491)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of plans to handle and solve the special problems of the two majorities in the nation, those below the poverty line and those born since independence."' (492)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to reflect a sense of concern for the Harijans and Adivasis who are constantly being subjected to all kinds of humiliations and hardships."' (493)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to give a clear assurance about the date of the new elections in Gujarat."' (494)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the continued spell of President's rule in Gujarat causing increasing concern at the denial of popular and democratic rule to the people of that State."' (495)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention severe drought and scarcity situations in several regions of the country, particularly in Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan."' (496)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no assurance in the Address about the postponement of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission in regard to drought affected States like Gujarat."' (497)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to note the growing dissatisfaction among the people against the increasing officialdom and bureaucracy in the States which are under President's Rule for more than six months."' (498)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no indication in the Address that the Government would be making arrangements in each State to associate the tribals in the development works of the respective States."' (510)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Central Government will be pursuing to all the State Governments to constitute Legislative Assembly Committee for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the pattern of the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."' (511)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to pass the Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill as recommended by the Joint Committee in these years."' (512)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to get the reservation orders of the Government of India regarding the reservation of posts in the services applicable to the private sector."' (513)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I beg to move:—

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Adress as to when the Emergency will be lifted from the entire country."' (514)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the phenomenon of rapidly increasing unemployment both, educated and uneducated unemployment, in the country."' (515)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the alarming rate of population increase in the country and about the urgent steps to be taken on war footing for population control and for healthy family planning."' (516)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not adequately emphasise the need for self-reliance and self-sufficiency in agricultural sector of the economy."' (517)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the ghastly tragedy at Samastipur, Bihar in January 1975, causing fatal injuries to the Railway Minister Shri L. N. Mishra and some others."' (518)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'That at the end of the motion, the tion in the Address about the nationwide Railway strike and the subsequent issues and problems posed."' (519)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address gives no clear and definite direction in which the Government are ready to go for ensuring free and fair elections to be conducted independently, and impartially by the Election Commission."' (520)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate the date by which the Narmada Waters Issue will be seetled by the Tribunal."' (521)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the final and just resolve of the border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra."' (522)

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make mention of the intention of the Government to constitute a new State of Jharkhand comprising the Chota Nagpur Division and the district of Santhal Pargana in Bihar and the contiguous districts of Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh which is a politico-economic necessity for all round economic and democratic development to that area and its people."' (523)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no recognition of the fact

[Shri N. E. Horo]

that no infra-structure is laid even after two decades of planning in Jharkhand region in the form of roads, communication and electricity, without which all money spent for development during last four Five Year Plan period has simply been wasted."' (524)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the fact that there is widespread discontentment among the tribals of Jharkhand region for failure of Union and State Governments concerned to appreciate their economic and political aspirations."' (525)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention is made in the Address of the urgency to set up a full Bench of the High Court of Patna at Ranchi."' (526)

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention to have a comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers."' (527)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is not at all concerned about the inhuman atrocities perpetrated on Harijans in various parts of the country."' (528)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the urgent necessity to ensure adequate wage to the agricultural workers."' (529).

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not call upto the Government for the speedy implementation of the scheme for provision of house sites to the landless and for construction of houses for them."' (530)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to point out the lapses on the part of the Government to implement effective land ceiling laws."' (531)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to make any reference to the failure on the part of the Central and State Governments to set up adequate administrative machinery to implement the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural workers."' (532).

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the need to extend the benefits of Workmen's Compensation Act to agricultural workers."' (533)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the Address does not take note of the miserable plight of Harijan agricultural workers who are subjected to social and economic boycott on them by landlords and other rural vested interests particularly when such Harijans try to assert their rights."' (534)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the State Governments to enforce the

provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act."' (535)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need for notionalisation of sugar industry."' (536)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government to take immediate measures to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains."' (537)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has no sympathy for the thousands of victimised workers of Railways after the last strike and has failed to call upon the Government to cancel all punitive measures against the Railway workers, withdraw pending cases against them and reinstate all victimised workers and restore to them the pre-strike working and service conditions"' (538)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show enough awareness at the growing menace of what is known as parallel economy *viz.*, black money and the necessity to take urgent steps to unearth such illgotten wealth."' (539)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not condemn the US action to lift the so called arms embargo against Pakistan."' (540)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government to take all urgent steps to protest against the US imperialists setting up bases in Diego Carcia and elsewhere in the Indian Ocean."' (541)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the widespread drought and famine conditions prevailing in Tamil Nadu particularly in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Uudukkottai, Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli and some parts of Coimbatore, Trichirapally and Thanjavur districts."' (542)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any intention on the part of the Government to check spiralling prices."' (543)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government to set up an effective system of public distribution for all essential commodities of daily use"' (544)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention to take effective steps to ensure regular food supply particularly to the weaker sections of the society at reasonable prices."' (545)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the importance and necessity, in the national interest to speedily settle the dispute over Cauvery water."' (546)

[Shri M Kathamuthu]

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not disapprove of the Central Government's failure to include Pondicherry as a party in the setting up of the Cauvery Valley Authority (547)

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR I beg to move —

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the determination of the Government to curb generation and proliferation of black money which is sapping the life of the community in almost every field of activity"' (548)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

'but regret that the Address fails to give a firm assurance regarding stoppage of evil of money power in Elections"' (549)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the widespread dissatisfaction among the youth and would be voters about the haphazard and hasty manner in which the electoral rolls all over the country are being revised and brought up to date, leaving out thousands of new voters from the electoral lists"' (550)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the urgent need of protecting and even enhancing the rights of the people through the properly set up machinery of Federal and State 'Ombudsmen' in the country"' (551)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling the pressing problems that urbanisation poses througout the country"' (568)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely.—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the crucial importance of having Panchayati Raj on non-party basis"' (569)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address fails to give any inspiring guidelines to the youth and the citizens of the country for their meaningful involvement in public affairs"' (570)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

'but regret that the Address does not reflect the mood and the anger of the people about the various scandals that are corroding the political and public life in the country"' (571)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the low credibility of political parties and groups among the vast millions of ordinary people of the country"' (572)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely'—

"but regret that the Address does not emphasise the need for values and qualities of integrity, independence and uprightness in our public life at the present juncture."' (573)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay—Central): I beg to move

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the Address has not made any mention of the International Women's Year."' (574)

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: I beg to move:

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about starvation deaths of thousands of persons in different parts of the country specially in Dhubri subdivision of Goalpara district, Assam; Coochbehar and other parts of West Bengal and Gujarat."' (575)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about high prices of all essential commodities and resultant scarcity conditions prevailing in many parts of the country."' (576)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of indefinite continuance of Emergency and use of MISA and DIR against workers and activitists of opposition political parties specially those of CPI(M)."' (577)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the serious and aggravating unemployment position in the whole country specially the existence of 86 lakhs of registered unemployed persons."' (578)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the unheard of and untold atrocities on railway employees and their families in the railway quarters by armed constabulary and C.R.P. during the last All-India strike in May, 1974."' (579)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the atmosphere of terror and fear in many parts of West Bengal, due to which thousands of members and activitists belonging to CPI(M), C.I.T.U., Kisan Sabha, Youth Federation cannot return to their homes and hearths."' (580)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the fact that though the Election Commission is an independent statutory body, it is made to act at the dictates of the Ruling Party and the Government."' (581)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the

[Shri Noorul Huda]

merciless shooting down of young Bodo tribal people in Kokrajhar, Assam"' (582)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the imposition of majority language on the linguistic minorities against their will and consent and suppression of the movement by the linguistic minorities"' (583)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely -

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to remove mass scale illiteracy in the whole country'' (584)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely.—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to introduce genuine and effective land reforms in the interest of the landless and poor peasantry"' (585)

'That at the end of the Motion the following be added, namely.—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing disparity between the rich and the poor in the country due to the pro-landlord and pro-big business policy of the Central Government"' (586)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the huge loot by the monopolists at the expense of the poverty stricken workers and peasants in the country"' (587)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the postponment of elections in Trivandrum, Bihar and Gujarat States by the Election Commission at the instance of the Prime Minister and in the interest of the Ruling Party"' (588)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the lack of industrialisation of the backward areas and regions in the country"' (589)

'That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect the minorities from communal and linguistic riots"' (590)

'That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to restore peace

and normalcy in Nagaland and Minorities"' (591)

'That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address of authoritarian trends exhibitied by the Ruling party and the Government" (592)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हू —

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

"किन्तु खेद है कि चुनाव-सुधार सबधी ससदीय समिति की सिफारिशो और विशेषत सर्वसम्मत सिफारिशो पर सरकार द्वारा अमल न किये जाने पर कोई दुख प्रगट नही किया गया है।" ' (1)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि देश मे सकटकालीन स्थिति को समाप्त करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।" ' (2)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश की राजनैतिक व आर्थिक व्यवस्थाओं पर काले धन के दुष्प्रभाव को एक निश्चित समय मे समाप्त करने की कोई घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नहीं है।" ' (3)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"किन्तु खेद है कि गुजरात विधान सभा के चुनाव कराने में और उस राज्य की जनता को लोकप्रिय सरकार देने मे असाधारण विलम्ब किये जाने पर, सरकार की कोई भर्त्सना नही की गई है।" ' (4)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि 1971 की जनगणना के पश्चात्, घर-घर जा कर मतदाता सूचियो के पुनरावृत्त कराने का कार्य चुनाव आयोग द्वारा न कराने और इस प्रकार से करोडो नवयुवको को, छलपूर्वक उनके मताधिकार से वचित किये जाने का कोई उल्लेख, और उस पर तीव्र आक्रोश अभिभाषण मे नही है।" ' (5)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"किन्तु खेद है कि लोक नायक श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी देश व्यापी जन-आन्दोलन के अभिनन्दन का अभिभाषण मे कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (6)

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सत्ताधारी दल की अधिनायकशाही प्रवृत्तियो के कारण, देश मे लोकतत्र के लिये बढते हुए खतरे के प्रति अभिभाषण मे चिन्ता प्रकट नही की गई है।"' (7)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि चुनावो को बिरादरी-वाद, क्षेत्रीयता, काले-धन तथा सरकारी मशीनरी के दुरुपयोग के दुष्प्रभाव से मुक्त करने के लिये चुनाव-प्रणाली मे आधारभूत सुधार करने की कोई व्यग्रता अभिभाषण मे प्रगट नही की गई है।"' (17)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि राजगार, मूल्य, उत्पादन तथा आय सम्बन्धी एक राष्ट्रीय नीति के निर्धारण के लिए आर्थिक दृष्टि से महत्व के, देश के सभी वर्गों के प्रतिनिधियो का एक गोलमेज सम्मेलन बुलाने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।"' (18)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के भारत मे पूर्ण विलय को मूर्तरूप देने के लिए, सविधान के अस्थायी अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।"' (19)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि किसानो को उर्वरक, सिचाई का पानी तथा बीज समय पर व रियायत से देने मे सरकार की असफलता और इस सबध मे ठोस उपायो का उल्लेख, अभिभाषण म नही है।"' (20)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि देश की औद्योगिक क्षमता का शत प्रतिशत उपयोग एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर करने के ठोस कदमो की चर्चा अभिभाषण मे नही है।"' (21)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे, सचन खेती द्वारा अधिकतम उत्पादन हेतु आवश्यक भूमि सुधार योजना को एक निश्चित अवधि मे अमल में लाने का ठोस आश्वासन नही दिया गया है।"' (22)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओ के अभाव और उनके मूल्यो मे हुई कुचल देने वाली वृद्धि मे राहतदायी घटोतरी करने मे सरकार की लगातार असफलता की भर्त्सना अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।"' (23)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह चिन्ता व्यक्त नही की गई है कि 1967 मे समद् द्वारा पारित इस सकल्प को सरकार ने अभी तक क्रियान्वित नही किया है कि सविधान की आठवी अनुसूची मे उल्लिखित सभी भाषाओ को तथा अग्रेजी को, अखिल भारतीय तथा उच्चतर केन्द्रीय सेवाओ की सम्पूर्ण परीक्षाओ के लिये वैकल्पिक भाषाओ के रूप मे माना जायेगा और न अभिभाषण मे इस सकल्प को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये एक निश्चित अवधि की ही घोषणा की गई है।'' (24)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार, स्वायत्तशासी सस्थाओ और सरकारी उपक्रमो के कर्मचारियो के लिये समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन देने के बारे मे अभिभाषण मे कोई ठोस आश्वासन नही है।"' (25)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि देश की मा व समस्त शक्ति के प्रभावी तथा परिणामदायी तथा पूण उपयोग एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर करन का उल्लेख अभिभाषण मे नही है।"' (26)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि एक निश्चित अवधि मे भारत के प्रत्येक ग्राम मे पीने का पानी पहुचाने की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने सम्बन्धी कोई आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है।"' (27)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि 1971 के भारत–पाक युद्ध के समय छम्ब-जोरिया क्षेत्र से आये विस्थापितो के स्थायी, उचित तथा उपयुक्त पुनर्वास एव क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए, एक निश्चित अवधि की घोषणा, अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।"' (28)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह सकल्प नही है कि एक निश्चित अवधि मे देश के प्रत्येक ग्राम मे बिजली, पक्की सडक, पीने का पानी, चिकित्सा केन्द्र, कृषि उपकरण केन्द्र तथा लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योग के उपकरण और शिक्षा सुविधाए उपलब्ध कराने मे राज्यो को आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी।"' (29)

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह घोषणा नहीं की गयी है कि एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर समूचे देश मे गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा।"' (30)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे ऐसे अविलम्बनीय ठोस कदमो का उल्लेख नही है, जिनके द्वारा शिक्षा को सामाजिक उत्थान और आर्थिक विकास के लिये तथा उत्कृष्ट नागरिक बनाने की दिशा मे, एक मह वपूर्ण व सफल माध्यम निश्चित अवधि मे बनाया जा सके।"' (31)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाय, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह घोषणा नही की गयी है कि पेशनरो की समस्त कठिनाइयों पर विचार करने और उन्हें उपयुक्त सहायता तथा अन्य सुविधाए अविलम्ब दिलाने के लिये एक उच्चस्तरीय आयोग का गठन किया जायेगा।"' (32)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि गरीबो को नि शुल्क तथा शीघ्र न्याय दिलाने की व्यवस्था, एक निश्चित समय मे करने का कोई आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है।"' (33)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह आश्वासन नही दिया गया है कि एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर अनुसूचित जनजातियों की उनकी वे भूमि लौटा दी जायेगी, जो कि अनुचित तरीकों से, उनसे अन्य लोगों ने हस्तांतरित कर ली है।"' (34)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि चुनाव आयोग को एक निश्चित अवधि मे, बहुमतदायीय बनाने का कोई आश्वासन, अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है।"' (36)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि केन्द्र और राज्यो के बीच सबधो की मधुरता और न्यायसगत आवश्यकता के निमित्त वित्तीय आवटन के प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए एक स्थायी वित्त आयोग की नियुक्ति के लिये कोई निश्चित आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही है।"' (48)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह आश्वासन विस्मृत कर दिया गया है कि सर्वोच्च तथा उच्च न्यायालयो के लिए न्यायाधीशो की नियुक्ति व पदोन्नति मे सरकारी हस्तक्षेप का अन्त अविलम्ब किया जायेगा।"' (49)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय (मदसौर) : मै प्रस्ताव करता हू :

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि बिहार की साहसी जनता के प्रति और विशेषकर उन शहीदो, जिन्होने वहा के भ्रष्ट और अयोग्य शासन के विरुद्ध वीरतापूर्ण लडाई लडी, को श्रद्धाजलि देने के लिये, अभिभाषण मे कोई रुचि नही दिखाई गई है।"' (8)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

परन्तु खद है कि उच्चपदासीन नताओ और अधिकारियो के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के ठोस आरोप दिये जाने के बावजूद, सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त जाच कराय जाने मे विफलता की भर्त्सना अभिभाषण मे नही की गयी है।' ' (9)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त म यह जोडा जाय अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खद है कि मरुति लि० के बारे म ससद् के भीतर और बाहर लगाय गय आरोपो की सम्यक् जाच के लिये ससद् सदस्यो की एक समिति गठित किये जाने का आश्वासन अभिभाषण में नही दिया गया है।"' (10)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि काले धन को समाप्त करने के लिये, किसी सभयबद्ध और परिणामकारी योजना को क्रियान्वित करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गयी है।"' (11)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खद है कि सत्ताधारी दल और साम्यवादी दल के बीच गठजोड से उत्पन्न, भारतीय लोकतत्र के लिये खतरे की गभीर चेतावनी अभिभाषण मे नही है।"' (12)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खद है कि गत चार वर्षों की अवधि मे देश मे बढती गरीबी, गिरते उत्पादन और इसके परिणामस्वरूप फैलते जनक्षोभ के उपयुक्त निदान और उचित उपचार का कोई ठोस और प्रभावी सकेत अभिभाषण म नही है।"' (13)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अत्यधिक महगाई व अभाव की स्थिति से सतप्त बेरोजगार गरीब तथा दुर्गम क्षेत्रो मे बसे, जनता के कमजोर वर्गों को अविलम्बनीय राहत के लिये कारगर कदमो की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।"' (14)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खद है कि कर्मचारियो और मजदूरो को आवश्यकतानुसार न्यूनतम वेतन एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर दिये जाने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।"' (15)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खद है कि अभिभाषण मे इस बात की घोषणा नही की गयी है कि प्रत्येक नदी जल-विवाद के बारे मे

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे]

अंतिम व सभी पदो पर अनिवार्यत लागू निणय कितनी-कितनी अवधि मे कर दिया जायेगा।" ' (16)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सभी सरकारी उपक्रमो मे, एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर उनके प्रबन्ध मे श्रमिको को भागीदार बनाने के लिए कोई सतोषजनक व निश्चित आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है।" ' (36)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे एक ऐसी राष्ट्रनीति पर अमल क आश्वासन नही दिया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत गरीबी की रेखा नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले किसानो, मजदूरो व अन्य कमजोर वर्गो को उनके ऊपर लदे सभी प्रकार के ऋणो मे एक निश्चित अवधि मे छुटकारा दिलाया जा सके।" ' (37)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाय, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि बढती बेरोजगारी और लक्ष्यहीन शिक्षा प्रणाली के कारण देश की युवा पीढ़ी मे बडे पैमाने पर व्याप्त गहरे क्षोभ के निराकरण के लिए, कोई समयबद्ध आश्वासन की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।" ' (38)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये. अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खद है कि अभिभाषण मे मताधिकार की आयु को घटा कर 18 वर्ष करके नवोदित युवा पीढ़ी मे, राष्ट्र निर्माण के कार्य मे सहभागी बनने की भावना को उत्कट बनाने का कोई आश्वासन नही दिया गया है।" ' (39)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

' परन्तु खेद है कि एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर भारत के प्रत्येक परिवार के लिये आवास तथा जीवन की अन्य न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओ का प्रबन्ध करने की कोई घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है।" ' (40)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त म यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

' परन्तु खेद है कि सरकारी सेवाओ मे, सामान्य और तकनीकी अधिकारी व कर्मचारियो के दर्जे और उनकी परिलब्धिया मे असमानता को सम्पूर्णत दूर करने सम्बन्धी सुनिश्चित आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही है।" ' (41)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि कर्नाटक–महाराष्ट्र सीमा विवाद को शीघ्र निपटाने मे सरकार की असफलता की चर्चा अभिभाषण मे नही की गयी है।" ' (42)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् –

'परन्तु खेद है कि कराधान विधि का सरल बनाने का अभिभाषण मे कोई आश्वासन नही दिया गया है।" ' (43)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि काम करने के अधिकार को सविधान के मूल अधिकारो मे सम्मिलित करने की अविलंबनीय आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नही है।"' (44)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि गरीब किसानो की सीमित सम्पत्ति, पशुधन व फसल का सर्वक्श बीमा एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर किये जाने का आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है।" ' (45)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि 1971 के युद्ध मे भारत की विजय होने के बावजूद, छम्ब-जोरिया की जो भारतीय भूमि पाकिस्तानी कब्जे मे दे दी गयी थी—उसकी वापसी का कोई आश्वासन अभिभाषण म नही दिया गया है।' ' (46)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि 1971 के युद्ध के कारण, भारत म आए, सिंधी विस्थापितो को अविलम्ब भारतीय नागरिकता देने की और उनका स्थायी पुनर्वास करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गयी है।"' (47)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खद है कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयो के प्रशासन व प्रबन्ध मे बढते हुए सरकारी हस्तक्षेप को रोकने के लिए कोई संतोषजनक आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है।"' (51)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे एक ऐसी राष्ट्रीय नीति पर अमल का आश्वासन नही दिया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले किसानो, मजदूरो व अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को, उनके ऊपर लदे सभी प्रकार के ऋणो से एक निश्चित अवधि में छुटकारा दिलाया जा सके।"' (443)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि केन्द्र और राज्यो के बीच सम्बन्धो की मधुरता और न्यायसगत आवश्यकता के निमित्त, वित्तीय आवटन के प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए एक स्थायी वित्त आयोग की नियुक्ति के लिये कोई निश्चित आश्वासन अभिभाषण में नही है।" ' (444)

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) मै प्रस्ताव करता हू :

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"नर्मदा नावगाव बाध के विवाद को निपटाने मे विलम्ब का, जिससे लाखो मध्य प्रदेश के किसानो मे भयकर असतोष है, भाषण मे कोई विवेचन न होना।"' (50)

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार). मै यह प्रस्ताव करता हू

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे उन नौजवानो को, जो 18 वर्ष की आयु के है, मताधिकार देने की कोई घोषणा नही है।"' (103)

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश के विभिन्न भागो मे गगा और अन्य नदियो द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष लाखो एकड भूमि कटाव से बेघर होने वाले लाखो किसानो और कृषि श्रमिको के पुनर्वास और रोजगार के बारे मे कोई घोषणा नही की गई है।"' (104)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) म प्रस्ताव करता हू —

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे खाद्यान्न एव आवश्यक वस्तुओ के मूल्यो म कमी करने तथा बनावटी अभाव का समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध म प्रभावी कदम उठाने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (105)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण म गेहू, चावल, मोटा अनाज, दाल, चीनी, मोटे कपडा, किरासन तेल, मलाई, खाद, दवा, डालडा आदि आवश्यक वस्तुओ के थोक व्यापार को सरकारी हाथ मे लेकर उन्हे सरकारी राशन की दुकानो द्वारा उचित मूल्य पर और उचित मात्रा मे वेचने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (106)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे मुनाफाखोरो, चोर बाजारियो, गल्लाखोरो, सट्टेबाजो, मिलावट करने वालो, जमीदारो एव पूजीपतियो द्वारा छिपाकर रखे गये खाद्यान्न एव अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओ को छापामारकर निकलवाने तथा उनके विरुद्ध कठोरतम कार्यवाही करने का उल्लेख नही है।"' (107)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे बिहार तथा दूसरे कमी वाले राज्यो मे अधिक खाद्यान्न का आवटन करने का उल्लेख नही है।"' (108)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश की बडी सिचाई योजनाओ को शीघ्र पूरा करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (109)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विभिन्न राज्यो मे बने भूमि हदबदी कानूनो को लागू कर फालतू जमीनो का खेत मजदूरो एव गरीब किसानो के बीच नि शुल्क बटवारा करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (110)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि करो की चोरी को समाप्त करने, काले धन को समाप्त करने, तस्करो की सम्पत्ति को जब्त तथा उनके विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही करने, एक सौ रुपये तथा उससे अधिक मूल्य के नोटो को रद्द करने आदि का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (111)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नकली समान बनाने वाले व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"' (112)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश के अकाल, सूखा एवं कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक मदद देने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (113)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाय, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे खाद्यान्न एव उद्योगो मे उत्पादन वृद्धि के क्रम मे किसानो एवं मजदूरो से सहयोग लेने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (114)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे मजदूरों के वेतनमान एव महगाई भत्ते मे कटौती सम्बन्धी मजदूर विरोधी नीति को अविलम्ब समाप्त करने का उल्लेख नही है।"' (115)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे गत साल मई की रेल हड़ताल के क्रम मे दण्डित रेलवे कर्मचारियो के विरुद्ध बर्खास्तगी, मुअत्तली, सेवा से मुक्ति, ब्रेक इन सर्विस, गिरफ्तारी, मुकदमों आदि को अविलम्ब समाप्त करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (116)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि मई हड़ताल के क्रम में दण्डित रेल कर्मचारियो की सजाओं को रद्द करने सम्बन्धी रेलवे मंत्री स्व० ललित नारायण मिश्र के समस्तीपुर में तथा उसके पूर्व दिये गये आश्वासनों को पूरा करने का उल्लेख नही है।"' (117)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में रेल मत्री स्व० ललित नारायण मिश्र कि जघन्य हत्या के पीछे फासिस्ट एव प्रतिगामी तत्वों के हाथ होने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"' (118)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पंचम पचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप देकर उसकी क्रियान्विति का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (119)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विकास के पूजीवादी मार्ग को त्याग कर गैर-पूजीवादी मार्ग अपनाने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (120)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश की आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक संकट से उबारने तथा भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त करने के लिए देश के 175 एकाधिकारी पूजीपति परिवारो के कलकारखानो के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (121)

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश के बुनियादी उद्योग-धन्धो के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (122)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे चीनी, कपड़ा और दवा उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (123)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सरकारी एव निजी उद्योगो, रेल, डाकतार एव अन्य सरकारी विभागो मे काम करने वाले मजदूरो एव कर्मचारियो के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओ की सप्लाई के वास्ते अलग राशन की दुकानें खोलने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (124)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे समाचार-पत्रो मे काम करने वाले श्रमजीवी पत्रकारो एवं गैर-पत्रकार श्रमजीवियो के लिए अविलम्ब तीसरे वेतन आयोग का गठन करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (125)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे कोयला के उत्पादन मे नौकरशाही द्वारा रुकावट डालने की नीति की निन्दा करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (126)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन के बारे मे देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने सम्बन्धी ठोस बातों का उल्लेख नही है।"' (127)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे बिजली के उत्पादन मे वृद्धि करने के विचार से बिहार मे ऐटमी पावर स्टेशन के निर्माण तथा कटिहार और मुजफ्फरपुर मे थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की बातो का उल्लेख नही है।"' (128)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे पश्चिम बगाल के हडताली जूट मजदूरों की न्यायोचित मागो की स्वीकृति के आधार पर एक महीने से अधिक दिनो से चली आ रही हडताल को समाप्त करवाने का उल्लेख नही है।"' (129)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे पश्चिम बंगाल में जूट मालिको की मजदूर विरोधी नीति के फलस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की होने वाली हानि के लिए उनकी निन्दा करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।"' (130)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सरकारी कारखानो मे नौकरशाही द्वारा किये जा रहे भी तरघात की निन्दा करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (131)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विदेशी पूजीपतियो के मुनाफो एव उन्ह देश मे बाहर ले जाने पर प्रतिबध लगाने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (132)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण म निजी रेल वैगन उद्योगो के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (133)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाए, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे तेल के मामले मे देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने सम्बन्धी ठोस बातो का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (134)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विदेशी तेल कम्पनियो के राष्ट्रीयकरण सम्बन्धी बात का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (135)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे ईख की कीमत साढ़े पन्द्रह रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तै करने की बात का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (136)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे रासायनिक खाद के मूल्य में कमी करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (137)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे किसानो को पर्याप्त मात्रा मे तथा उचित मूल्य पर खाद की सप्लाई करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (138)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित जनजातियो के ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचारो को सख्ती के साथ दबाने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (139)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे दक्षिण वियतनाम की क्रातिकारी अस्थायी सरकार को फौरन मान्यता देने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (140)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात —

' परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश की फासिस्ट एव प्रतिगामी शक्तियो के विरुद्ध लोहा लेने सम्बन्धी आह्वान का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (141)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश की स्वतन्त्रता, अखण्डता, धर्मनिर्पेक्षता एवं जनतन्त्र की रक्षा करने के लिए

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

देश मे साम्प्रदायिक घृणा पैदा करने देश की एकता को तोडने वाले प्रचारो तथा सगठनो जैसे, राष्ट्रीय स्वय सेवक सघ, जमाते इस्लामी, आनन्द–मार्ग, शिव सेना आदि पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (142)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे हिन्द महासागर मे अमरीकी साम्राज्य–वाद द्वारा फौजी अड्डो के निर्माण के विरुद्ध व्यापक जनमत सगठित करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (143)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे नक्सलवादी बदियो को रिहा करने तथा जेलो मे उनके साथ मानवीय व्यवहार करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (144)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे मीसा, भारत सुरक्षा कानून तथा इस प्रकार के अन्य दमनात्मक कानूना का किसान मजदूर आदोलनो से सम्बन्धित कार्यकर्त्ताओ के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल नही करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (145)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश के विभिन्न भागो मे श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व मे सचालित फासिस्ट-एव–प्रतिगामी आदोलनो का मुकाबला करने के लिए सभी वाम-पक्षी एव जनवादी तत्वो की एकता पर बल देने का उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (146)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे अमरीकी एव ब्रिटिश सरकारो द्वारा हिन्द महासागर के दियागो गार्सिया मे एटमी फौजी अड्डा कायम कर भारत की सुरक्षा पर आसन्न खतरा पैदा करने की उनकी घातक नीति की निदा करने का उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (367)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे ब्रिटिश और अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियो द्वारा हिन्द महासागर के दियागो गार्सिया मे सैनिक अड्डे का निर्माण करने के विरोध स्वरूप उनका आर्थिक बहिष्कार करने का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (368)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे अमरीकी तथा ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियो द्वारा हिन्द महासागर के दियागो गार्सिया मे फौजी अड्डा बनाने के विरोध में तटवर्ती राज्यो के प्रतिनिधियो का सम्मेलन बुला कर समान कार्रवाई करने सम्बन्धी नीति निर्धारित करने का कोई उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (369)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे एशिया को शांति क्षेत्र बनाने के उद्देश्य से प्रतिपादित 'एशियाई संधि' की नीति का समर्थन करने का उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (370)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे अमरीकी सरकार द्वारा सी० आई० ए० के माध्यम से देश के आतरिक मामलो मे हस्तक्षेप करने की नीति की निदा नही की गयी है।" ' (371)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारो की सप्लाई करने की निति की निन्दा नही की गयी है।" ' (372)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे दक्षिण अफ्रीका में स्मिथ सरकार द्वारा उपनिवेशवाद एव रंगभेद की नीति और अफ्रीकी जनता का क्रूर दमन करने की नीति की तीव्र निदा नही की गयी है।" ' (373)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नेपाल सम्बन्धों को बिगाडने मे सलग्न तत्वों का पर्दाफाश नही किया गया है।" ' (374)

'कि प्रस्तावके अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वर्तमान शिक्षा व्यवस्था को रोजगारमुखी बनाने की आवश्यकता पर विशेष जोर नहीं दिया गया है।" ' (375)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दिनानुदिन बढ़ती हुई बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान निकालने के लिए देश का तेजी के साथ औद्योगिकीकरण करने की नीति का उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (376)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मतदान की उम्र 18 वर्ष तै करने का कोई उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (377)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चुनावों में मानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व के सिद्धात को लागू करने का कोई उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (378)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि को आवश्यकता पड़ने पर रिकाल कर लेने के सिद्धात को स्वीकार करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (379)

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे चुनावो में असीम धनराशि व्यय करने की परिपाटी को सख्ती के साथ रोकने की नीति अपनाने के बारे मे उल्लेख नही है।" ' (380)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियो के लिए आवश्यकता पर आधारित 314 रुपये का न्यूनतम वेतनमान निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है। (381)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे रेल कर्मचारियो को राष्ट्रीय दिवसो के अवसर पर केवल तीन दिनो की छुट्टी देने के बजाय तमाम सरकारी छुट्टिया अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियो की तरह उन्हे भी देने या बदले मे ओवर टाइम की मजदूरी देने का उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (382)

'कि प्रस्ताव मे अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे हमारे देश मे विभिन्न क्षेत्रो और खासकर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अफरीकी घुसपैठ की निदा नही की गयी है।'' (383)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (394)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सम्पूर्ण देश के विद्यालयो के लिए एक समान पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" (385)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाय, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सम्पूर्ण देश मे शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (386)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

' परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे कालेजो और विश्वविद्यालयो के अध्यापको के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिशो को पूरा करने सम्बन्धी सरकारी निर्णयो को अविलम्ब लागू करने का उल्लेख नही है।'' (387)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने सम्बन्धी घोषणा का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (388)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात्.—

"परन्तु खेद हैं कि सरकार देश में छिपे काले धन को निकाल बाहर करने में विफल रही है।" ' (389)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सरकार काला धन इकट्ठा करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने में विफल रही है।" (390)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सरकार काला धन इकटठा करने वाला तथा इजारेदार पजीपतियो पर अधिक कर लगाने मे विफल रही है।' ' (391)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे सरकार द्वारा मन् 1971 के चनावो के अवसर पर दिये गये आश्वासना को पूरा करने के लिए विशिष्ट कदम उठाने का उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (392)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे साम्प्रदायिकता, क्षेत्रवाद पृथकतावाद, जातिवाद आदि को फूटवादी विचारो की निन्दा नही की गयी है।" '(393)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विश्वविद्यालयो और खास कर बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय मे राष्ट्रीय स्वय सेवक सघ की गतिविधियो को रोकने सम्बन्धी उपायो का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (394)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे इस बात का उल्लेख नही है कि अमरीका तथा दूसरे विदेशी इजारेदारो को भारत मे धन लगाने की अनुमति नही दी जायेगी।" ' (395)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि दिल्ली स्थित जामा मस्जिद के इमाम के पद को लेकर 2 फरवरी 1975 को पुलिस द्वारा की गई बर्बरता एव दमन का जिसके कारण 9 व्यक्ति मारे गये निन्दा की गयी है तथा जाच की बात नही की गयी है।" ' (396)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे जामा मस्जिद के निकट गत 2 फरवरी को की गयी आगजनी की जोरदार शब्दो मे भर्त्सना नही की गयी है तथा उसकी जाच का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (397)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे इमाम को मीसा के अन्दर गिरफ्तारी से रिहा करने का उल्लेख नही किया गया है।" ' (398)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियो के लिए दिल्ली

(श्री रामावतार शास्त्री)

की तरह प्रत्येक राज्य मे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी गृह के निर्माण की बात का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (399)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियो को पेशन के अतिरिक्त अन्य प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी बातो का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (400)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खद है कि अभिभाषण मे जाली सेनानियो को मिलने वाली पेशन की राशि को बन्द करने का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (401)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खद है कि अभिभाषण मे प्रत्येक राज्य मे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियो के जीवन परिचय प्रकाशित करने का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (402)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

परन्त खद है कि अभिभाषण मे प्रत्येक राज्य की राजधानियो मे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियो की स्मृति मे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी कालोनी निर्मित करने का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (403)

कि प्रस्ताव मे अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खद है कि अभिभाषण मे पटना मे गा नदी पर बन रहे सडक पुल को भारत सरकार द्वारा अपन हाथ मे लेकर बनवाने का उल्लेख नही है । " ' (404)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे पटना मे गगा नदी पर रेल पुल बनाने सम्बन्धी बात का उल्लेख नही है । " ' (405)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि बिहार की बडी सिचाई योजनाओ, जैसे कोसी, गण्डक, पुनपुन, फतुहा—मोकामा, बडरिया टाल आदि योजनाओ को भारत सरकार द्वारा पूर्ण सहायता देकर बनवाने की बात का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (406)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे गरीब जनता पर किसी प्रकार का कर नही लगाने का उल्लेख नही है । " ' (407)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे घाटे के बजट की अर्थ व्यवस्था का अन्त करने का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (408)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अमरीका मे दबाव मे आकर किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता नही लेने का उल्लेख नही है । " ' (409)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे संकटकालीन स्थिति का अन्त करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" ' (410)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक दंगा करने वालों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही करने का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (411)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि मुस्लिम अल्पमतावलम्बियो को सरकारी नौकरियों (कारखानों समेत) में उचित स्थान देने की बात का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (412)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में उर्दू भाषा को संविधान की 345वीं धारा के अनुसार कुछ खास कामों के लिए बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दिल्ली में प्रयोग करने का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (413)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति संशोधन विधेयक को संसद् के इस सत्र में पेश करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" ' (552)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में औद्योगिक विवाद संशोधन विधेयक को संसद् के इस सत्र मे पेश करने सम्बन्धी बात का उल्लेख नहीं है।" ' (553)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मेडिकल और सेल्स रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव, विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारियों, अस्पतालो के कमचारिया को औद्योगिक विवाद कानून के अन्तर्गत "वर्कमैन", घोषित करने सम्बन्धी बात का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (554)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिये देश भर में समान मजदूरी कानून बनाने की बात का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (555)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बीड़ी मजदूरो के लिये एक हजार बीड़ी बनाने पर कम से कम छः रुपये मजदूरी तय करने की बात का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (556)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाय अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि बिहार की राजधानी पटना मे गन्दी बस्ती सफ़ाई योजना कोसफल क्रियान्विति के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा विशेष सहायता

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

प्रदान करने की बात का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (557)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे छावनी बोर्ड 1924 के कानून मे सशोधन करने की बात का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (558)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत रेगुलर आर्मी की भर्ती के समय खुले आम घूस लेने सम्बन्धी शिकायत को दूर करने का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (559)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विभिन्न राज्यो म सरकारी खाद्यान्न वित्रेताओ को मिलने वाली कमीशन के अन्तर को दूर कर एक समान कमीशन निर्धारित करने सम्बन्धी नीति निश्चित करने का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (560)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे मुस्लिम अल्पसख्यको की समस्याओ एव शिकायतो का पता लगाने तथा उनके निदान का सुझाव देने के लिये केन्द्र मे एक स्पेशल कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति का उल्लेख नही है ।' ' (561)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये. अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हरिजनो और आदिवासियो के लिए बडे पैमाने पर रिहायशी मकान बनवाने के लिये किसी नीति का उल्लेख नहीं है ।" ' (562)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे गुजरात मे यथाशीघ्र चुनाव कराने की व्यवस्था का कोई उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (593)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे पाडिचेरी मे शीघ्र चुनाव करवाने की व्यवस्था का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (594)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि चार बाजारियो, मुनाफाखोरो, सट्टेबाजो, तस्करो, टैक्स-चोरो को उनके काले कारनामो मे मदद देने वाले तथा उनके गुनाहो को छिपाने या आखो से ओझल कर देने वाले सरकारी अधिकारियो, जेल और जुर्माने की सजा देने सम्बन्धी कोई नीति निर्धारित करने का उल्लेख नही है ।" ' (595)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि भारत सरकार और राज्यो के मत्रियो तथा सरकारी

अधिकारियो, जिनमे सरकारी कारखाने के भी अधिकारी शामिल हैं, को उक्त पदो पर आसीन होने से पूर्व तथा बाद में अर्जित सम्पत्ति की जाच करवाने की नीति निर्धारित करने का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (596)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे तस्करो के राजनीतिक आकाओ के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की व्यवस्था का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (597)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे पूजीपतियो द्वारा अर्जित मुनाफो की हदबन्दी तय करने क उल्लेख नही है।" ' (598)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे कर्ज गुलामी की प्रथा का अन्त करने का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (599)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे पिछड़े राज्यो के तीव्र विकास के लिए विशेष योजना बनाने सम्बन्धी बात का उल्लेख नही है।" (600)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे मालगुजारी प्रथा का अन्त कर जमीन मालिको पर क्रमिक आय कर लगाने की बात का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (601)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यो और खास कर बिहार के ग्रामो मे व्याप्त पेय जल सकट, को दूर करने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (602)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे बिहार के मधुबनी, दरभगा, समस्तीपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर, सहर्षा, पूर्णिया-मुगेर, भागलपुर, पटना, गया, राची, भोजपुर, रोहतास आदि जिलो मे हुये जमीन आन्दोलन के क्रम मे जमीदारो द्वारा किसानो, मजदूरो की की गयी हत्याओ की निन्दा करते हुये जमीदारो के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही करने सम्बन्धी बात का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (603)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैको मे बढ़ रही घूसखोरी एव नौकरशाहीयत को दूर करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नही है।''' (604)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैको की पुरानी ऋण नीति को बदल कर किसानो,

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मजदूरों एव आम लोगों के हक में निर्धारित करने का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (605)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार की राजधानी पटना में व्याप्त पेय जल सकट को दूर करने के लिये भारत सरकार की ओर से विशेष सहायता देने की बात का उल्लेख नही है।" ' (606)

श्री जगेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हू .

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नही है कि यह सरकार जामा मस्जिद के निकट हुये दंगो को रोकने में नाकामयाब ही नही रही बल्कि वक्फ बोर्ड मे सरकारी दखल देकर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की कि पुलिस और मुसलमानो के बीच दगो की वारदात हो।" ' (350)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे इस बात का उल्लेख नही है कि समस्तीपुर बम काड में अपने मन्त्रिमंडल के एक सदस्य श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की जिन्दगी बचाने मे भी यह सरकार फेल रही। जितनी एहितियाती कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये थी नही हुई और उक्त काड के सिलसिले में सरकार ने एक सर्वदलीय संसदीय जाच समिति बैठाने के सुझाव को भी अस्वीकार कर दिया।" ' (351)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नही है कि देश में बढ़ रही महंगाई को रोकने के लिये एक स्पष्ट दाम नीति निर्धारित करने में जिसमे कारखाने मे पैदा हुई चीजे अपनी लागत के ड्योढ़े के अन्दर बिके, खेती मे पैदा हुई चीजे दो फसलो के बीच एक निश्चित हुई सीमा के बीच बिके और खेती तथा कारखाने के उत्पादन के मूल्यो में श्रम, समय तथा लागत के आधार पर सन्तुलन कायम करने मे वह सरकार असफल रही है।" ' (352)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियो विशेषकर रेल कर्मचारियो तथा महालेखाकार और पेशन कार्यालयो के कर्मचारियो को सरकार द्वारा अनावश्यक ढग से प्रताडित किये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (353)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नही है कि देश में शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलनो के चलते छात्रो को, राज्य नेताओ को तथा उन साधारण को आन्तरिक सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत इस सरकार ने गिरफ्तार किया है।" ' (354)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के राजकाज के काम से अंग्रेजी भाषा को तत्काल समाप्त किये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (355)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन में आये विदेशियो के इस विचार का कोई उल्लेख नही है कि विदेशो मे हिन्दी को सम्मान दिलाने के लिये पहले अपने देश मे हिन्दी को स्थापित किया जाये।" ' (356)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे इस बात का उल्लेख नही है कि देश मे इस समय भ्रष्टाचार नीचे से नही बल्कि ऊपर से है।" ' (357)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु यह खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे मारुति कम्पनी जो राजनीति और व्यापार के पेट मे पैदा हुई है की जाच कराये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (358)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे इस बात का उल्लेख नही है कि फिजुल खर्ची पर रोक लगाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि किसी भी केन्द्रीय मत्री का 100 रुपये से अधिक प्रति दिन खर्च करने की इजाजत न दी जाये।" ' (359)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस आशय का सशोधन सविधान के मूल अधिकारो में किये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नही है जिसके द्वारा देश के उन नौजवानो को जो बालिग हो चुके है काम देना सरकार का कर्त्तव्य होगा।" ' (360)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे इस बात का उल्लेख नही है कि मताधिकार की यूनतम आयु 18 वर्ष मानी जायेगी तथा उसी के आधार पर नवीनतम मतदाता सूची तैयार की जाएगी।" ' (361)

'कि प्रस्ताव मे अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे उन लोगो की गतिविधियो पर रोक लगाय जान का कोई उल्लख नही है जो देश के कई हिस्सो मे रावण लीला मनाकर मर्यादापुरुषोत्तम राम तथा आम जनता की भावनाओ पर ठेस लगाते है।' ' (362)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे देश मे बढ रही तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति जिसमे न्यायपालिका-विधायिका की सारी शक्तिया सरकार के हाथो मे सिमटती जा रही ह को काम करने का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" ' (363)

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकार और पूंजीपतियों द्वारा प्रेस स्वतंत्रता पर किये जा रहे आघात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"' (364)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात्:-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में हुई भुखमरी का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।"' (365)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में चल रहे वर्तमान शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन पर हिंसा और घृणा फैलाने का आरोप लगाया गया है परन्तु सरकारी हिंसा तथा भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा तक नहीं की गई है।"' (366)

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (खरगोन) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह चिन्ता व्यक्त नहीं की गई है कि 1967 में संसद् द्वारा पारित इस संकल्प को सरकार ने अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है कि संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित सभी भाषाओं को तथा अंग्रेजी को, अखिल भारतीय तथा उच्चतर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की सम्पूर्ण परीक्षाओं के लिये वैकल्पिक भाषाओं के रूप में माना जायेगा और न ही अभिभाषण में इस संकल्प को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये एक निश्चित अवधि की ही घोषणा की गई है।"' (414)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि देश में संकट-कालीन स्थिति को समाप्त करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण में नहीं की गयी है।"' (415)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:-

"परन्तु खेद है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के भारत में पूर्ण विलय को मूर्त रूप देने के लिए, संविधान के अस्थायी अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण में नहीं की गई है।"' (416)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि गुजरात विधान सभा के चुनाव कराने में और उस राज्य की जनता को लोकप्रिय सरकार देने में असाधारण विलम्ब किये जाने पर सरकार की कोई भर्त्सना नहीं की गई है।"' (417)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि 1971 की जनगणना के पश्चात् घर घर जा कर मतदाता सूचियों के पुनरावृत्त कराने का कार्य चुनाव आयोग द्वारा न कराने

और इस प्रकार से करोड़ों नवयुवकों को उनके मताधिकार से वंचित किये जाने और इस पर उनके तीव्र आक्रोश का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं है।" ' (418)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"किन्तु खेद है कि लोकनायक श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी देश व्यापी जन-आंदोलन के अभिनन्दन का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" ' (419)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सत्ताधारी दल की अधिनायकवादी प्रवृत्तियों के कारण देश में लोकतंत्र के लिये बढ़ते हुए खतरे के प्रति अभिभाषण में चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं की गयी है।" ' (420)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"किन्तु खेद है कि चुनाव आयोग को एक निश्चित अवधि में, बहुसदस्यीय बनाने का कोई आश्वासन, अभिभाषण में नहीं दिया गया है।" ' (421)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"किन्तु खेद है कि चुनाव सुधार सम्बन्धी संसदीय समिति की सिफारिशों और विशेषत: सर्वसम्मत सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अमल न किये जाने पर कोई दुःख प्रकट नहीं किया गया है।" ' (422)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि चुनावों को विरादरीवाद, क्षेत्रीयता, काले धन तथा सरकारी मशीनरी के दुरुपयोग के दुष्प्रभाव से मुक्त करने के लिए चुनाव-प्रणाली में आधारभूत सुधार करने की कोई व्यग्रता अभिभाषण में प्रकट नहीं की गई है।" ' (423)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"किन्तु खेद है कि देश की राजनैतिक व आर्थिक व्यवस्थाओं पर काले धन के दुष्प्रभाव को एक निश्चित समय में समाप्त करने की कोई घोषणा अभिभाषण में नहीं है।" ' (424)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है कि एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर अनुसूचित जनजातियों को उनकी वे भूमि लौटा दी जायेगी जो कि अनुचित तरीकों से उनसे अन्य लोगों ने हस्तांतरित कर ली है।" ' (425)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि रोजगार, मूल्य, उत्पादन तथा आय सम्बन्धी एक राष्ट्रीय नीति के निर्धारण के लिए आर्थिक दृष्टि से महत्व है, देश के सभी वर्गों के प्रति-

[श्री आर० बी० बडे]

निधियो का एक गोलमेज सम्मेलन बुलाने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गयी है ।" ' (426)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये अर्थात् —

' परन्तु खेद है कि गरीबो को नि शुल्क तथा शीघ्र न्याय दिलाने की व्यवस्था एक निश्चित समय मे करने का कोई आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है ।" ' (427)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

परन्तु खेद है कि 1971 के युद्ध के कारण भारत मे आए सिधी विस्थापितो को विलम्ब भारतीय नागरिकता देने की और उनका स्थायी पुनर्वास करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गयी है ।" ' (428)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त म यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह आश्वासन विस्मृत कर दिया गया है कि सर्वोच्च तथा उच्च न्यायलयो के लिए न्यायाधीशो की नियुक्ति व पदोन्नति मे सरकारी हस्तक्षेप का अन्त अविलम्ब किया जायेगा ।" ' (429)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

'परन्तु खेद है कि 1971 के भारत–पाक युद्ध के समय छम्ब–जोरिया क्षेत्र से आये विस्थापितो के स्थायी, उचित तथा उपयुक्त पुनर्वास एव क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए एक निश्चित अवधि की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गयी है ।" ' (430)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

' परन्तु खेद है कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयो के प्रशासन व प्रबन्ध मे बढते हुए सरकारी हस्तक्षप को रोकने के लिये कोई सतोषजनक आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है ।" ' (431)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

' परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह घोषणा नही की गयी है कि पेशनरो की समस्त कठिनाइयो पर विचार करने और उन्हे उपयुक्त सहायता तथा अन्य सुविधाए अविलम्ब दिलाने के लिये एक उच्च स्तरीय आयोग का गठन किया जायगा ।' ' (432)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात —

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह घोषणा नही की गयी है कि एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर समूचे देश मे गोहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा ।" ' (433)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

''परन्तु खेद है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी, राज्य सरकारो, स्वायत्तशासी सस्थाओ और सरकारी उपक्रमो के कर्मचारियो के लिये समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन देने के बारे में अभिभाषण मे कोई ठोस आश्वासन नही दिया गया है ।" ' (434)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सघन खेती द्वारा अधिक उत्पादन हेतु आवश्यक भूमि सुधार योजना को एक निश्चित अवधि में अमल में लाने का ठोस आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है।" ' (435)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि देश की समस्त मानव शक्ति के प्रभावी तथा परिणामदायी तथा पूर्ण उपयोग का एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर करने का उल्लेख अभिभाषण मे नहीं है।" (436)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण म ऐसे अविलम्बनीय ठोस कदमों का उल्लेख नही है जिनके द्वारा शिक्षा को सामाजिक उत्थान और आर्थिक विकास के लिये तथा उत्कृष्ठ नागरिक बनाने की दिशा मे एक महत्वपूर्ण व सफल माध्यम निश्चित अवधि में बनाया जा सके।" '(437)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि देश की औद्योगिक क्षमता का शतप्रतिशत उपयोग एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर करने के ठोस कदमों की चर्चा अभिभाषण में नहीं है।" ' (438)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि किसानों को उर्वरक, सिंचाई का पानी तथा बीज समय पर व रियायत से देने में सरकार की असफ़लता और इस सम्बन्ध में ठोस उपायों का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं है।" ' (439)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के अभाव और उनके मूल्यों में हुई कुचल देने वाली वृद्धि में राहतदायी घटोतरी करने मे सरकार की लगातार असफ़लता की भर्त्सना अभिभाषण में नही की गयी है।" ' (440)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि एक निश्चित अवधि मे भारत के प्रत्येक ग्राम मे पीने का पानी पहुचाने की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने सम्बन्धी कोई आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है।" ' (441)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण मे यह संकल्प नही है कि एक निश्चित अवधि मे देश के प्रत्येक ग्राम मे बिजली, पक्की सडंक, पीने का पानी, चिकित्सा केन्द्र, कृषि उपकरण केन्द्र तथा लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योग के उपकरण और शिक्षा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने मे राज्यों को आवश्यक वित्तीय सहाता दी जायेगी।" ' (442)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि बिहार की साहसी जनता के प्रति और विशेषकर उन

[श्री आर० वी० वने]

शहीदों, जिन्होंने वहां के भ्रष्ट और अयोग्य शासन के विरुद्ध वीरतापूर्ण लडाई लडी, की श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए अभिभाषण मे कोई रुचि नहीं दिखाई गई है।" ' (445)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि सत्ताधारी दल और साम्यवादी दल के बीच गठजोड़ से उत्पन्न, भारतीय लोकतन्त्र के लिये खतरे की गम्भीर चेतावनी अभिभाषण में नही है।" ' (446)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि गत चार वर्षों की अवधि मे देश मे बढ़ती गरीबी, गिरते उत्पादन और इसके परिणामस्वरूप फैलते जनक्षोभ के उपयुक्त निदान और उचित उपचार का कोई ठोस और प्रभावी सकेत अभिभाषण मे नही है।" (447)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि उच्च पदासीन नेताओं और अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के ठोस आरोप दिये जाने के बावजूद, सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त जाच कराये जाने मे विफलता की भर्त्सना अभिभाषण मे नही की गयी है।" (448)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि मारुति लि० के बारे मे ससद् के भीतर और बाहर लगाये गये आरोपों की सम्यक् जाच के लिये ससद् सदस्यो की एक समिति गठित किये जान का आश्वासन अभिभाषण में नहीं दिया गया है।" ' (449)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि काले धन को समाप्त करने के लिये, किसी समयबद्ध और परिणामकारी योजना को क्रियान्वित करने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गयी है।" ' (450)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात की घोषणा नहीं की गयी है कि प्रत्येक नदी जल विवाद के बारे मे अतिम व सभी पक्षों पर अनिवार्यत लागू निर्णय कितनी कितनी अवधि मे कर दिया जायेगा।" ' (451)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खद है कि कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों को आवश्यकतानुसार न्यूनतम वेतन एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर दिये जाने की घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गयी है।" ' (452)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अत्यधिक मंहगाई व अभाव की स्थिति से संतप्त बेरोजगार, गरीब तथा दुर्गम क्षेत्रों मे बसे, जनता के कमजोर वर्गों की अविलम्बनीय राहत के लिये कारगर कदमों की घोषणा अभिभाषण में नही की गई है।" ' (453)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात :--

"परन्तु खेद है कि बढती बरोजगारी और लक्ष्यहीन शिक्षा प्रणाली के कारण देश की युवा पीढ़ी में बड़े पैमाने पर व्याप्त गहरे क्षोभ के निराकरण के लिए, कोई समय-बद्ध आश्वसन की घोषणा अभिभाषण में नही की गयी है ।" ' (454)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि काम करने के अधिकार को संविधान के मूल अधिकारों मे सम्मिलित करने की परिलम्बनीय आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख अभिभाषण मे नही किया गया है " ' (455)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मताधिकार की आयु को घटा कर 18 वर्ष करके नवोदित युवा पीढी मे, राष्ट्रनिर्माण के कार्य में सहभागी बनने की भावनाको उत्कृष्ट बनाने का कोई आश्वासन नही दिया गया है ।" ' (456)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि कराधान तिथि को सरल बनाने का अभिभाषण में कोई आश्वासन नही दिया गया है ।" ' (457)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि गरीब किसानो की सीमित सम्पत्ति, पशुधन व फसल का सर्वकश बीमा एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर किये जाने का आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नहीं दिया गया है ।" 458

"परन्तु खद है कि एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर भारत के प्रत्येक परिवार के लिये आवास का तथा जीवन की अन्य न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं का प्रबन्ध करने की कोई घोषणा अभिभाषण मे नही की गई है ।" ' (459)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाने, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खद है कि 1971 के युद्ध मे भारत की विजय होने के बावजूद छम्ब-जोरिया की जो भारतीय भूमि पाकिस्तानी कब्जे मे दे दी गयी थी—उसकी वापिसी का कोई आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है ।" ' (460)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों मे, एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर, उनके प्रबन्ध मे श्रमिकों को भागीदार बनाने के लिए कोई संतोषजनक व निश्चित आश्वासन अभिभाषण मे नही दिया गया है ।" (461)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोडा जाये, अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि कर्नाटक-महाराष्ट्र सीमा विवाद का शीघ्र निपटाने में सरकार की असफलता की चर्चा अभिभाषण में नही की गयी है । " ' (462)

'कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोडा जाये; अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि सरकारी सेवाओं में, सामान्य और तकनीकी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियो के दर्जे और उनकी परिलब्धियों मे असमानता को सम्पूर्णतः दूर करने सम्बन्धी सुनिश्चित आशवासन अभिभाषण में नही है ।" (463)

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री स्टीफ़न द्वारा राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देने के प्रस्ताव के समर्थन मे खडा हुआ हू ।

इस के पहले कि मै राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण मे जो कुछ कहा है उस के बारे मे कुछ कहू मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता ने, जिन को मै बडे ध्यानपूर्वक सुन रहा था, मेरी समझ मे नही आया कि उन्होने फासिज्म की परिभाषा से तो अपने भाषण को शुरु किया लेकिन वह परिभाषा सिर्फ इक्का-दुक्का कैसेज जो बेंगाल मे हुए हो, या केरल मे हुए हो, या भारत के किसी कोने मे हुए हो, उन को जिक्र किया । क्या यह फासिज्म की परिभाषा हो सकती है ? फिर उन्होने कहा कि सिविल लिबरटीज नही है इस बात को उन्होने दोहराया लेकिन वे भूल गए कि सी० पी० एम० का राज्य जब वेस्ट बंगाल मे चल रहा था, तो जो भी वे बाते वे आज बोल रहे थे, वहा खुले आम हो रही थी और रोज कत्ल की बाते सुनाई देती थी, सीनाजोरी की बाते होती थी और इस तरह घृणा का वातावरण वहा पर जो फैलाया गया था, उस का अश अभी भी वहा बाकी रह गया है । राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के बारे मे उन्होने यह कहा कि वह प्रत्यक्ष से कही दूर है । मेरी समझ मे नही आता । वे शायद आकडे पढते नही है और अगर पढते है तो उन्हे भूल गए है क्योंकि हर क्षेत्र मे प्रोडक्शन बढा है । जिन बातो को हम घिसी-पिटी कहा करते है और जो बाते शायद उन्होने पिछले वर्ष कही थी, वही बाते उन्होने आज भी कह दी है । उन्हे मालूम होना चाहिए कि अन्न का प्रोडक्शन इस देश का 1952 मे क्या था और सन् 1971 मे क्या हुआ । यह उन को जानना चाहिए कि हमारा इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का प्रोडक्शन पहले क्या था और अब क्या है । राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण मे यह बताया है कि हम कितनो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन कर पायेंगे । यह सब कुछ उन्होने जान बूझ कर नहीं कहा क्योकि वे तो सिर्फ वह बताने का प्रयत्न करते रहे जो उन की विचारधारा रही है, जिससे देश मे सरकार के विरुद्ध घृणा उत्पन्न हो । वे जनता के सामने काली तस्वीर रख कर उनके विश्वास को डिगाना चाहते है । (व्यवधान) मुझे दुख है कि जब मे गोपालन जी बोल रहे थे, तो बडे ध्यानपूर्वक सुन रहे थे, तब चुटकी नही भरी, अर्थात् उन्हे बोलने दिया शान्ति रखी यद्यपि हमे चिढ लग रही थी । आप चिढिए नही, जरा समझिए । मिश्रा जी इलाहाबाद से आए है । मे उन के विषय मे भी थोडा सा जिक्र कर दू क्योकि यह बहुत जल्दी जल्दी उछलते है । ये हमेशा भारतीय सस्कृति की चादर ओढे रहते है और वे यह भी कहते है कि भारतीय सस्कृति की वे रक्षा करने वाले एक है । जब राष्ट्रपति जी अपना भाषण देने के लिए खडे हुए, तो इन्होने भारतीय सस्कृति के अनुसार उन के भाषण को न सुन कर हल्ला मचाना शुरू कर दिया । क्या यही नाजबानो से देश आशा करता है (व्यवधान) हम लोक सभा मे , पार्लियामेट मे ठीक प्रकार व्यवहार करे पार्लियामेट एक तरह का शीशा या पैमाना है सारी जनता का और जो कुछ भी यहा होगा या जैसा व्यवहार राष्ट्रपति या अध्यक्ष के साथ यहा होगा उसका असर आम जनता तथा खास कर नौजवानो पर पडता है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र उपाध्यक्ष महादय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । (व्यवधान)

डा० कैलाश : जब तक डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मुझे नही कहेगे , मै नही बैठ गा ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इन्होने हम को कहा कि हम भारतीय सस्कृति की बात करते है और हमारे देश मे राष्ट्रपति जब सेन्ट्रल हाल मे तकरीर फरमा रहे थे या फतवा दे रहे थे उस समय मैं ने उन को डिस्टर्ब किया । जब सदर मुल्क का जमहरियत का फतवा दे, तो उस वक्त डिस्टर्ब नही करना चाहिए लेकिन हमारे देश के राष्ट्रपति आसाम मे जो उप चुनाव आज होने वाला है उस के लिए जाते है । यह क्या इस देश की संस्कृति है ।

यह जमहूरियत नही है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इस तरह के राष्ट्रपति के भाषण को हम लोग सुने या उस का बहिष्कार न करे यह सस्कृति के अनुरुप होगा या नही इस पर मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हू।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There is no point of order here.

डा० कैलाश उपाध्यक्ष जी विरोध पक्ष के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का यह धर्म है कि जो भी सत्ताधारी पार्टी हो उस को हटाए लेकिन किसी भी व्यक्ति का यह धर्म नही है कि वह इस प्रकार का राष्ट्रपति से व्यवहार करे जिस से कि वह अपने स्वय के स्तर को नीचे गिरा दे। मैं सिर्फ आप से यह बात कह रहा था और मुझे मिश्रा जी से यह कहना है कि सेट्रल हाल मे श्री फखरूद्दीन अली अहमद" नही थे वे राष्ट्रपति के रूप मे बोल रहे थे जिसका भारतीय पद्धति के अनुसार हमे उनका आदर करना चाहिए न कि अपमान।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र और जब आमाम गए थे तो उस वक्त श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद थे।

डा० कैलाश सविधान के अनुसार व जोइट सैशन को सबोधित करने आए थे। इस प्रकार का आचरण हमे नही करना चाहिए था। (व्यवधान) अब यहा पर भी ये ऐसा आचरण कर रहे है। मझ यह आशा थी कि जिस प्रकार से अपनी कटु आलोचना घट पी कर हम सब के सब चुपचाप श्री गोपालन को सुन रहे थे ह भी हमे सुनेगे लेकिन ये तो आग-बबूला मुझे सुनकर हो रहे है। इन मे प्रौढता की कमी है यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है। अच्छा होता कि श्री मिश्रा यह समझ कर आते कि पार्लियामेट मे कैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है। जब मे बैठ जाऊगा तब आप बोलिए और उस समय आप मुझे गाली दीजिए, राष्ट्रपति जी को गालिया दीजिए और प्रधान मत्री जी को गालिया दीजिए, (व्यवधान) आप के खून मे वह बह रहा है। और मैं अपना समय इस में नहीं बिताना चाहता।

मेरी करबद्ध प्रार्थना है प्रधान मत्री जी से और मत्री मडल से कि वे सोचें कि जिस प्रकार राष्ट्रपति जी बडी बग्गी मे बैठ कर, जो आठ घोडो की बग्गी है तथा जिस पर छत्र लगाया हुआ था और पीछे दो चपरासी चामर ढालते हुए, राजाओ महाराजाओ की तरह आते हैं। क्या अब वह समय नही आ गया है कि वे इस तरह से न आए। इस पर हमे सोचना चाहिए कि अगले वर्ष हम उन को बडी सादगी से इस कार्य के लिए लाना चाहिए और वे उस सादगी को पसद करगे। क्या हम समाजवाद की तरफ के वातावरण के अनुकुल आठ घोडो की बग्गी तथा इस ठाठ को मानते है। मेरा यह विचार है इस पर मत्रिमडल के कुछ सोचना चाहिए। मै यह कभी नही चाहता कि किसी भी प्रकार से राष्ट्रपति जी की महिमा या गरिमा कम हो, लेकिन इस प्रकार का दिखावा भी नही होना चाहिए जिस से मेरे जैसे एक तुच्छ बुद्धि वाले को भी कुछ ऐसा लगे कि यह कुछ अजीब सी चीज हो रही है।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE We are compelled to support him

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र हम लोग इन का समथन करते है।

डा० कैलाश समर्थन करो तो अगली बातो का भी करो। यह सीखो।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण मे कुछ ऐसी बाते कही है जिन का हमे दोहराना आवश्यक है। और उस दोहराने मे पिछले वर्ष का जिक्र मूल्यो की बढ तरी है। जैसा कि स्टीफन साहब ने जिक्र किया तथा माननीय सभासद श्री सनपाल कपूर ने भी जिक्र किया पिछले वर्ष चीजो के मूल्य बढते चले जा रहे थे और इन्फेलेक्शन का असर बहुत पडा था। सब घबडा रहे थे कि इस देश का क्या होने जा रहा है लेकिन इस वर्ष हमे देखना चाहिए कि कैसा वातावरण बदला अगस्त 1974 महीने मे हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम कुछ पैकेज प्लान के द्वारा इनफ्लेशन

[डा० कैलाश]

का मुकाबिला करेंगे तथा चीजों के दामों को बढ़ने से रोकेंगे ।

पैकेज प्लान के द्वारा जो कार्यवाही की गई है, मुद्रा स्फीति को काबू में लाने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए है उनका फल अब अवश्य मिल रहा है । इस स्थिति को गोपालन साहब माने या न माने । रिजर्व बैंक के पिछले किन्हीं आंकड़ो को दे कर उन्हो ने यह सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की है कि इतना कज्यूमर्स इंडैक्स बढ़ गया है । लेकिन सत्य यह है कि आज डालडा मिलता है, साबून मिलता है, गेहूं मिलता है, चावल मिलता है और फीली मिलती है । दाम अवश्य अभी भी कुछ ज्यादा है लेकिन उन दामों से बहुत कम है जो पिछले वर्ष थे । हर वस्तु के दामों का बढ़ना रुक गया है इस में कोई शक नही है । बल्कि उन में कुछ वस्तुओं के दामो मे कमी भी हुई है । इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है । यह जनता की जीत मानी जाएगी कि उसने सहन किया तथा सफलता मिलने लगी ।

स्मगलर्ज के विरुद्ध भी कड़े कदम उठाए गए है । गोपालन साहब ने कहा है कि कुछ ही स्मगलर्ज को पकडा गया है और कइयों को पकड़ा नही गया है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि कुछ को छोड दिया गया है । मेहरबानी करके यह दो चार नाम बताएं जिन को पकड़ा नही गया है । उन नामों में अगर ऐसे पाए गए कि वे स्मगलिंग करते हैं तो सरकार उन्हें अवश्य पकड़ेगी । सरकार द्वारा जो कदम टैक्स इवेडर्ज के विरुद्ध, हार्डिंग करने वालों के विरुद्ध स्पूरियस आर्टिकल्ज बनाने वालो के विरुद्ध उठाए गए हैं वे भी उपयोगी सिद्ध हुई है । डिविडेंड्स को लिमिट किया गया है । जो तनख्वाहे बढ़ाई गई है उन पर भी थोड़ी लिमिट बांधी गई है । इससे जाहिर होता है कि सरकार चाहती है कि जन साधारण की तकलीफे कम हो और जन साधारण को कम कीमत पर सुविधापूर्वक चीजें मिलनी शुरू हो जाए । में उन आंकड़ो में जाना नही चाहता हूं जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में दिए हैं । उन्होंने बताया है कि दो मिलियन किलोवाट पावर कैपेसिटी को 1974–75 में बढ़ाया जा रहा है और तीन मिलियन किलोवाट वह 1975–76 में बढ़ाने वाले हैं । दस मिलियन टन कोल निकाला जाने वाला है । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार यह बताए कि नाट प्लान आइटम्ज के एक्सपेंडीचर में कितना कम खर्च किया गया । जब आप उत्तर दे तो इस पर आप जरूर प्रकाश डालें जिससे पता चले कि खर्च में कितनी कटौती की गई । जब तक यह नही बताया जाएगा लोग यही समझेंगे कि सरकार ने फिजूल खर्च कम नही किया ।

अब मै कुछ सुझाव सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मै चाहता हूं कि लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त का बिल इस सत्र में नही तो अगले सत्र में अवश्य पास हो जाना चाहिए । जब हम कुरप्शन के विरुद्ध बात करते हैं, इसको हटाने की बात करते है तो उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि लोकपाल तथा लोक आयुक्त की नियुक्तियां जल्दी से लोकपाल को कौन एप्वाइंट करें, प्रेजीडेंट करे या गवर्नर करे या मुख्य मत्री या प्रधान मत्री करे । इस की चर्चा में मै जाना नही चाहता । मैं तो यही चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को लाया जाए और इसमें नही तो अगले सत्र मे इसको अवश्य पास किया जाए ।

जब भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव डिले होती है, वहीं कुरप्शन की जड़ है । इस वास्ते इस डिले को जल्दी दूर करना होगा । डैमोक्रेटिक डिसैंट्रलाइजेशन की बात हम करते हैं । अधिकारों का भी विकेन्द्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए सैक्रेट्री के अधिकार डिप्टी सैक्रेट्री को और कमिसनर के अधिकार कलक्टर को दिए जाने चाहिए लेकिन जिन को अधिकार दिय जाय यदि वे अपने निर्णय शीघ्र नही देते हैं तो करप्शन वैसा ही रहेगा । अफसर देरी करने में आनन्द लेते हैं या निर्णय देने से वे डरते हैं । मैं कहूंगा कि जिन को अधिकार दिए गए है उनको कहें कि ईमानदारी से गलत या सही वे शीघ्र निर्णय दिया करें । जनता को हमें

न्याय देना है और करप्शन के लिए मौके हमें नहीं रहने देने हैं तो उसके लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक है। ईमानदारी से गलत भी निर्णय हुआ तो उसे माफ किया जाना चाहिए पर देरी के माफ नहीं किया जाए।

जहां तक इलैक्शन ला का ताल्लूक है में चाहता हूं कि अपोजीशन लीडर्स को प्रधानमंत्री जी बुलाएं और उन से सलाह मशिवरा करें और उन से पूछें कि वे इलैक्शन ला में किस तरह का सुधार चाहते हैं और सोच समझ कर इस सत्र में वह कम से कम इस बिल को इंट्रोडयूस कर दें ताकि आने वाले चुनाव में कोई हमारे ऊपर उंगली न उठा सके, हमारे ऊपर आरोप न लगा सके कि हमने फिजूलखर्ची इलैक्शन में की है या पैसे के बल पर हम जीत कर आए हैं।

कई एजुकेशन कमिशन बने हैं और उनकी रिपोर्टस आई हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया शुरू की है कि दसवीं क्लास तक एग्जैमिनेशन लेने की जरुरत नहीं है। वर्ष भर विद्यार्थियों का एसेसमेंट हो और बिना परीक्षा के उनको अगले सत्र में चढ़ा दिया जाए। मैट्रिक में उनकी परीक्षा होगी। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंक के बारे में कुछ नही दिया जा रहा है; कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं दी जा रही है। उस पर भी जल्दी ही सोचा जाना चाहिए।

अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग बिल के बारे में भी चर्चा कई वर्षों से हो रही है। हम जब रूरल सीलिंग की बात करते हैं तो अर्बन सीलिंग की बात नहीं करते। अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग क्यों नहीं लागू करते। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इस तरह का भेदभाव हमें जल्दी मिटाना चाहिए। शहर वालों को ऊंचा मान लें और गांव वालों को नीचा यह अब नहीं चल सकेगा। इस सत्र में या अगले सत्र में अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग बिल पास किया जाना चाहिए।

बिल टू पनिश अनटचेबिलिटी भी जो पैंडिंग है उसको पास किया जाना चाहिए। हरिजनों के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार होता है उसको रोकने के लिए इसको पास करना बहुत आवश्यक है। अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो गोपालन साहब जैसे लोग जो आज इतने कड़वे हैं वे भी हमारी भूरी भूरी प्रशंसा करने लगेंगे।

अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, पणिपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि जितने हिल्ली एरियाज हैं वहां यातायात की सुविधायें बहुत कम है, वहां न कारखाने हैं और न कुछ और। यह कहा जाता है कि वहा स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस् या मौनोपोली हाउसिस को कारखाने आदि खोलने की सुविधाये प्रदान की है और कहा है कि वे वहां पर कारखाने खोले और अनेक प्रकार की सुविधायें प्राप्त करें। लेकिन इससे वे ऐसे क्षेत्रों में नही कारखाने खोलते तब सेंटर की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह वहां सेंट्रल प्राजैक्टस ले जा कर काम शुरु करें। अगर ऐसा किया तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर भी धीरे धीरे उस ओर आकर्षित होगा। जब तक वहां इनके स्ट्राक्चर नहीं तैयार होगा तब तक कोई आदमी कारखाने आदि लगाने के लिए, इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिए आगे नही आ सकता है। इस वास्ते उन इलाकों को रेल एण्ड रोड से कनेक्ट करना बहुत जरूरी है और सैंट्रल प्राजैक्टस् वहां लगाना बहुत जरूरी है।

हम स्वप्न देखा करते थे फाइव वीडज आफ लाइफ के बारे में। सुनते भी बहुत थे कि बच्चों को, जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं या उसके आस पास के परिवारो के स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं उनको मिड डे मिल्ज मिला करेंगे। लेकिन यह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। आज देश में कई गैर सरकारी संस्थायें हैं जैसे 'केअर' है वे देना चाहती हैं लेकिन शायद उनको इसका मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। राज्य सरकारें अगर मिड डे मील्ज पर खर्च करें तो हमारे बच्चों की सेहत ठीक होगी उनकी बुद्धि तीव्र होगी। ऐसा करके उसके इमिडिएट रिजल्टस भी सामने आ सकते हैं। प्रो० नूरुलहसन साहब बैठ हैं। जब इसके लिए पैसे खर्च करने के लिये कहा गया तो वह अपना हाथ उठा देते हैं, कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं मिलता है मैं कहूंगा कि आप लड़ें। क्यों

[डा० कैलाश]

नहीं लडते है । इस मे सारी पार्लियामैंट का एक एक मैम्बर आपके साथ है । प्रोस्शन मे प्लानिग कमिशन के पास, फाइनस मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाने के लिए तैयार है । कस्लटेटिव कमेटी मे इसकी म.ग की गई कि आपको यह करना है । भगवान करे कि प्रो० नुरुल हसन साहब का स्तर कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर का हो जाए और आप कैबिनट मे लड सके और कह सके कि इसको आपको करना है । त्रिपाठी जी बैठ है, होम मिनिस्टर बैठे है । उन से मै आशा करता हू कि जिस का जनता पर डायरेक्ट असर होने वाला है उस मे किसी प्रकार की कटौती वह न होने दे । मिड डे मील्ज और फार्थ नीडज आफ लाइफ को अलग कर दिया जाता है उसको बिल्कुल भुला दिया गया है । ऐसा नही होना चाहिय ।

मैं मत्रिमडल और श्रीमती इदिरा गाधी को बधाई देता हू कि उन्होने बहुत दुरुस्त कदम उठा कर मुद्रा स्थिति को काबू किया । इन शब्दो के साथ स्टिफज साहब ने जो धन्यावाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका मै समर्थन करता हू । मै अन्त मे कहना चाहता हू कि इस साल ऐसा नही होना चाहिय जैसे हर साल होता है कि हम भाषण तो कर देते है और करके बैठ जाते है लेकिन बाद मे अगले वर्ष हमे यही लगता है कि हम जहा थे वही खडे है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Jagannathrao Joshi.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) I thought my turn will come tomorrow I will speak tomorrow

MR DEPUPTY-SPEAKER I will make it a special consideration; but this is not a good practice that when a Member is in the House he says 'I will speak tomorrow'.

It is not a good practice. Anyway we can overlook that. You could be on your feet and continue tomorrow. That would have been much better for you. You have missed a very good opportunity.

Mr. Rudra Pratap Singh.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै आप का हृदय से आभारी हू कि आप ने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है । माननीय सदन मे हमारे दल की ओर से जो धन्यावाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खडा हुआ हू ।

वर्तमान बजट अधिवेशन पाचवी लोक सभा का अन्तिम बजट अधिवेशन है । हम इस बात की समीक्षा करना चाहते है कि लोक सभा के 1971 के मध्यावधि निर्वाचन मे भारत की महान जनता ने हमारे दल को जो आदेश दिया था, हमारे दल की सरकार ने उस का पालन किया है अथवा नही ।

माननीय सदन को स्मरण होगा कि प्रधान मत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी ने जब दल के समाजवादी दस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करना चाहा था, तब कांग्रेस के कुछ नेताओ ने, जिन की कथनी और करनी मे अन्तर था, सगठन के साथ विश्वासघात किया, जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि दल का विभाजन हुआ, और लोक सभा मे कांग्रस का जो स्पष्ट बहुमत था, वह नही रहा । साथ ही हमारे दस–सूत्री कार्यक्रम और हमारी समाजवादी नीतियो के अनुसार यहा पर जो बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रस्ताव लाया गया, उस के सम्बन्ध मे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा बाधा उपस्थित हुई । ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई, जिस मे हमारे दल की नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी, को जनता की अदालत मे जाना पडा । जनता की अदालत मे जाकर उन्होने कहा कि हमारे दल की लोकतत्र, समाजवाद और धर्म निरपेक्षता की जो नीति रही है, हम उस के आधार पर पुन आप की अदालत मे आये हैं—हम देश मे समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहते हैं

और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं ।

जनता ने मतदान के द्वारा कांग्रेस दल को भारी बहुमत प्रदान किया और इस बात का आदेश दिया कि देश मे जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताये है, हम उन्हे समाप्त करे । माननीय सदन को ज्ञात है कि उसी आदेश के अनुसार हमारे दल, और हमारे दल की सरकार, ने देश के बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और इस प्रकार से जो पूजी देश के चन्द परिवारो की तिजोरियो मे कैद थी, वह देश के जन-जीवन के काम मे लाई गई ।

माननीय सदन को यह भी ज्ञात है कि उस के पूर्व देश मे राजा-महाराजाओं को विशेष प्रकार की सुविधाये प्राप्त थी और उन्हे विशेष प्रकार की थैलिया दी जाती थी । यह श्रेय हमारे दल को प्राप्त है कि उस ने इस माननीय सदन के द्वारा व्यवस्था कर के राजा-महाराजाओं की थैलिया समाप्त की, उन के विशेषाधिकार समाप्त किये, और देश मे जो दो प्रकार की नागरिकता थी, उस को समाप्त किया ।

इस के अतिरिक्त हमारे दल की सरकार ने इस माननीय सदन मे सविधान का 24वा सशोधन पारित कर के समाजवाद का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है । जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण मे कहा गया है, शीघ्र ही शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध मे एक विधेयक लाया जायेगा । हमे आशा है कि उसी क्रम मे आगे चल कर हम चीनी मिलो का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करेगे ।

कांग्रेस अपनी नीति के अनुसार हरिजनो, अल्पसख्यकों, देश के सर्वहारा और शोषित वर्ग को विशेष प्रकार की सुविधाये प्रदान करने के लिए निश्चित रूप से कृत-संकल्प है । सत्ययुग, त्रेता और कलियुग मे—युगो युगो तक, जो शोषित रहा है, सर्वहारा रहा है, हमारे दल की नीति उस का समर्थन करने, उस को बल देने और उसे बराबर का सामाजिक स्तर प्रदान करने की रही है, और हम उस नीति पर चल रहे हैं ।

माननीय सदन को यह भी ज्ञात है कि हमारी सरकार निश्चित रूप से चोर बाजारी, काला बाजार, जमाखोरी, मुनाफाखोरी और कीमतो के बढने के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही कर रही है । सरकार ने स्मगलर्ज के खिलाफ जो कदम उठाये है, वे इस बात के ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है कि हम किस प्रकार से देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सुधार करना चाहते है ।

इस के अतिरिक्त विकास कार्यो के हेतु परमाणु विस्फोट भारत की एक ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धि है । इस के लिए राष्ट्र की नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी, को यह माननीय सदन और यह राष्ट्र सदा स्मरण करे ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र वैज्ञानिकों को नहीं ?

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह : जहा तक विदेश नीति का सम्बन्ध है, भारत सरकार की गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति अत्यन्त सफल रही है । भारत और सोवियत रूस की शान्ति, मैत्री और सहयोग सधि चिरस्मरणीय रहेगी । अपने पडौसी देशो, विकासशील देशो और समाजवादी देशो के साथ भारत के मैत्री सम्बन्ध निरन्तर सुदृढ हो रहे है । हमे विश्वास है कि सयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका भी भारत के दृष्टिकोण को समझेगा और हमारे आदर्शों और मूल्यो के विपरीत कोई कदम नही उठायेगा । हमे आशा है कि चीन भी भारत के साथ अपने प्राचीन मैत्री सम्बन्धो को पुन स्थापित करने की दिशा मे पहल करेगा ?

हमारी सरकार राष्ट्र के नवनिर्माण मे लगी हुई है । यह दुख की बात है कि इस समय जब कि हमारी सरकार देश मे लोकतत्र धर्म-निरपेक्षता और सामाजवाद की दिशा मे, सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओ को शीघ्र से शीघ्र समाप्त करने की दिशा मे दृढ कदम उठाना चाहती है उस समय देश में जो पूंजीवादी शक्तिया, प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां, दक्षिणपन्थी शक्तियां और

[श्री रुद्रप्रताप सिंह]

अवसरवादी शक्तियां हैं, उन सब ने एक गठन्धन किया है। जिस प्रकार लोग सभा के 1971 के मध्यावधि निर्वाचन के समय इन तमाम दक्षिणपन्थी और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों ने एक गठबन्धन बनाया था, उसी प्रकार आज उन्होंने दोबारा एक गठन्धन बनाया है। मगर हम जानते है कि भारत की महान जनता उन की नीतियों सिद्धान्तों, आदर्शों और कार्यक्रमों को अच्छी प्रकार से पहचानती है, और उन के भुलावे में नहीं आने वाली है।

माननीय सदन की कार्यवाही और हमारा कार्य इस बात के साक्षी है कि पिछले चार वर्षों मे भारत की महान जनता ने हमें जो विश्वास और आदेश प्रदान किया था, हमने उस के अनुसार निरन्तर कार्य किया है, और निरन्तर कार्य करते चले जा रहे हैं। देश मे इस समय जो प्रतिक्रियावादी और अवसरवादी शक्तियां है, वे देश मे एक अराजकता का .....

16.00 hrs.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr. Rudra Pratap Singh, you may continue your speech tomorrow.

The Railway Minister will present his Budget.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, what has the Railway Minister to say about the victimisation of the railway employees, about those who have been dismissed? Ten thousand and eight hundred railway employees have been dismissed. I would like to make a submission.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I am in a difficulty. I am told the Speaker is coming now. I am not able to attend to any business just now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My only submission is, let the hon. Railway Minister say what he is going to do with regard to those railway employees who have been dismissed.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

16.01 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER Order please Please do not do always like this After all, the Business of the House has to go on. I really wonder how you do it. After all, the Railway Budget must come The functioning of the Department has to go on. When the time comes, when you discuss the Budget you can make your proposals; you can give your suggestions

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Railway Minister give a clear indication as to what he is going to do ...

MR SPEAKER: May I request you to sit down?

He is presenting the Budget. Whatever you want to say, you may say at the time when the Budget is discussed. No more please. I am not allowing anybody When it comes up for discussion, you can raise it.

The hon. Minister of Railways

16.02 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1974-75 and the Budget Estimates for 1975-76.

Before I deal with these estimates, I would like to recall the very valuable contributions made by my able predecessor, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, in shaping the policy and fortunes of Railways at a very critical period in their history. During the last two years the Railways had to grapple with unparalleled situations not only in industrial relations but also in financial viability The House is aware of the various measures that have been taken in the last two budgets to avert a serious derailment of railway finances.

Financial Results: 1973-74

In the last budget, we had recounted three factors, namely, the state of national economy, the deterioration in staff discipline and the impact of Pay Commission's recommendations as accepted and liberalised by Government, which caused a vast change in the financial performance of Railways in 1973-74. In the Revised Estimates it was assessed that the gross traffic receipts of the Railway Undertaking would fall short of the estimated amount by Rs. 93.20 crores. Similarly, it was anticipated that the working expenses, which had also been under heavy pressure would over-run the original Budget Estimates by Rs. 34.77 crores, even after realising an economy of Rs. 17 crores. The dividend liability to General Revenues was however, estimated to come down by nearly Rs. 4 crores. It was concluded that instead of earning a surplus of Rs. 23.86 crores the Railways will have a deficit of Rs. 99.75 crores.

The last quarter of the year, unfortunately, turned out to be worse than assumed and the revised freight target of 192 million tonnes could not be realised. It fell to 185 million tonnes, inclusive of departmental traffic Shortfall also occurred in passenger traffic due to suspension of some train services. Thus, when the accounts for the year were finally compiled, gross traffic receipts were found to be Rs. 32.11 crores less than the Revised Estimates. A silver lining in the cloud was that the working expenses also went down by about Rs. 18 crores. While the appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund and to the Pension Fund were maintained at Rs. 115 crores and Rs. 16 crores respectively, the dividend liability to General Revenues, on actual computation, came to Rs. 170.92 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 168.60 crores. The year-end deficit which was assessed at Rs. 99.75 crores in the Revised Estimates rose to Rs. 115.51 crores. The Railways could not discharge in full their dividend liability as the balance in Revenue Reserve Fund, after borrowing from General Revenues, fell short of actual requirements by Rs. 15.79 crores. The liquidation of this liability was carried over to 1974-75. Excluding this sum of Rs. 15.79 crores the indebtedness of the Railways on 31st March 1974 rose to Rs. 208.02 crores. 1973-74 was truly in all respects, a depressing year in the financial history of the Railways.

Revised Estimates for 1974-75

Right from the beginning, 1974-75 was seen as a year of stress and strain. The Budget Estimates for 1974-75 projected a deficit of Rs. 52.79 crores. Hon'ble Members are fully aware that the gathering storm of the previous year finally broke in May last, culminating in a country-wide railway strike. The House was kept fully informed of the earnest efforts made by the administration to prevent the agitation which impaired our transport capability in the first quarter of the year.

Shortly after the strike was called off a rapid re-appraisal revealed that in the three months of April to June, 11.8 million tonnes of freight traffic had been lost. It was realised that the originating traffic during the year would not exceed 197 million tonnes, made up of 173 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic and 23.8 million tonnes of departmental traffic. Passenger traffic had also declined as the number of passengers carried was nearly 150 million less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Other Coaching earnings had also suffered. Consequently, in the first quarter railway earnings dropped by Rs. 92.45 crores as compared with the Budget proportion. The trend of earnings foreshadowed a shortfall of approximately Rs. 140 crores during the year. In this situation, fares and freight rates had to be raised to recoup the anticipated deficiency of Rs. 140 crores in earnings. Hon'ble Members will recall that the introduction of the revised tariff was deferred by a week to enable consideration of the proposals by Parliament. This postponement reduced the current year's effect of adjustments by about Rs. 5 crores.

At the same time, working expenses were rapidly mounting up. Railways

[Shri Kamlapati Tripathi]

are a labour intensive organisation and the wage bill of million and a half employees constitutes the bulk of their running expenses. Staff costs during 1973-74 had risen steeply for reasons referred to earlier. The year 1974-75 saw no abatement in this trend as three retroactive revisions in the rates of dearness allowance imposed a further burden of Rs. 56.44 crores. Moreover, an additional liability of Rs. 50.37 crores arising out of Labour Tribunal Awards and other concessions to organised labour (Rs 28.50 crores) and increase in coal prices (Rs. 9 70 crores) had to be taken into account. The aggregate financial implication of all the un-budgeted factors was calculated to be Rs. 106.81 crores. However, in September last, supplementary grants for only Rs 56.44 crores were obtained, which were just sufficient to cover the cost of three increases in dearness allowance The balance amount of approximately Rs 50 crores was promised to be saved from working expenses through further intensification of economy measures

In the post-strike period, a variety of measures were adopted to improve our efficiency A number of special steps were initiated to rehabilitate rolling stock, overtake the arrears of maintenance which had accumulated during the two years of labour unrest; step up operationes through increased block-rake movements and ensure more intensive utilisation of assets. Efforts were simultaneously directed to achieve-higher productivity through better supervision and administrative guidance, and economy in consumption of stores and fuel through management techniques. Faster disposal of scrap and reclamation of waste were also attempted It was recognised that the revised traffic projection for the current year could be reached only if the monthly level of traffic carried in the remaining months was approximately 15 million tonnes, gradually rising to 16 million tonnes. Our transportation performance has been eminently successful as the Railways during November and December have lifted over 15 million tonnes each month. The offerings of foodgrains, fertilizers, POL products and cement have been fully moved. Raw materials to steel plants have beuen carried as required and transport of finished steel products stepped up to reduce their accumulated stocks. The House will be glad to know that in the movement of coal, marked improvement has been achieved. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Mines, loading records have been created during the last few months, particularly from the outlaying coalfields. The daily coal loading in November, 1974 averaged 8516 wagons against 7300 only six months ago. This performance was raised further in December last with an average of 8638 wagons per day. Even this record was surpassed in January, 1975 when an average daily loading of 8901 wagons was attained. This achievement is of particular significance in the context of the oil crisis which has led to a greater country-wide dependence on the availability of coal There has been some curtailment in the volume of departmental traffic in the wake of squeeze on Plan outlay. In the result, the total originating freight traffic during the current year is now anticipated at about 192 million tonnes despite the loss of 11 8 million tonnes in the strike-affected period. The revenue earning content is estimated at about the same level as assessed in August last This target connotes an increase of about 7 million tonnes over the achievement of last year. If departmental traffic is excluded and only revenue earning traffic is compared, the increase over the last year's level would be nearly 10 million tonnes.

Concerted efforts to work to our potential have produced results on the Broad Gauge system which, to use a mechanical metaphor, is now working on all the cylinders. On the other hand, movement on the Metre Gauge is a bit sluggish and has not picked up as well. Operational fluidity on the Metre Gauge system is yet to be restored so that traffic traversing that area, particularly to and from stations in the North-eastern part of the

country, can move freely. The problems inhibiting the growth of traffic in this area have been studied and pin-pointed and remedial steps devised. I am hopeful that the results would be fruitful.

Passenger traffic has belied estimates. The Railways during the first eight months of this year have carried 220 million passengers less than the corresponding period of last year. Half the shortfall is attributable to the May strike and the other half to the unavoidable cancellation of a number of passenger trains due to shortage of loco coal.

The Revised Estimates of passenger earnings have, in the circumstances, been placed at Rs. 405.85 crores or Rs. 15 crores less than the Budget Estimates. Following cancellation of passenger trains, the associated coaching traffic has also fallen. The revised estimate of 'Other Coaching' traffic has had to be scaled down to Rs. 68.58 crores. Goods earnings have been retained at Rs. 899.82 crores, which was the budget anticipation. Sundry earnings as estimated are likely to be realised. Consequentially, gross traffic estimate of 'Other Coaching' traffic Rs. 1413.15 crores or Rs. 20 crores less than the budgeted figure.

We had provided that cash realisation would be six crores short of the value of our physical output. This amount is likely to go up to Rs. 12 crores, as the payment of our dues is not so prompt. Special drive, however, is being made to collect our outstandings, before the close of the financial year.

In the aggregate, gross traffic receipts are, therefore, expected to be Rs. 1401.15 crores—Rs. 26 crores less than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1427.15 crores.

I am conscious that economy in expenditure is essential so that the burden of rising prices and mounting staff costs may, to some extent, be mitigated. As mentioned earlier, the Railways were set an economy target of Rs. 50 crores in working expenses. I am happy to inform the House that the promised saving of Rs. 50 crores has been fully achieved. The saving has come in handy as our budget for working expenses can absorb the shock of three instalments of dearness allowance recently sanctioned by Government, which will cost the Railways Rs. 39 crores in the current year. The Revised Estimates of working expenses have, therefore, been fixed at Rs. 1191.55 crores or Rs. 13.26 crores less than the extent grants. Appropriations to the Depreciation Reserve Fund of Rs. 115 crores and to the Pension Fund of Rs. 16 crores, as provided in the original budget, remain unchanged. The dividend liability to General Revenues, for the current year, is expected to be Rs. 189.33 crores. The drop in gross traffic receipts, payment of enhanced dearness allowance and variations in the amount of dividend liability to General Revenues have altered the financial results at the year-end. The mid-year appraisal had shown that the deficit of Rs. 52.79 crores projected in the budget estimate would rise to Rs. 109 crores. After allowing for Rs. 5 crores on account of deferred introduction of the revised tariff a drop of Rs. 26 crores in gross traffic receipts and after adding Rs. 39 crores for payment of dearness allowance, the deficit should have gone up to Rs. 179 crores. The saving of over Rs. 50 crores in the working expenses, to which I have referred, would help to bring it down to Rs. 128.19 crores.

Plan Outlay for 1974-75

After a re-appraisal of Plan resources in August last year, we were advised that the allocation for investment on Railways would have to be curtailed. A review of ground balances and materials in the pipeline was urgently undertaken. Deliveries of materials on order which were not urgently required, were staggered, where possible, in consultation with suppliers. Further purchases were limited to the minimum quantities considered essential for maintenance and operation. The value of work-in-progress in workshops was reduced by increased productivity and speedier financial adjustments. These measures, particularly the curb on purchases, secured

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a reduction of Rs. 0.94 crore in inventories as against the budgeted increase of Rs. 7.00 crores. As a total saving of about Rs. 25 crores had to be achieved in the Plan outlay for the current year, the outlays on approved projects were also reviewed. While ensuring that no sanctioned scheme suffered, the *inter-se* priorities of works were re-arranged in the changed context and the expenditure regulated accordingly.

For Plan outlay in 1975-76, the Railways have been allotted Rs. 308 crores, excluding Rs. 10 crores for Metropolitan Transport Projects outside the Railway Plan and Rs. 10 crores for investment in State Road Transport Undertakings. The allocation is even less than the reduced allotment for the current year and, in the background of appreciable increase in material prices and wage rates, the physical content of the development plan will naturally be compressed.

In these circumstances, it is only correct that in distributing the resources, the proper maintenance of existing assets should receive paramount attention. My predecessor had brought to the notice of the House the backlog of maintenance and repair schedules and the need to overtake them speedily. Consistent with this objective, expansion schemes already sanctioned for increasing repair and overhaul facilities in railway workshops are being expedited. Construction of some new as well as extension of existing, loco sheds are also proposed. The possibility of diversifying production units to undertake repair and rehabilitation of sick rolling stock will be explored. Heavy corrosion of steel-body coaches, in the tropical climate of the country requiring extensive repairs, has come to notice. Facilities for this type of work are also proposed to be set up.

Light Railways

Honourable Members will recall that construction of a broad gauge line in the area served by the erstwhile Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway was approved on the basis of equal participation by the Railways and the U.P. State Government in its construction and operation. A Joint Corporation was to be set up for this purpose. Construction is proceeding apace within the funds made available by the Government of U.P. and the allocation found possible by the Railways.

Approval of Parliament was obtained for the construction and operation of new broad gauge lines in area covered by the Howrah-Amta, including Bargachia-Champadanga branch and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways. It was visualised that it will be possible for the State Government of West Bengal to participate equally in the construction and operation of these lines. The Government of West Bengal has, however, now intimated that in view of its serious financial position it is unable to accept this burden and that it will be able to contribute only land, free of cost, for the Howrah-Amta broad gauge line. As the inability of the State Government stems from its difficult financial position, I am bringing this change in the financial arrangements to the notice of the House.

Railway Convention Committee

The Railway Convention Committee, in its latest report in December 1974, has recommended, and the Parliament has approved, that, in addition to continuing the various concessions given earlier, the remission limit for dividend payable on Capital works-in-progress should be raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. This additional relief has, for the present, been allowed for 1974-75 and 1975-76 and amounts to Rs. 1.40 crores and Rs. 3.91 crores respectively. I am grateful to the Chairman and other Members of the Convention Committee for this benefit and their sympathetic consideration of the Railways' problems.

Metropolitan Transport Project Organisations, which have been placed temporarily under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways pending the constitution of a separate authority, have continued to make pro-

gress in the preparation of techno-economic feasibility studies in Madras, Bombay and Delhi. Actual construction has started in Calcutta area. Construction of the Dum Dum-Tollygunge Rapid Transit Line—the first underground railway in India—was sanctioned in 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs. 140 crores. On re-assessment, which takes into account the recent increae in labour costs and material prices, but excludes escalation of prices and interest charges during the period of construction, the estimated cost has risen to Rs 250 crores. The financing of higher costs has necessitated a review of its construction programme.

In the Bombay area, feasibility studies for Corridor 7 and detailed designing in respect of Corridor 6 are in hand Similarly, detailed designing for rapid transit corridors in Delhi and Madras which have been identified in consultation with the Planning Commission will be undertaken in 1975-76

Search for New Models

Looking ahead, traffic projections of the Fifth Five Year Plan and their extension to a time horizon of 15 years indicate that our trains will have to consist of much heavier trailing loads than at present, particularly in respect of movement on the ghat sections and for the carriage of coal and iron ore traffic It is envisaged that if the Railways' investment on line capacity is to be optimised trains of 4500 tonnes, rising to 7200 and, in some areas, possibly to 9000 tonnes may have to be run It is not possible for the existing locomotives and wagons to reach this level of line haul capacity We are, therefore, already in search of appropriate models for future use Higher capacity wagons would have to be designed and produced indigenously and heavy duty locomotives manufactured indigenously or obtained from abroad Provision for the import if necessary, of such heavy duty electric locomotives has been made in the third Czech credit agreement signed in December 1973. The need for a new type of coach with much larger carrying capacity has also been felt so that the pay-load of passenger trains can be improved and larger number of passengers transported per train. These requirements necessitate prolonged studies detailed designing prototype production and successful trials before they are produced in commercial quantities for use on line. Our Research, Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow, is presently engaged on this important long-term assignment.

Labour Relations

Labour relations have shown considerable improvement after the unhappy events of May last In the last few months, railwaymen have displayed keener sense of responsibility and greater devotion to duty. In appreciation of all-round increase in productivity which has lately taken place, I have decided to condone the break in service of all railway employees except those who are charged with sabotage or violence I firmly believe that only an enlightened management evokes the best response from its employees Apart from augmentation of personnel cadres, I expect senior railway officers to establish direct contacts with the store working under them, so as to maintain good industrial relations. It is only by fostering the spirit of mutual understanding and confidence that agitations can be avoided. We aim at making all railwaymen feel that there is an identity of interests between them and the Management and both strive for a common national and corporate goal. Well-being of the staff forms a corner stone of this policy.

I have directed the Zonal Railway Administrations to deal with all service matters speedily and sympathetically, wherever employees are not charged with sabotage or violence. The Railway Board are giving finishing touches to a comprehensive scheme to upgrade a number of posts at all levels in the non-gazetted cadres. This should improve the career pros-

[Shri Kamlapati Tripathi]

pects of emyloyees as well as give them greater job satisfaction.

Effective from 1975-76, the level of Government contribution to the Staff Benefit Fund has also been doubled i.e., from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 9.00 per employee, so that welfare activities and relief measures to the staff in times of distress do not suffer for want of funds.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Take back the employees.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Take back all the employees.

Budget Estimates for 1975-76

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: In the first half of the current year, as well as in the previous year, the Railways' physical and financial performance reeled under near-stagnation in industrial economy, inflation in costs, disturbed staff relations and the impact of new scales of pay and rates of dearness allowance. The staff relations have since stabilised at a happier note and the scales of pay recommended by the Pay Commission have been fully implemented. The prospects for the next year, therefore, depend on the health of our industrial and agricultural economy as also on the cost-of living index. There is a general apprehension amongst economic analy that recession-cum-inflation will deepen and economy in the highly developed countries will get worse before it gets better in 1975-76. On the other hand, our economic outlook is less gloomy, if not positively better. Indications are already visible that the various measures taken by the Government, for containing prices and for giving a fillip to industrial and agricultural activity, are beginning to bear fruit. The winter rains have been timely and adequate with the result that a good rabi crop is expected. Let us hope Nature will be equally kind during the months of monsoon. In the mining sector, the production of iron ore is showing signs of picking up. The output of coal has already been stepped up and significant growth is planned for 1975-76. Heavy snowfall during this winter should improve the availability of water for hydel generation. With better power supply the industrial sector is bound to perform at a higher level of production. Against this agricultural and industrial background, one could legitimately be optimistic about higher offering of traffic to railways. Since the railways are also working at higher efficiency, a target of 210 million tonnes of originating freight traffic seems realistic and with our reach. Of this target, 20 million tonnes are attributable to departmental non-revenue traffic which has been kept at the same level as in the current year. The Railways hope to carry revenue traffic of 190 million tonnes, up by 18 million tonnes over the current year's tonnage.

Passenger traffic has lately been showing a mixed trend. While the total number of passengers carried in 1973-74 was almost the same as in the previous year, the suburban traffic continued to grow but the non-suburban traffic showed negative growth and fell by 51 million passengers. In the current year, this trend has further accentuated. The fall in non-suburban passenger traffic beyond the strike-affected period is mainly due to cancellation of trains. The Hon'ble Members know that faced with shortage of loco coal the railway administration had to curtail some of their branch line passenger train services. Now that the production of coal has begun to gather momentum, it should be possible for us to build up our stocks. Subject to this contingency, restoration of cancelled trains will be commenced from the First of March, and progressively increased in the next few months.

Taking these prospects of goods and passenger traffic into account, gross traffic receipts at the existing level of fares and freight rates have been estimated at Rs. 1631.86 crores. Goods earnings have been assessed at Rs. 1045.50 crores, as against the expected earnings of Rs. 899.82 crores in the current year. We have estimated our passenger earnings at Rs. 477.06 crores,

up by Rs. 71.21 crores over the Revised Estimates. 'Other Coaching' earnings are also expected to improve in sympathy with passenger earnings and have been raised from Rs. 68.58 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 76.10 crores. Sundry earnings have been marginally increased from Rs. 38.90 crores in the current year to Rs. 39.20 crores in the next year.

Working expenses for 1975-76 are estimated to be Rs 1298.28 crores, which include Rs. 54 crores for accommodating the full-year cost of three dearness allowance instalments recently sanctioned. There is also a provision of Rs. 42.74 crores for additional expenditure on repairs and maintenance of various assets in sheds and shops. The estimates also include nearly Rs. 23 crores to meet the higher fuel bill for larger volume of traffic assumed for the next year

The appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund has been maintained, in accordance with the wishes of the Railway Convention Committee, at Rs. 115 crores, but contribution to Pension Fund has been marginally raised by one crore to Rs. 17 crores. Expenditure on Open Line Works Revenue and other miscellaneous items will go up by nearly Rs. 2 crores. The dividend liability, after taking credit for the relief granted by the Railway Convention Committee in its last Interim Report, is calculated to be Rs. 197.88 crores. Counting all these items of anticipated revenue and expenditure, the year is expected to end with a deficit of Rs. 15.97 crores.

Budget Proposals

Hon'ble Members will recall that railway traffic was comprehensively adjusted from 1st April, 1974. Supplementary charges were levied effective from the 15th of September, 1974. I see the next year generally as a period of stabilisation in the rate structure of rail-borne traffic, both passenger and goods. I would expect the Railways to concentrate and improve upon their financial performance and public image by enhancing the volume of their business and bettering the quality of their service. The House and the railway users will be glad to know that I do not propose to make any changes whatsoever for passenger travel in any class. Likewise, the freight rates already in force will continue undisturbed except for minor rationalisation in the tariff of foodgrains (including pulses) and iron ore and manganese ore for export. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, foodgrains and pulses are carried at rates below the bare operating cost. Approximately half the quantity is carried on Government account for public distribution and the balance is consigned by private parties. In the current year, the Railways will suffer a loss of Rs. 34.5 crores in lifting 14.5 million tonnes of these commodities. In 1975-76 this loss is expected to go up to Rs. 35 crores on the movement of 15.5 million tonnes. It is proposed to bring the commodities, generally described as foodgrains within the framework of standard tariff and place the bulk of them, i.e. wheat, rice and jawar in the second lowest classification of goods. The proposal will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 35.5 crores, which will just about neutralise the loss. On an average, incidence of this proposal on prices will be as low as 2.5 paise per kg. I am sure that the good rabi crop will easily absorb this marginal expenditure

Iron ore and manganese ore for domestic consumption pay a different charge from consignments meant for export. In terms of transport effort on the part of the Railways, there is no valid reason for this differential tariff. I, therefore, propose to treat them alike and place them in the same common classification. This rationalisation would fetch the Railways an earning of Rs. 3.5 crores.

A memorandum is being circulated to the Hon'ble Members describing the proposals in detail. These two modification, which will come into force from 1-4-1975, will yield Rs. 39 crores during 1975-76. With this additional revenue, the deficit of Rs. 15.97 crores will be converted into a surplus

[Shri Kamlapati Tripathi]

of Rs. 23.03 crores, of which Rs 18 crores will be utilised on defraying expenditure chargeable to Development Fund and the balance of Rs. 5.03 crores will be credited to Revenue Reserve Fund

It will be my endeavour to improve the efficiency of Railways in all respects with the twin objective of ensuring better service to the public and healthy finances for the Undertaking Observance of punctuality, in which lapses cause serious inconvenience to passengers, will be closely watched. More satisfactory service will be sought to be provided to rail users, both in passenger travel and movement of goods Special consideration will be given to the economically backward areas while deciding laying of new railway lines or gauge conversions Similarly, the present policy of the Government to give special encouragement to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment and promotion will continue to be followed with vigour. Fulfilment of reserved quotas will be systematically monitored in Board's office It is high time that the educated youth are more closely associated with the biggest national Undertaking in the country It is proposed to give representation to educational institutions in Divisional and Zonal Consultative Committees The feasibility of setting up facilities for reservations at the University Campus before the commencement of vacations will also be examined Greater impetus will be given to our policy to allocate bookstall and catering and vending contracts, cycle stands, booking agencies, etc to groups or co-operatives of genuine unemployed educated youth

Sir I have come to the end of my exercise which requires me to lay before the Parliament an annual statement of estimated receipts and expenditure. but before I finish, I would like to sum up the three years of Indian Railways with which I have dealt with today 1973-74 was predominantly a year of staff unrest Year 1974-75 has been a veritable watershed, marking the end of cheap sources of energy and the emergence of rising staff costs. I look upon 1975-76 as the year of promise, stabilisation and steady growth all round It appears that the Railways are seeing the end of the tunnel. I am sure, taking new bearings, the Railwaymen will march forward in pursuit of higher physical performance and better financial results

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I congratulate the Railway Minister for having finished his speech without any accident.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): How many workers have been taken back? Kindly ask him to tell us

MR SPEAKER Will you please sit down? Don't stand up when I am on my legs We will now take up the discussion on the reported serious situation arising out of jute workers' strike

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER You will have enough of discussion and he will reply to it at the end and not now

Now we will take up the discussion on the jute workers' strike in West Bengal but before that

श्री कमला पति शिपाठी बहस होने वाली है। उप मेमबान उठाइयेगा और जवाब लीजियेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जवाब तो हम आप से भी ले रहे है। हम तो पंडित जी से किसी दूसरे जवाब की आशा करते थे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are a small Opposition, but I assure you that things will not remain like this.

16.47 hrs.

STATEMENT re. NOTICE BY MEMBERS OF INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM FOR WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे पहले कि मैं अगली आइटम पर डिबेट द, आपको पता होगा कि आज सुबह जो हाकी टीम ने फैसला दिया है कि वह नही खेलेगी, उस पर हमारे कुछ सदस्यो ने सवाल उठाया था, वाजपे ी जी, दास मुंशी इत्यादि ने । उसका मिनिस्टर साहब जवाव देना चाहते है ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): At the request of the President, Indian Hockey Federation, Shri M A. Ramaswamy and on the recommendation of the All India Council of Sports, the Government of Indi have cleared the Indian Hockey Team to participate in the World Cup Hockey Tournament being held at Kuala Lumpur from 1st March, 1975. The necessary financial sanctions are being issued for the team which I hope will leave as soon as the formalities are completed. The President of the Indian Hockey Federation has recommended the same team including the manager, coach and captain which was trained and selected under the auspices of the Indian Olympic Association at Chandigarh.

16.49 hrs.

DISCUSSION re.-JUTE WORKERS STRIKE IN WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the discussion on the jute workers' strike in West Bengal.

Shri Indrajit Gupta

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Alipore): Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving us an opportunity of having a discussion on this very important issue in place of the call attention notice which you had originally admitted.

I may say at the outset that this strike which is to-day in its 46th day is above all an industrial dispute, a dispute between employers and the workmen and I am well aware of the fact that both the Commerce Minister and the Labour Minister can, if they choose, take refuge behind the technical plea that the State Government is the proper authority to deal with industrial disputes. (*Interruptions*) I hope, Sir, that these Ministers will not seek to take refuge behind the plea that the West Bengal Government was seized of the matter and therefore they had nothing further to do with this. I may remind the House that in 1969 and 1970 on these two occasions similar general strikes in the West Bengal jute industry took place. The two negotiations to bring about a settlement, the drafting of the final arrangement and the signing of the agreement took place not in Calcutta but here in Delhi. It was at the initiative of the Central Government the then Labour Minister and the then Commerce Minister that both the parties the Indian Jute Mills Association and the representatives of the various Unions were called to Delhi for discussions and in the 1970 strike they were called on no less than three occasions during the pendency of the strike and then the matter was settled here. The agreement was signed here.

So I want to know this. This is my first question. I want to know what has transpired between now and then to make the Central Government so utterly indifferent and callous in its attitude towards this prolonged dispute in an industry which is the main foreign-exchange earning industry of this country so that they go on saying that the West Bengal Government is the competent authority to deal with it and they have nothing much to do in the matter. This change we notice, Sir since last year. The 1974 strike and the 1975 strike have been dealt with on an entirely different basis, with an entirely different modality, to the strikes of 1960 and 1970. Therefore I charge this Government which is

[Shri Indrajit Gupta.]

responsible for the export trade of this country and the Labour Ministry which is responsible in seeing that regarding disputes involving strikes in such major industries, if they are not being expeditiously settled by the State Government, they should discharge their responsibility in the matter, I charge them with having abdicated this responsibility under somebody or others pressure.

Now, the Minister has given us a long statement in which he has not forgotton to bemoan the fact that each day's strike means a loss of about one crore of rupees in foreign exchange earnings. Therefore, 46 days according to his calculations, should mean Rs. 46 crores of loss. Is this a matter which is the concern only of the West Bengal State Government which gets precious little out of these earnings? Anyway, this is a matter directly concerning the Central Government and, instead of these Rs. 46 crores, if a small amount of Rs. 5 or 6 or 7 crores was sanctioned to meet the justified demand of the workers, the strike need never have taken place at all. I therefore say that something must be working behind the scene. My friends here are always saying this. I cannot always take issue with them.

16.57 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair.*]

Last year, that is, during the 1974 January strike, mid-term elections were pending in U. P., Orissa and in other States. This time we are in the election year. If this accusation is made and if this accusation is widely believed, who is to blame for that? You do not want to tread on the corns of the powerfull Indian Jute Millowners' Association from whom your party, your party fund, will be the beneficiary during the election! In 1969-70 you were quick and prompt in settling this dispute. I must congratulate the Government on the role it played in 1969-70.

Now, Sir, something else is happening. As we all know, there are nine big monopoly houses dominating the jute industry in West Bengal. They are: Andrew Yule, Bangur, Birds, Birlas, Goenka, J. K., Mafatlal, Sahu Jain and Suraj Mal Nagar Mal. These are the nine houses which dominate our jute industry in West Bengal. And, these people are well known to everybody. Among them, of course, the owner of the largest Jute Mill—National Jute Mills—which employs 14,000 workers is Mr. Piloo Mody's friend, Mr. Ram Nath Goenka whom we know very well. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA (Allahabad): He must be Lok Nayak!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not surprised that Lok Nayak has no time to bother about the jute worker's strike and the worries of these jute workers because Mr. Goenka is also involved in this. But, what is the Government doing? This is what I want to know. I wish to point out a few developments that reveal the attitude of the Government. The strike notices were served by the unions in the month of November, 1974. The date announced was 6th of January for the commencement of the strike. I think a sufficiently long period was given to enable the Government if it wished or if it was serious to try to bring about a settlement before any strike came about. I may remind the Minister that in 1972, such a settlement and agreement was brought about on the eve of the strike.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): That was in 1972.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is what I am bemoaning. In 1969-70 and in 1971-72 it was one type of behaviour by you and in 1974-75 it was a different type of behaviour. Why don't you go back to 1972? I would welcome it. You have to answer that.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): This is the collusion here!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The first conciliation meeting was called in Calcutta, this time twelve days after the strike began. The strike began on the 6th but the first meeting was called on the 18th of January. I speak with firsthand knowledge in these things. I hope you will not question these facts which I narrate.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: You organised it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I organised it; your people also organised it. I am glad that all the trade unions irrespective of their affiliations, irrespective of their political colour, whether they are INTUC, AITUC, CITU, HMS, UTUC or any other Union, all the unions jointly together formulated the same demands—they put forward the same demands—the same strike notice and the date of conducting the strike and they to-day are conducting the strike jointly. So, you cannot say that somebody has got some political game behind it because, I am glad to say, the INTUC people are fully in this struggle.

17.00 hrs.

Now, Sir, twelve days after the strike began the first meeting was called by the State Labour Minister and today forty-six days after the strike began the State Labour Minister has announced that agreement could not be brought about. He has announced certain recommendations on behalf of the Government. The Jute Mill Owners Association are happy with these recommendations and they have promptly accepted these recommendations and opened the gates of the mills and told the workers to come. Today, inspite of 46 days of terrible privation—you can understand in these days what a strike of 46 days means to the workers—I hope, the Minister will not contest that a very infinitesimal fraction of workers has gone to work. The Minister in his own statement has claimed that so far about 12 mills have resumed functioning out of 62 mills and in these mills also only 40 per cent of the workers have joined duty. The fact remains that an overwhelming majority of workers are out and they will remain out till the unions decide whether they should go in or not go in.

Now, Sir, let me just remind the House how the Central Government was indirectly connected with the strike. Some time ago last year a long pending dispute in the jute industry which happens to be one of the issues of the present strike was referred to Mr. Raghunatha Reddy—for whom we all have much respect—to go into and give his award. That was the issue relating to the question of relief for the badli workers, that is to say, when the badli workers are not provided with work and sit idle whether they should be given any relief. If so, what. Mr. Raghunatha Reddy went into the matter and gave his findings in a proper written award and the Indian Jute Mills Association has just flagrantly refused to accept or implement it. Actually, one of the jute companies, Hukam Chand Jute Mill which is owned by Mr. Birla was instigated to file an appeal against it in the court and now they go on saying, since it is *sub judice* nothing can be done. I want to know in such a matter what is going to be the role of the Central Government. All we were saying throughout the strike was the Central Government and the State Government should jointly tell the IJMA that they must prevail upon Hukam Chand Mill, which is one of their affiliated units, to withdraw the case from the court and settle it amicably outside. Are we to understand that IJMA has become so powerful in the mind of Mr. Chattopadhaya and Mr. Raghunatha Reddy that they would have had the temerity to refuse in the interest of the settlement? But, no. The Minister went on saying 'It is in the Court; it is *sub judice;* we

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

cannot do anything; it will amount to contempt of court'. Who is talking about contempt of Court? We were suggesting repeatedly that they should use their pressure and influence on the IJMA to see that the case is withdrawn from the Court. It is an award given by the Labour Minister of the Government of India. Is it a joke or what? Who is running the country, the Government of India or the IJMA? We want to know that. Nothing was done. This is one of the main un-resolved issues. These *badli* workers were treated like sub-human people since the days of the British jute mill owners. Of course, we have improved their condition through repeated struggles. Many of them have become permanent now. But, those who have remaind as *badli walas* are all at the mercy of the mill owners, whether they should be given work or they should not be given work. Mr. Raghunatha Reddy gave an award which did not satisfy us completely. In my opinion, it was a very modest sort of an award. Anyway, it was better than nothing. Even that, they are not willing to accept and implement. Did the Union Government do anything about it? Did they pull them up and tell them? Nothing. Now, many sermons are being told, 'I hope that the workers would have bigger sense of responsibility towards national interest' and so on. Don't deliver these sermons to us, Mr. Chattopadhyaya.

Then, Sir, there is another matter. That is a most mysterious thing. The State Government set up a committee their own committee, called the Bhattacharya Commission. There were no labour representatives in this. It was composed of economists, officials of the Labour Department and so on. The Commission went into the question whether the computation and compilation of the cost of living index figures was at all defective or not. I am telling you very briefly. I do not want to go into the details. Finally, they gave their findings, recommendations to the Government, in which they said that there is a serious defect in the various figures that are compiled and they pointed out, what is the defect and how it should be rectified. It was found by calculation that if it is rectified according to the Bhattacharya Commission's findings, then, each jute worker is entitled now to extra dearness allowance of Rs. 61 per month. At the time when the recommendation was given, it was about Rs. 54 or 55. Subsequently, if you follow the same computation now, it will come to Rs. 61. That is what they were being deprived of all this time. What did the State Government do? It came out with an order under the Defence of India Rules saying 'Herewith you are granted an increase of dearness allowance of Rs. 16'. Rs. '16, instead of 61 Why? They said'. The Simla Bureau of the Labour Ministry have made a calculation which worked out to Rs. 16, Therefore, you will get only Rs. 16'—not in hand, of course, because, Rs 8 will be impounded under compulsory deposit But, you will get Rs 16 The Defence of India Rule is promulgated in order to thrust that down the throats of the workers. Now, sir, we went on telling the State Labour Minister Please change this thing; amend it; It is your order; you can amend it, you can change it, you can modify it'. He went on telling us 'I am sorry; I am helpless; my hands are tied; I cannot do anything'. We asked 'who has tied your hands'. He said 'I have to do this according to the directives from Delhi, I cannot do anything'. Then, Sir, there are some reports which have appeared in the newspapers which have not been contradicted. May I just quote from the Hindustan Standard:

> "The West Bengal Labour Minister is reported to have claimed that his Government had accepted the Labour Bureau findings on the advice of the Union Labour Ministry. But, a spokesman of the Union Labour Ministry today disclaimed any responsibility for the decision taken by West Bengal. He said,

the Centre had merely forwarded to West Bengal the revised computation of the consumer price index made by the Simla Bureau and had given no views of its own. The computation made by a technical officer, did not represent the views of the Government, the spokesman said. The position was made clear in a letter the Labour Ministry wrote to the State Government on 21st August last. In that letter, it was stated that the Ministry would give its opinion if it was sought."

Then, Sir, it is said:

"The Labour Ministry in a letter to the West Bengal Government had noted with suprise the striking similarity between the method of and computation by the Labour Bureau and the Indian Jute Mills Association. Both the Labour Bureau of Mr. Raghunatha Reddy, sitting in Simla and the Indian Jute Mills Association arrive d at the amount of Rs. 16 as additional DA payable to the workers after conversion of the base year. Knowledgeable sources think that such a similarity between the computation and methods of two separate bodies could hardly be possible without collusion. It is, therefore, thought that the invocation of the DIR for payment of additional DA at the rate of 16 has come as a boon to the jute millowners".

I am pointing out these issues which are all intricately connected with the Government in different ways and am charging them with deliberately washing their hands off the whole thing and doing nothing whatsover to intervene in this dispute which has gone on for 46 days involving such a huge loss of foreign exchange.

Sometimes we are told the State Government is allergic to the Central Government, that they do not want them to interfere, they go on telling them, 'You mind your own business; we are looking after this'. These are all rumours. I do not know. Tell us what the difficulty is. I have never heard of such a thing, a strike going on for 46 days and at no stage does the Central Government come into the picture. Then they say we have lost Rs. 46 crores in foreign exchange. So obviously there is more than meets the eye in this.

Then he has tried to show in this statement that the Labour Minister there tried his best to work out all sorts of proposals, draft proposals and modified them, that he tried to get both parties to agree; but poor chap, what could be done? I do not want to go into all these details.

Now, I have with me Dr. Gopaldas Nag's draft, the original. It is not my draft. This is what he gave on the 4th February. In this, which we were prepared to accept, what was the proposal made regarding this item of *ex-gratia* payment in lieu of bonus? It is written:

"To help the workers to defray special expenses, the managements should pay to each one of them such an amount and within such a date as indicated below: Rs. 120 to be paid by 15-4-1975 and Rs. 130 to be paid by 31-3-1976".

In other words, the proposal by the Government was that this year and next two separate lump sum amounts of Rs. 120 and Rs. 130 respectively should be paid. But is that what the Labour Minister has now put forward in his final proposal? In that Rs. 130 for next year has just been cut out. We asked him why? IJMA is not willing!

In this fraft—he can check up—it was said that all place-rated workers would be given an increment of Rs. 2 per month and in the revised draft, which the unions have now refused to accept, it has been modified to Rs. 2 to all niece-rated workers who operate more than two machine', Multiple machines. Either

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Shri Chattopadhyaya does not know these things or he is conveniently slurring over them.

In the last draft—in this you will find there is no mention of it—the State Labour Minister had put in a little clause at the end saying that the Unions will not object to rationalisation measures to be carried out by the millowners. I know they are waiting to retrench a whole lot of workers in the name of productivity. We are supposed to agree to that. We may lose in this struggle; it does not matter. We may go down. After 40 days or 50 days, you cannot expect these poor workers from U.P. Bihar, Orissa and other places who have gone there for their livelihood to go on figting. They have nothing to eat absolutely; they are starving. They may go back to work. The unions may tell them to do so today, tomorrow or the day after. I do not know. But we are not prepared to put our signature on such a document We are not going to bow down like that before this kind of attitude of the IJMA before which this Government trembles, this weakened Government which bends its head before these millowners. What is the idea?

Shri Chattopadhyaya goes on giving concessions. I do not know if that is going to help our trade. Just recently he has reduced the export duty by Rs. 500 on carpet backing. They of course are not satisfied. They go on shouting, 'We must have total abolition of export duty'. Raw jute has been made available to them very cheap because the Jute Corporation of India is a flop, a fiasco. It cannot buy up jute even as proposed according to its own target.

The result is that raw jute is lying there. All the jute mill owners hope to mop up raw jute at low prices because the jute corporation is unable to buy any sizeable quantity of jute. Mr. Chattopadhyaya with whom I discussed this many times always pleads that there is credit squeeze and that the Jute Corporation of India is not given enough funds by the Finance Ministry; they do not direct the banks to give enough funds. What kind of Government is this? Yet they will say that foreign exchange reserves are going down. It is a fact. Every penny of extra foreign exchange which we can earn is necessary but when it comes to buying raw jute through the nationalised public sector agency, we are told that there are no funds and no money. Now because for 1½ months the strike has been going on, about nine lakh bales of raw jute have not been used, which would normally have been consumed during this period if the mills had worked. That raw jute, I do not know whether you would call it surplus, some of it is with the dealers, some of it is in the godowns and some small quantities are with the growers still and the millowners are hoping that after the strike is over all this extra nine lakh bales of raw jute can also be bought by them at the price of air and water. Therefore, I suggested that you should announce; we will buy up this raw jute through the JCI and export it. Last year we exported about 4-5 lakh bales. If you had done that, it would have foiled the conspiracy of the millowners. That has not also been done.

I am sorry to say that we are not satisfied with this eternal story which is trotted out and is not again being trotted out, namely, the difficulty of selling juts goods in overseas markets. Therefore, they say that no strike should take place. All right. But what about the demands of the workers? Should they not be conceded? They say that there is a crisis in the export market of jute goods. I do not deny. Let us have a discussion and see who is responsible for it and to what extent it is a man-made crisis. (In 1971-72 the carpet backingg market was so good The Bengla Desh mills were out of commission

as a consequence of the war. The members of the IJMA sold carpet backing in the world market at a premium of Rs. 1200 or 1500 or 1800 per tonne. They went on looting and profiteering with both hands. Were they directed to do so by the Government? Do they expect that market to remain? They ruined the market for the sake of immediate profits, because of their lust for profit. The Government did nothing to stopt. Now of course there is recession in the United States in the matter of house construction for which carpet backing is required. We are not to blame for that. The most obstructive attitude towards the settlement of the strike has come from those groups of mill owners who had exported the largest quantity of carpet backing. The other mills which are mainly sacking or hession, from the reports I get, were eager to settle the strike. But the few houses which in those days of reckless profiteering had chanegd over to bread looms for carpet backing were those to obstruct: Bird and Company, Mcneil and Barry, Ramnath Goneka's National and Sahu Jain's New Central Jute Mills. They held up the whole thing. They will not allow the strike to be settled. I do not want to enter into the internal politics of the IJMA. But what is the responsibility of the Government in this matter? Sacking market is good now. By how much the price of sacking has gone up? It is very good for them. It is very necessary for the country. He mentioned in the statement that huge quantities of imported food grains, fertilisers, etc. have come and they have to be put in bags; otherwise they could not be moved.

The hessian market has gone down a little bit, the foreign market, because of some substitutes coming in to some extent, but if you take the thing as a whole it is not bad, and he admits that this carpet backing market is going to pick up because President Ford has announced some housing construction programme in the United States, I do not know, but I hope it comes up for our sake. But is this any reason to go on allowing the IJMA to flout with impunity everything that even the Government has asked it to do, let alone our demands? What is the idea? Just because these big houses, these monopoly houses, are dominating this industry, are they going to dictate and do whatever they like?

Any way I do not want to take more time. I want to end by saying that is now clear on the admission of the State Government itself that it has nothing further up its sleeve by which it can bring about an agreement. They have said that thesy have announced their recommendations and they cannot do anything, that it is now upto the parties. So it is no use saying that you are waiting for the State Government to do something. They have exhausted their intelligence or resources whatever it be, but the strike is going on. It does not matter if some workers go in to work, the strike will go on unless the unions decide that it should be called off.

The old days of the jute labour moment are not there anymore. Some people are still dreaming of those days when the jute workers used to be referred to contemptuously as *chatkalus* or *budhus* or idiots who do not understand who cannot do anything. I am proud that I have been associated with the movement for the last 30 years. I am proud of the conciousness and unity and the organisation that they have been able to achieve over the years, and anybody who has the interests of labour at heart, who is against the brutal exploitation of the British millowners and their successors today, should be proud, should be happy about it. So those days are over. They will not give in like that, and even if they give in today, do not think that they are finished. Do you

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want this kind of thing to go on from year to year? We do not want it. We wanted a long term agreement. Shri Gopal Dass Nath first went on talking about an agreement for 3 years. We said alright. Then he came down to two years and he has now come down to one year. Who is to blame for this? Your INTUC Union was there. They know everything about it. Your top leaders of the INTUC are involved in the strike. We have no difference of opinion on these questions.

Therefore, since the State Government or Labour Department is unable to do anything further in the matter now on their own admission, I want to know whether this Government even at this stage is prepared to step in and try to bring some order out of this law of the jungle pervailing there to see that some orderly settlement takes place on the basis of just demands of the workers.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I also emphetically state that because of the intransigence of the IJMA and the direct encouragement of the Central Government, the strike has been prolonged so long a time. Shri Indrajit Gupta has correctly pointed out that from the very beginning of the strike the Central Government has been taking the plea that they have got nothing to do with it because it is a State matter and that the State Minister and the State Labour Department has to deal with it. I know the conspiracy started last year when the workers placed a charter of demands and ultimately they had to decide to resort to strike. A section of the INTUC along with the State Labour Minister Shri Gopal Das Nath conspired and make an agreement which is known in West Bengal as a black agreement. Even the major section of the INTUC did not agree with that agreement and for 33 days there was a strike and ultimately an agreement was arrived at with the jute mills by the unions including the section of the INTUC black agreement. That is known to Prof. Chattopadhyaya very well.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): The INTUC is united there is no section.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: From the lessons which INTUC got in 1973 strike, it was quite clear to them that whether INTUC joins the strike or not. there will be strike, might be after a little more preparation.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: INTUC took the decision on 9th August. Do you know that?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am lad they learnt fram the expreience of the last strike and this year they joined from the very beginning. On the other hand, they initiated the strike as the millowners did not concede the demands. The demands are known to Mr. Chattopadhayaya very well. It is nothing new By an agreement, Dr. Gopal Das Nath set up an inquiry into the faulty calculation of the cost of living index. That committee gave its award. As per that award, the workers were entitled to Rs. 63 per month, not Rs. 61 as Mr Indrajit Gupta said. Through the faulty calculation, the millowners cheated the workers to the tune of 15 to 20 crores from 1964. After that committee gave its award, it is very peculiar that the Simla Bureau and the IJMA reached the same calculation of extra D. A. to be paid on that award and came to the same conclusion of Rs. 16. How can it happen? Even now you allow the mill-owners to cheat the workers numbering no less than 2½ lakhs to the extent of Rs. 63 per month per worker. How will they tolerate it? This is not a new demand.

Mr. Chattapodhyaya is sitting here, sermonising through his statement that it is a great loss to the nation etc. He has made an appeal to the workers to go back to work. They will not go back. They may be forced under the DIR. The DIR has been applied in the case of the new conversion figures awarded by the Bhattacharjea Committee. I do not understand how you can apply the DIR. Majority of the

when we explain to them "भारत सुरक्षा नियम के अनुसार तुम्हारा पैसा 63 रुपए से 16 रुपए आ गया है" Is Bharat Suraksha Niyam meant for denying the workers their legitimate right as per the government Committee's own calculation? There is no answer to that in your long statement. You are very clear and you have said nothing about that. Has not the Central Government any responsibility in the matter? I say that the Central Government has deliberately conspired with I.J.M.A. Their policy has been clearly exposed this time, namely, to see that there is total wage freeze, which has already been started by impounding 50 per cent of the DA. There will be no increase in wages or bonus and the Government employees and other working people will suffer day after day. The prices will rise but the employees will not get their dearness allowance in full That will be impounded to the extent of 50 per cent So, it is also a reflection and indication of the policy of the Central Government. Now it is quite clear, beginning from Delhi and ending with writers' Building there is chain, a close link and both the Central and State Governments are helping the Indian Jute Mills Association to amass profits, not caring a bit for the interests of the working class in the jute industry.

For the last four days we are trying to draw the attention of the Government to this strike. Ultimately, a Calling Attention Notice was admitted. Of course, the Minister may say that it is the responsibility of the Speaker to admit such motions On the very first day of the session, namely, 17th February we raised this issue and said that this concerns 2½ lakhs of workers, which means that at least 10 lakhs of people are affected by it Yet, no action was taken Now you say that you are losing foreign exchange It is true. But who is responsible for this? I charge that the Central Government is in direct collusion with the Indian Jute Mills Assocation is responsible for the strike and its effect. So far as the State Government is concerned, it is nothing but go between Central Government and IJMA to loot the country. The Central Government is responsible for this loss of foreign exchange earning, which you say to be very precious.

Now you want to give the impression that you are very much concerned with the difficulties of the jute growers. In this House everybody knows that when we suggested a remunerative price of Rs. 100 per maund and that the raw jute should be purchased directly from the jute growers, they simply fixed a floor or support price. Who cares for that support price? The result was that the price of jute went down to the extent of Rs 30 per maund. You can check it up from the jute-growing districts of West Bengal and Bihar.

I would say that the hon. Minister should not try to mislead the people or deprive a large number of workers of their genuine rights. This Labour Minister Mr. Reddy gave an award, on the basis of an agreement, which was arrived at after a strike, regarding the conditions of work of *badliwalas*, or temporary employees. Now this award has been put on the waste-paper basket by the State Government. Government's plea is that one of the employers filed a case in a court of law and it is subjudice. I can give you a guarantee that if Mr. Reddy straightway insists on IJMA to withdraw the case, the jute mill-owners will not have the courage to continue their case in the courts and the workers will automatically get the benefit. But I also know that Mr. Reddy will never do it. Because, the Government is thick and thin with the Indian Jute Mills' Association, which was associated with the British for a long time Now they are dominated by the Indian monopolists, about whom only a day before Prof. Chattopadhyaya gave a list. It is these big monopolists who are controlling these jute mills. How would you go and face the workers there?

Against these monopolists the jute mill workers fought unitedly. The

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

INTUC, the AITUC and CITU, all combined together and there was no difference among them.

Now when it is hitting the owners you have come forward to play the role of an open and naked betrayer. From Delhi it is circulated in the papers that so many mills have started work. But that is a bluff. What is the headline, in the *Hindustan Standard* of 19th? It is: Settlement of Jute Strike Not in Sight. But you read today's Delhi *Hindustan Times* and there you will see that it is stated that many mills have opened their gates and large numbers of workers have gone back to their duties. It is absolutely wrong, I tell you. This afternoon all the unions will meet together and take a decision as to what is to be done. So far as we are concerned, we will appeal to all the unions there, including the INTUC, not to accept the anti-worker recommendation of the State Labour Minister.

Now is the time when the millowners as well as the State and Central Government's *dalals* are feeling that it is really hurting them, when the market is picking up—you Mr. Debi Babu also have admitted that—that instead of taking some steps at least to see that this Bhattacharjee Commission award is implemented in toto you are betraying the workers' cause. How can DIR be applied here? Can you defend it anywhere? Can you say that it is justified? Outside this House you will say, "No, it is not justified; but what can I do; I have no hand in it." You as a Minister of the Government are responsible for it and I accuse you as an instrument in the hand of IJMA.

Do not blame only Gopal Das. Shrimati Indira Gandhi knows it well that on the right of workers, on their due dearness allowance, DIR has been applied. When the DIR was passed here it was categorically stated that it would be used against the anti-nationals. Are these 2,50,000 workers anti-nationals? I emphatically say that you have applied the DIR there only for saving the interest of IJMA.

It is a matter of shame to you that your State Minister, after 46 days' strike, recommended only Rs. 120 to be paid to striking workers and that also not in one instalment but that will be paid in two instalments—one instalment in the month of March and another in November, 1975.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has stated it very ably. I am also connected with the movement of the jute mill workers, but I have never seen, this sort of treachery in my life by a 'Garibi Hatao' Government. Even the Britishers did not have the guts to betray the movement, the struggle of workers, the strike of workers in this way as you are doing now. You will be responsible to the 2,50,000 workers of West Bengal and also in other parts of India. In Bihar, in Andhra, in Madhya Pradesh, they also will suffer on account of this.

Then, you are sermonising that the country is losing foreign exchange daily to the tune of more than Rs one crore. The workers are losing Rs 300 to Rs 350 per month. Now, you are satisfying them by giving only Rs 120 Is it justified? What is your answer to that I want to know

Why not scrap the DIR imposed on the extra D A. as per Bhattacharyya Committee? Why not ask the Indian Jute Mill's Association to immediately withdraw the court case regarding the Badliwala issue about which Mr Raghunatha Reddy gave an award? The conditions are ripe enough and this is the proper time for you to take the initiative. Mr Chattopadhyaya, you may be here for some time more as the Minister but you will have to go back to West Bengal to explain how you took the stand of a betrayer. The people and the workers, will not forget that you betrayed their cause. It is because of your Government that they are now suffering. Are the Indian Jute Mills Association the rulers or Shri-

mati Indira Gandhi the ruler of the country?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): They are the real rulers.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The West Bengal Minister have no backbone. They did not become the Ministers by the vote of the people. They came....

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Under your mercy.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Not under my mercy but by rigging the elections and by *goondaism*.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You will be replied in time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am not going to argue with him.

I only want to mention that the Frankenstein that they (youth Congress) created, the same Frankenstein is now causing a member of one faction of the Congress to be killed by another faction of the Congress. Even the Ministers and M.L.A.s are not spared. When Mr. Chandi Mitra, a Congress MLA was murdered by a rival faction and when the murders were discharged by the court, you (Shri Das Munsi's group) celebrated it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are now going off the track.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He interrupted me. I am replying to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am concluding.

I will cite one example only. We are observing now "World Women's Year". Shrimati Indira Gandhi has given a slogan. 'Women of the world unite'. But do you know that their number was 30,000 sometime back and now you find hardly 2000 women workers in the jute mills? This is the condition. Now, your Minister, Dr. Gopal Das Nag, under the instructions from the Centre and with collusion with the Indian Jute Mills Association, is now trying to reduce the total number of workers in the name of rationalisation, in the name of production, etc.

So, I would humbly appeal to Mr. Chattopadhyaya and Mr. Raghunatha Reddy to take the chance now for an amicable settlement. Let them take the power from their supreme head, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We will not tolerate this injustice. You go there and settle it or you ask the workers' representatives to come here. In 1969 and in 1970, you settled it here. Why not this year, in 1975, when there is a strike for 46 days.

With these world, I would again tell them that they must take some concrete steps. There are certain other demands.

Twenty per cent bonus they demanded. But they did not stick to that. After some discussion, they even agreed to reduce the amount. At one stage, I know, the union leaders might have proposed that they could agree at Rs 400. What is the harm if you compel IJMA to give that? Crores of rupees have been looted during the Bangladesh War. Some Central Minister gave a statement some time back in Calcutta— you will be astonished to hear this, Sir—that only from jute and tea they are getting Rs. 400 crores as profit per year. Mr. Chairman, why don't you ask these people who are posing themselves as very rational and patriots and are saying about loss of foreign exchange and about distress of jute growers, not to give the bluffs to the people? By giving such bluffs, the Minister cannot make his post permanent. Ask them to go there and settle it. Then, he will be taken by the West Bengal people as their real representative.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, what is the wish of the House? How long do you want to sit? There are eight members

[Mr. Chairman]

who have yet to speak. The first two members have taken almost 50 minutes. The call-attentoin is limited to a total time of one hour How much time should I give to each member?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) Five minutes each.

MR CHAIRMAN There is no use repeating the same points These two members have covered most of the points

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) How do you know?

MR CHAIRMAN Persons like you may add some new points You need not repeat the points already made

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) She is not a person She is a personality

MR CHAIRMAN I agree on that Now, how much time should I give to each member? Five minutes?

SOME HON MEMBERS No, no

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Seven minutes

MR CHAIRMAN Allright Let us have a compromise Mr Hari Singh

श्री हरी सिंह (खर्जा) जूट मजदूरों की हड़ताल एक लम्बे समय से चली आ रही है। करोड़ों रुपये का इससे जो हम विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन होता था, उसकी हानि हो रही है। केन्द्री तथा राज्य सरकार ने इस हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने के लिए बड़ी दिलचस्पी दिखाई है। लेकिन अभी तक कोई समझौता नहीं हो पाया है। मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि वह मजबूती के साथ इसमें डील करे, पूरे दिल और मन से काम ले। मजदूर हमारे भाई हैं। यह सरकार भी उन्हीं की है। सरकार को चाहिये कि मजबूती के साथ वह कोई समझौता कराने की कोशिश करे। वह यह भी देखे कि मजदूरों का कोई शोषण न हो, शोषण का शिकार उनको कोई न बनाए और उनका जो ड्यू है और जो मुनासिब हिस्सा है, वह उनको मिले।

मुझे कलकत्ता जाने का मौका मिला था और मैंने जहां तहां उनकी बातें सुनी। मैं उनकी मांगों का तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि उनको स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि जिस ट्रेड और उद्योग में इतनी बड़ी तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर लगे हुए हैं, जिससे काफी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होती है, उसको कभी प्राइवेट हैंड्स में नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। मेरी मांग है कि जिस उद्योग के माध्यम से हम करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा पैदा करते हैं, उस के कारखानों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने का बहुत महत्व है और इस लिए इस उद्योग को प्राइवेट उद्योगपतियों की दया पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।

प्राइवेट मिल मालिक का इरादा होता है ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाना, मजदूरों के प्रति लापरवाही बरतना उन के शोषण पर जोर देना उनके साथ बदले की भावना से व्यवहार करना और उन पर तरह-तरह के अत्याचार करके उनको डीमारलाइफ करना। आज समय आ गया है कि जब कभी प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज और मजदूरों के बीच किसी मुद्दे पर विवाद हो, तो हम मजदूरों का पक्ष लें। यह समय की पुकार है। यह सरकार हो या किसी और पार्टी की सरकार हो, इस नीति से हटने पर उसका जीवन दुश्वार और कठिन हो जायेगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में एक जायजा पेश करे कि जूट कर्मचारियों और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचालित पब्लि

एन्टरप्राइजिज में काम करने वाले मफ़दूरों के वेतनमानों, भत्तों, मकान के एलाउंसिफ़ और अन्य सुविधाओं में कितना फर्क है। अगर मंत्री महोदय के पास ये आंकड़े हों, तो वह जवाब देते हुए उनको सदन के सामने रखें। आज स्थिति यह है कि प्राइवेट हैंड्जमें जो कारखाने हैं, उन में मफ़दूरों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय होता है। बताया जाता है कि वहां मफ़दूरों को पर्मानेंट नहीं किया जाता है, बल्कि वे सालों साल डेली वेजिज पर रहे जाते हैं। इस कारण पर्मानेंट मफ़दूरों को जो सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिए, वे उनको नही मिल पाती हैं। उन के परिवारों को जो सुख-सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए, वे भी उन्हें नहीं मिल पाती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उन लोगों की पर्मानेन्सी, विभिन्न सुख-सुविधाओं और प्राविडेंट फण्ड आदि बातों के सम्बन्ध में जायज़ लेने के लिए एक बोर्ड नियुक्त करे।

भारत सरकार एक तरफ तो विदेशी मुद्रा के एक एक पैसे के लिए तरसती है और दूसरी तरफ उस ने इतने महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग को प्राईवेट हैड्जफ में रहने दिया है, जो मफदूरों का शोषण करते हैं और अपनी जेबें भरते हैं। एक बहुत कान्शस नागरिक होने के नाते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह धंधा प्राईवेट हैंड्फ में नही छोडना चाहिए। सरकार को इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के सम्बन्ध में इस सेशन में एक बिल लाना चाहिए इससे मफ़दूरो का भी भला होगा और विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने काहहमारा उद्देश्य भी पूरा होगा।

मैं अपने मजदूर भाइयों के प्रति अपनी सहानुभूति प्रकट करता हूं। इस समय उन का जो संघर्ष चल रहा है, सरकार मजबूती से काम लेकर उस का समझौता कराये और मफ़दूरो के सामने जो समस्याये है, उनको हल करने का प्रयत्न करे।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I associate myself in expressing my support to the employees who are working in 4 jute mills out of a total of 62 mills in West Bengal. This 46 days old strike has revealed that Government is not evincing any interest so far as the conditions of the workers are concerned. Of course, my friends have stated about the demands of the workers. The workers have demanded for 20 per cent bonus, enhanced dearness allowance based on the recommendations of the Experts Committee on the revision of the consumer-price index, the maintenance of parity in wages in view of the nationalisation of electricity supply, implementation of the Union Labour Minister's decision in regard to the badli (leave vacancy) workers, provision of free housing for all jute workers, immediate takeover by the State of the entire export trade in jute products and the nationalisation of the jute industry among others. The workers have also demanded for a minimum price of Rs. 100 per maund of raw jute purchased by the jute mill owners from the jute growers.

Sir, it looks as though the State Government has inordinately delayed the matter in arriving at a settlement in regard to the genuine demands and bonafide demands of the workers The situation has been aggravated which has resulted in the net loss in production involving Rs. 1.5 crores and sixty per cent of this is in foreign exchange which this country has suffered. The trade union demand is for increased bonus due to cost of living index. This matter was discussed at a meeting where Mr. Chattopadhyaya was there. This matter was engaging the attention of the Consultative Committee and at that time the hon. Minister stated that the entire matter is a State matter and that it should be discussed and decided upon by the State Government and so on. I would like to know whether the entire industry is based on the labour oriented programme, involving 2.50 lakhs of workers and jute cultivators, who are mainly dependent upon this industry alone for their livelihood. The plea that the Centre is not able to intervene is not correct and that plea is also not convincing. In these cir-

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

cumstances it is not right on the part of the Central Government to sleep over the matter because this is involving not only the economic situation of West Bengal, but this involves the economic stability of the entire country. The issue involved is this. Why should there be complacence over this matter? The matter is interfered with by the millowners. The millowners are dictating terms to the growers. They are very happy when the strike is on because they can also reduce the price as much as they like, and they can play with the living conditions of the poor people and poor workers. It is also a most shocking news to see that when the strike is on the millowners have been telling the workers that they indulged in disruptive tendencies and that retarded production and brought about loss of production and so on. It is most unfortunate because I feel that the Government's labour policy is not well-implemented so far as jute mills are concerned. Why should the jute millowners be allowed to dictate terms like this? The issue involves millions of workers who are the backbone of the jute industry. And I would like to know why the State Government and the Central Government is so very complacent in the matter. Thousands of growers are in jeopardy. After the strike, the millowners are relaxing and they are telling us that foreign buyers are not coming. It is seen that so many stocks are lying there and they are not lifting the stocks. The small cultivators are not encouraged since the rate of raw jute is reduced very much, and the prices have been slashed down very much and as a consequence of this they are shifting from this jute cultivation to the paddy cultivation; the raw jute rate per maund is Rs. 65 and for paddy it is Rs. 115.

18.00 hrs.

(SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair.)

Now the price has been raised. You know that this industry is highly labouroriented industry. Only small people are working in the field many of whom are making out their livehood from this. You are shifting the ple who are engaged in this industry to some other avocation. This is one of the most important things that Government of India should see. This should evoke sympathies so far as these people are concerned who are engaged in jute growing areas of West Bengal. On a large-scale, if these people shift from the jute growing crops to other crops it will only mean the collapse of rural economy in West Bengal. Shifting from jute cultivation to the other crops will only create chaos and diminish the labour strength which will ultimately result in the sufferings of these people. Therefore, they are being threatened by the use of D. I. R. Using DIR against these people is not at all good. I do not agree at all. We are supporting the workers. The workers are responsible for the production. If you want to use D. I. R. against them I cannot support that. It is the millowners who are responsible for creating such a situation. It is they who are responsible for the decline in production in West Bengal. DIR should be applied against the millowners who are responsible for this. It is they who are cheating the Government of India in the foreign exchange earnings and it is they who are making fabulous profits. It is they who are cheating not only Government but also the employees who are responsible for the production as far as this industry is concerned.

Again the issue involves the attitude of the Indian Jute Millowners. The Indian Jute Mill Association has reported that they are unhappy about the strike. If the strike is prolonged the industry will suffer. The jute prices cannot come down at all. It is the industry which will be losing very

heavily if the strike is prolonged. It will adversely affect the jute growing as well. Since there is a demand from Bangladesh, this will certainly have an international repercussion and decline in the foreign exchange earnings of India. When a demand was made in the meeting of the Consultative Committee we were told that this matter was strictly within the jurisdiction of the Government of West Bengal; Mr. Gonaldas Nag, also announced his recommendations in February 1975 after the strike which lasted for about 40 days. I would like to know what were the definite recommendations made by him and what has been accepted by the Labour Ministry? It seems that the assurances have not been completely fulfilled. The strike at the same time continued. As a result of this, everyone connected with the industry incurred a huge loss. The industries suffered as a result of that in the matter of production. The loss was to the tune of about 4,000 tonnes of jute goods worth Rs. 1.5 crores daily. As long as the strike continues, everyone connected with the industry stands to lose. Out of the loss in production of about Rs. 1.5 crores, 60 per cent is in foreign exchange. The workers suffer a daily wage loss of over Rs. 50 lakhs. The decline in raw jute prices as a result of stoppage of mill production hits growers. In fact, any slump in fibre prices, particularly when the next sowing is not too far, acts as a serious disincentive to growers.

The strike is also leading to the accumulation of jute wagons at railway and mill sidings causing hardship to the entire rail transport in the country. The strike will also lead to untold hardships to the workers and to the entire Indian economy. The economy of the country will be paralysed. if a decision is not taken in the matter of settlement of this strike. The Government of India is not taking a serious view of the situation that is prevailing in West Bengal. It is the jute millowners who are responsible who have been creating the situation thereby destroying the entire economy and holding the State to ransom. As my friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, DIR was not used at all against Mr. Goenka. I want to know why the DIR has not been used against such people? Has any investigation been made about the profits they have made and has any action been taken? Is it not the policy of the Government of India to nationalise these jute mills? Why no action has been taken in this regard and why our Government is complacent so far as monopoly houses are concerned. I want that it should be implemented. The mill-owners are playing mischeif and fraud against the striking workers and this is one of the main reasons as to why the entire economy of West Bengal is shattered. There should not only be nationalisation of export of jute but also the mills should be nationalised in view of the socialistic character of our party.

Therefore, Sir, I once again urge that Government should not allow any opportunity to allow to create a suspicion in the mind of the people, even in the mind of the striking people, that we are following an anti-labour policy. I know our Government is not following any anti-labour policy and prudence should be exercised to see that the relationship between the workers, their production, living conditions and just demands is maintained and a proper atmosphere is created. This is not only in the interests of West Bengal but also in the interests of the whole country. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not take up the time of the House at this late hour by repeating once again the history of the strike or of the dispute or of the demands which has been adequately dealt with by my colleague, Mr. Indrajit Gupta and also by others who have spoken so far.

I would like to make one remark about the statement that has been circulated to us in reply to the Call-

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

ing Attention motion The reason why we have been agitated over this issue and have raised this issue in Parliament over the last three days is because of the importance of the jute industry and also because 2½ lakh workers have been striking over the last 40 days. We had expected that the Minister, Prof Chattopadhyava, in a responsible manner, would at least reveal to us what practical and urgent steps the Central Government proposes to take in order to bring to an end this strik Instead we have been given by him (a) A statement detailing and giving facts as to what the State Government have done. The State Government may have taken crtain steps but these have not met with any response from the workers and obviously there is something lacking Therefore, we expected that, as has happened in the past, the Central Government would also use its good offices to see that industrial peace is achieved and these mills get into production as early as possible But that is absent totally from this statement I hoped when I read the beginning of the statement where he says·

> "As is well-known the industry relies completely for its health on its prospect in the export market I have drawn attention in the past to the fact that there has been a continuous decline in the volume of our exports of jute goods"

Last year, when discussing this particular proposition, when his Ministry was under discussion at the time of Demands for Grants, this was the point that many of us on the floor of the House made out that the jute industry is being ruined by the big jute magnates. In regard to these jute magnates who have thrived like leeches on the sweat and labour of our workers, who have through their malpractices, under invoicing and over invoicing and so on, cheated the exchequer and the country crores of foreign exchange, who have been there in the forefront in West Bengal manipulating the raw jute market and generating parallel black money, in regard to these jute magnates, why is that this Government has not moved in against them? This is the question that arises. the wider question that arises out of this strike. If the workers have been forced to go on strike, they are not to be blamed. It is because the Government both at the State and at the Central level are extremely charry and diffident of moving in against them, against these big mill owners that this situatoin has come into being. It is amuzing that when the Labour Minister of the Central Government gives his decision on an issue, which is long standing, the issue of the *badli* workers, the mill owners are courageous enough to go to Court and now we are told that it is subjudice. Why should it be? Was this not sufficient for the Central Government to move in and say 'No; You are not respecting authority, So, we move in and take over'? Nationalise the industry, take over the export trade completely and step into the market of raw jute create a state monopoly, guarantee a remunerative price to the grower This is what a responsible Government would do This is what we expected that in your statement which was in reply to the Calling Attention, you would indicate what firm steps the Government is going to take against the industry when they are in this definite mood The industrialists are not suffering It is the industry, the workers and the nation who are suffering. For 42 days the workers are out of work and production is at a standstill at a time when we are being told that there is a crisis in the country. Today, we have heard a most moving and eloquent speech by Mr C M. Stephen. But, we did not hear a word from him as to what is to be done about this jute strike, which is affecting our national economy. The workers have been forced to go on strike, when they have, time and again, gone to the Central and State Government to get their demands conceded. Yet, today, there is a united strike. The respon-

sibility for this strike is on the Government and on the magnates, and therefore, I would appeal to the Minister that he should, in his reply, heed our word and give us an assurance that he is going to step in a big way to see that this situation does not continue. Instead of just opening the mills and coming out with homilies and sanctimonious statements 'I do hope that the greatest spirit of accommodation would be displayed by both the management and the workers of the jute industry and a greater awareness of the wider national problems posed by the strike; I think there will be a greater awareness of the ills of the jute industry and the export trade of the jute products and the ramifications for the raw jute trade', what we expect from the Minister is that really dynamic action is taken by him by stepping in and nationalising this very important industry which used to have a pride of place in our country. The IJMA, that gignatic machine of the employer was challenged by the jute workers of West Bengal only recently. It took many years for the workers to be able to build up their challenge and pose the first challenge to these magnates. Now, that challenge has to be taken up by the Central Government and that challenge has to be taken up by nationalising the jute industry'. This is what I would ask of the Minister. Do not call upon the workers to have a spirit of accommodation. The spirit of accommodation is lacking on your side and it is you who are called upon to have a spirit of accommodation in terms of our national crisis and in order to meet our workers' demands.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Jute is known as the golden fibre. On it depends not only the economy of West Bengal but also the economy of the Centre at large because it is the largest foreign exchange earner. I feel very much constrained to make any critical remarks against my friend who is a colleague of mine in the University. But I am very sorry to say that this professor of philosophy is either over-philosophical or non-philosophical about safeguarding the interest of the State or safeguarding the interest of the Centre.

Let me start with the interest of the Centre. According to Government's own calculations, during these 46 days of strike, they have lost Rs. 46 crores. What is the position new in West Bengal? Let me go back a little bit into history. Before partition, all the jute growing areas were in East Bengal and all the jute mills of West Bengal alone. Seventy-five in West Bengal. After partition, more than 12 per cent of the land which was producing paddy has switched on to jute. As a result, West Bengal has become now a State deficit in food. If this switchover had not taken place, there would have been no deficit of food in West Bengal. But for whose benefit was this switchover effected? For the West Bengal people or for the benefit of the Centrr? It was totally for the benefit of the Centre—I use the word totally.

It was expected that the hon. Minister who is from West Bengal, who knows not only about the jute growers of West Bengal but also what jute means to West Bengal, who knows that the fate of millions of cultivators depends on this commodity as also the 2½ lakh workers who are working in this industry, would take some steps to do something. But unfortunately, knowing everything about it, I do not know what he has done.

Let us take the case of the jute grower. He knows that jute has been selling at below the cost of production. He also knows what as a result of this the fate of millions of jute growers is being sealed. What sort of farce is the Jute Corporation? Is it not a farce? This Government is surrendering to the pressure of monopolists and creating an artificial situation. If you have money to provide credit to all public sector organisations, why not money be given to

[Shri Samar Guha]

the Jute Corporation which will come back, which will not remain stagnant, which will not go down the drain, but will come back—it is only a question of time—with some interest also? If this cannot be done, the Jute Corporation of India is meaningless. It becomes a non-entity. Then why not liquidate it rather than have such a farce, when the fate of millions of jute growers is being doomed?

This hon. Minister has not the guts to say 'no' to the rising price of cotton because the pressure of the cotton lobby is much greater and he could not resist it so much so that so many times cotton price has risen. On the other hand, what to speak of a fair price, the jute growers are not getting even cost price. The price is ruling below the cost of production. And this happens with a person in charge who knows about it, who comes from that State, who is supposed to know what jute means to West Bengal's economy, what it means to the West Bengal workers. For 46 days the strike is continuing. It is unique in the sense that all the trade unions, whether they belong to the ruling party or the opposition, have combined. Even the trade union controlled by the ruling party had joined hands with the trade union of the oppositon parties because they feel that the demand is just. Secondly, they have a feeling that the fate of 2½ lakhs of workers will be endangered.

Again who appointed the Battacharya committee? Bhattacharya is the head of the department of economics of Calcutta University. The committee under his chairmanship was appointed by the West Bengal Government. On the basis of the price index, they calculated that the dearness allowance should be Rs. 63.. .... (*Interruptions*) Now suddenly it had been referred to a technical officer of the Labour Bureau, Simla. Who is that gentleman? Is he a mere statistician or is he in the pay roll of the big monopolists of jute mills. But what coincidence? The coincidence is neither strange nor mysterious nor accidental; it is intriguing coincidence that his calculations of DA according to the price index that he computed led him to the same calculation that was made by the IJMA, Rs. 16. That means that that gentleman is in the pay roll of the monopoly houses of the jute millers. The matter is pure and simple. What has the Government done? Is that gentleman superior in intelligence or in the knowledge of economics or in the capacity of computing price index, to the other gentleman who is presiding over the department of economics in a university? If you feel that your technical officer is so superior, why do you not have the courage to place it before two or three really eminent, independent economists who are not in the pay roll or under pressure of the big monopolies. The difference could have been resolved that way. He now says that the West Bengal Government accepted this recommendation.

What benefits do the jute millers get? The hon. Minister has become too much export oriented; the man is always moving in the Middleast or Hungary or where, I do not know; he will be moving towards the moon also perhaps if he could get reflections of radio isotopes for the benefit of telescopes here. Firstly, you have given them the benefit by reducing export duty. Secondly, all those Goenkas and Birlas and others have their other industries in Bombay and Ahmedabad and are earning large capital from West Bengal and diverting it to the production of terelene and polythene and what not and selling it in the Delhi and Bombay market so that follows with long hair can sport those pantaloons.

In an artificial way they are depressing the prices. Not they are not buying jute. The Jute Corporation will not buy, it will be stopped. The

jute is there in the hands of the growers. Whatever the price at the moment, my hon. friend said it is selling at Rs. 80, it will become less unfortunately because of distress sales and the mills will be benefited.

There is a report in the *Hindustan Standard* which says:—

> "It is about 18 months that the panel of experts on the export of jute submitted its reports to the Government of India, identifying 60 items of jute manufactures as specialities that can be exported."

But Government is not giving any attention to it. When the jute strike is over, the specialities of production will give the benefit to the mills and they will earn more by exporting these 60 items of special jute production.

It is not a question of the economy of West Bengal alone. Seventy-five per cent of the jute workers come either from Orissa or Bihar or U.P. Therefore, it is a question of the workers of the whole eastern region. What stands in the way of the Government? Government becomes so much benevolent and non-interfering with whom? Our Chief Minister is known as the flying Chief Minister. He flies from Delhi to Calcutta and Calcutta to Delhi twice or thrice every week. Yesterday there was a report in the newspaper that Shri Sethi was a Chief Minister who flies very often. I think it is wrong he will not be able to beat our Chief Minister Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. the *Siddha purshu* flying over the sky. If he is so capable of flying so much, can you not have a dialogue with him, a discussion with him. Why are you absolving yourself of the responsibility? Why are you yielding? The mill-owners are trying to give an impression that they have already crushed the strike, that the strike has been broken, that these 12 mills have opened their doors, that the workers are coming forward. Who are the mill-owners? They are the big monopolists giving good publicity in the *Hindustan Times, Indian Express, and Statesman* that the doors are open, that the workers are going in, that the workers have accepted the recommendation of the West Bengal Government.

I think our friends will not be angry if I inject a little bit of politics into this because now it is either the election year or the pre-election year Therefore, you do not dare to touch these jute mill owners or show even a little bit of blood in your eyes towards them to whom you have to go with folded hands for your what?—not contribution, but donation, election donation, popular election donation. If that is not so, what is the duty of Shri Raghunatha Reddy who claims to be a progressive? And Shri Indrajit Gupta also has given him a certificate You also take your classes. you are not one of the socialist theoreticians among the Youth Congress. Would both of you—this socialist theoretician and the socialist practitioner—jointly go and try to have a talk and if it is not possible to solve the matter amicably at least refer it to an independent tribunal?

श्री राय सिंह भाई (इन्दौर) : सभापति महोदय, बड़ी इन्तजार करने के बाद ,आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं ।

श्रीमन्, जूट मिलों की हडताल के बारे में जो कुछ दिनों से चल रही है, उस से मुझे बडी निराशा हुई है और निराशा इस माइने में हुई है कि जो हड़ताल की मूल बातें हैं वे हाउस के सामने नहीं आई हैं । पहली बात तो यह है कि 44 दिन हड़ताल को हो गये । उस के बाद कल रेडियो पर यह न्यूज आई कि स्टेट लेबर मिनिस्टर ने यह एनाउन्स किया है कि मालिक लोगों ने उनकी सिफारिशों को मान लिया है लेकिन ट्रेड यूनियन्स ने नहीं माना है और हड़ताल चालू रखी है । किन्तु आज जो मिलू चालू हुए हैं उन में से 60 से 100 परसेन्ट तक लोग काम पर आये ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : मिनिस्टर साहब ने ऐसा नहीं कहा, यह उनका स्टेटमेंट है ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : ठीक है, पिछले साल 33 दिन की हड़ताल रही। इस साल आज 46 दिन की हो रही है, तो अगले साल आप 100 दिन की कराना चाहते हैं ।

श्रीमन्, हमारी व्यापार पालिसी एक राष्ट्रीय पालिसी है, औद्योगिक पालिसी भी राष्ट्रीय है और लेबर पालिसी भी राष्ट्रीय है । इसलिये अगर राज्य सरकार सफल नही होती है, तो यह केन्द्र का फ़र्ज है कि उसमें दस्तन्दाजी करे और उस मामले को निपटाएं । श्रीमन्, आश्चर्य तो इस बात का है कि जूट हमारा पहले या दूसरे नम्बर का एक्सपोर्ट का आइटम है और फारेन करन्सी लाने में इसका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है लेकिन हम देखते है कि हड़तालों को लेकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम के दिन भी इसी इंडस्ट्री ने खोये हैं। 1972 में लगभग 13 लाख काम के दिन खोये, 1973 में लगभग 15 लाख काम के दिन खोये और 1974 में 15 लाख से भी ज्यादा काम के दिन खोये । तो क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि 1975 में 20 लाख से भी ज्यादा काम के दिन खोये जायें । जो इंडस्ट्री हमारे लिए विदेशो से धन कमा कर लाती है उस के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए लेकिन यह कहना कि यह केन्द्र का विषय नहीं है और व्यापार मंत्री और लेबर मिनिस्टर दोनों के दोनों स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर छोड़ दें, तो यह ठीक नही है । अनुमान है कि इससे प्रतिदिन 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये का प्रोडक्शन का लौस हो रहा है, 53 लाख रुपये का मजदूरों का नुकसान हो रहा है, और 3 लाख रुपये का कस्टम और आक्टाय वगैरह का लौस हो रहा है और ढाई लाख मजदूर हड़ताल पर हैं । तो हम लोग किस लिए हैं और यह सब कुछ हमारी आंखों के सामने हो रहा है और हम दस्तन्दाजी तक नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

मैं एक निवेदन यह भी करना चाहता हूं कि इसमें ट्रेड यूनियनें भी अपनी जवाबदेही बराबर नहीं निभा रही हैं क्योंकि जो जूट मिलों के मालिक हैं वे यह चाहते हैं कि हड़ताल हो, मजदूर धरना दें और वे भूखों मरें जिससे रा जूट के भाव गिरें और तैयार माल के भाव बढ़ें ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : रा-जूट किसानी के हाथों में नहीं है । वह तो व्यापारियों के हाथों में है ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैं तो यह कह रहा हूं कि जब व्यापारियों के हाथ में तैयार माल जाता है, तो उसके भाव भी बढ़ जाते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जूट मिल ओनर्स का एक मकसद है और वह यह है कि वे इस उद्योग को राशनेलाइज करना चाहते है सब से पहली बड़ी बात उनके सामने यह है कि वे इस को राशनेलाईज करना चाहते हैं आप देखिये कि मजदूरों की कितनी बुरी हालत हो गई है । आप बंगाल में वहां की किसी भी इंडस्ट्री में देखिये कि वहां के मजदूरों की गैर-हाज़री की संख्या जूट मिलों के प्रमाण में क्या है पर डे । दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में एवरेज 17 से 22 गैर-हाजरी है लेकिन जूट में आपको 10 से ज्यादा बढ़ा हुआ नहीं मिलेगा । ऐसा क्यों है ? यह इसलिए है कि उन को इतना कम मिलता है कि उससे गुजारा नहीं होता । इसलिये मजदूर गैर-हाजिर नहीं रहता है क्योंकि गैर-हाजिर रहेंगा, तो उसका पेट नहीं भरेगा । असली बात यह है । वहां पर पर्मानिन्ट मजदूर गैर-हाजिर नहीं रहता है और प्जब वह गैर-हाजिर नही रहता है, तो बदली वालों को काम नही मिलता है । अहमदाबाद में यह एवरेज 15 के करीब मिलेगी और बम्बई में 17 के करीब मिलेगी, लेकिन जूट मिलों में करीब 10 होगी । इसलिये बदली वर्कर्स में बड़ी बेचैनी है और इसके पीछे एक राज है कि वे छंटनी करना चाहते हैं, वे राशनेलाइज करना चाहते हैं । इसलिये बदली वर्कर्स में रोष है ।

अब आप देखिये कि जूट मिलों की वर्किंग कंडिशन्स कैसी हैं और कैसी वर्किंग कन्डिशन्स में वे मजदूर काम करते हैं । श्रीमन्, जहां बोनस की बात है, आपने जो बोनस एक्ट बनाया है, जब से वह बना, तभी से जूट मिलों के वर्कर्स को बोनस मिलने लगा है । उस के पहले उनको बोनस नहीं मिलता था जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज के वर्कर्स को 1920 से बोनस मिल रहा है । 1920 से देश के मजदूर बोनस लेते रहे हैं लेकिन जूट मिलों के वर्कर्स को उसके पहले कभी बोनस नहीं मिला । अब भी एक्ट के अनुसार नहीं दिया जाता ।

तीसरी बात डी०ए० के बारे में है । अभी मेरे कई मित्रों ने शिमला ब्योरो के बारे में कहा । मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि शिमला ब्योरो अगर कोई ग़लती कर रहा है, तो क्या हम आंख बन्द करके उसे ले लें । मैं 1958 में इसी पार्लियामेंट में था और मैंने देखा कि शिमला ब्योरा ने हमारे यहां के इतने ग़लत आंकड़े लगाये हैं कि बम्बई अहमदाबाद का जो कोस्ट आफ लिविंग इन्डैक्स निकलता है, उसमें कपड़े के भाव बरसों से वही चले आ रहे हैं, जब कपड़े का भाव कितना बढ़ गया । हाउसरेंट भी वही पहले का चला आ रहा है । पहले घी के भाव लगाये जाते थे । जब घी गायब हो गया, तो तेल के दाम ही लगा दिये । मैंने यह मसला कई बार उठाया । इसके बाद बम्बई गवर्नमेंट ने और गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने लाकडावाला कमेटी और देसाई कमेटी मुकर्रर की थी और जो ग़लती निकली तो सारा रिवाइज किया गया और बाद में पिछला पैसा मजदूरों को मिला । तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कोई गलती हो, तो उसको सुधारने का काम किसका है ? यह जूट मिल ओनर्स एसोसियेशन के सुधारने का काम नहीं है । यह सरकार का काम है । वह इस को भी देखें । लेबर गजेटियर कमेटी में भी यह सवाल आया था । श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना हूं और अपने साथियों से भी थोड़ी बात कहना चाहता हूं क आप मजदूरों के सामने ऊटपटांग मांग करके दरमियान में ऐसा समझौता क्यों कर लेते हैं जब कि हड़ताल की गुंजाइश होती है । अगर बोनस का मामला है, तो आप क्यों कहते हैं कि 100 रुपये एडवान्स के तौर पर दे दो । जो बोनस फारमूला है उस फारमूले के अनुसार आप चलिये । बैलेंस शीट जो इनकी होती है, वह हमारे बोनस के लिए नहीं होती है । हम इसको नही मानते । हमारे पास अपना एक मुनाफा गिनने का तरीका होना चाहिए जिससे बैलेंस शीट का पोस्ट मार्टम अच्छी तरह से कर सकें । मैंने माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब को यहां की एक मिल का बैलेंस शीट बताया था जिसने 30 लाख रुपये से अपना शेयर कैपीटल 6 करोड़ रुपया कर लिया । अपने प्रोफिट को बोनस शेयर में बदल कर अब वह 8 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोफिट करता है और उसने अलग अलग इन्वेस्टमेंट भी कर रखा है लेकिन बोनस जो व अपने मजदूरों को देता है, वह मिनिमम 8.33 परसेन्ट है । इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि श्रीमन् आपको सजग रहना है, आपको सावधान रहना है क्योंकि बनिये की बैलेंस शीट हमेशा धोकापूर्ण होती है । इसमें ट्रेड युनियन्स को भी सावधान रहना है ।

अगली बात मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी थोड़े दिन पहले आप ने एक कानून बनाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बढ़ा हुआ डियरनेस एलाउन्स आधा मजदूरों को मिलेगा और आधा जमा होगा । अब आप एक जगह वह चाहें कि सभी हमको मिल जाए, जूत मिलों के मजदूरों को मिल जाए, तो फिर बम्बई के मजदूर भी हड़ताल करेंगे कि हमको भी मिलना चाहिए । मेरे यहां के मजदूर भी हड़ताल करेंगे और करेंगे कि हमें भी मिलना चाहिये । जूट मिलों के मालिक बैलेंस शीट्स में जितना स्टोर कंजम्पशन बताते हैं उसका आठवां हिस्सा भी वे नहीं लगाते हैं । उतना जूट मिलों में लगा

[श्री रामजी लाल भाई]

दे तो मेटेनेंस बहुत अच्छा रहे। उनकी हालत खराब है। वर्किंग कडिशन्ज खराब है। वे वर्क लोड बढाना चाहते है। मजदूरो की डिमाड मे वर्क लोड किस आधार पर हो एक यह भी डिमाड है। आपका फार्मला है वर्किंग कडिशज के आधार पर वर्क लोड हो और वर्क लोड के आधार पर वेतन हो। एक दूसरे से ये चीजे लिक्ड है। अगर यह हो जाएगा कि वर्क लोड बढा दो औ॰ वर्किंग कडिशन्ज को न सुधारो तो यह नही चल सकेगा। भट्टाचार्य जी ने कहा कि हम इस माग को छोड देते है और इसको हमने छोड दिया है हमारा महगाई भत्ता दे दो। मै उनके से कहना चाहता हू कि थोडा लेकर भाग न जाओ। ऐसा करोगे तो फिर हडताल होगी। सारे मामले पर अ क ध्यान देना होगा।

जूट मिलो का ही यह मसला नही है बल्कि सारे बंगाल का है। आप कास्ट आफ लिविंग इडेक्स के आधार पर महंगाई भत्ता देत है। लेकिन इससे ही न्याय नही हो जाता है। उसका पर पीएन्ट रेट क्या है? आज भारत म बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, कानपुर, दिल्ली और इन्दौर मे जो महंगाई भत्ता मिलता है कलकत्ता मे उससे कम मिलता है। हिन्दुस्तान के जितने भी बडे बडे सेंटर है उनके मुकाबले मे बंगाल का कास्ट आफ लिविंग इडेक्स बहुत कम बनाया जाता है। हमारे यहा 366 रुपये डी ए मिल रहा है। यह मै इन्दौर की बात कह रहा हू जो बहुत अच्छा खाने पीने वाला शहर है। लेकिन बगाल मे 316 ही ठहराया गया है। यह सितम्बर की फिगर्ज है जो गवर्नमेंट से प्राप्त हुई है।

सारी ज्यूट मिलो के वर्किंग का जो मसला है इसके अन्दर आप गहराई मे जाए। यह न समझे कि मजदूर कुछ काम पर आ गए है इस वास्ते शान्ति हो गई है। दुबारा फिर एक दिन यह समस्या पैदा होगी और तब भी आपको ही इससे निपटना पडेगा। इस वास्ते इसको आप अभी जल्दी हल कर दे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना): पिछले 46 दिन से जूट मिलों मे हडताल चल रही है। इस विषय पर आज हम चर्चा कर रहे है। इस हडताल मे लगभग ढाई लाख लोग शामिल है। इससे विदेशी मुद्रा की बहुत बडी हानि हो रही है। उत्पादको को भी नुकसान हो रहा है। इस हडताल का मूल कारण क्या है? उनकी माग है महेगाई भत्ते मे बढोत्तरी, बोनस, शिक्षा, आवास, चिकित्सा की समुचित व्यवस्था, ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त करना और उनको स्थायी बनाना। ठेकेदारी, प्रथा मे जो वहा जारी है बहुत ज्यादा मजदूर काम करते है। मैं समझता हू कि बंगाल सरकार इस हडताल को समाप्त कराने मे असफल हुई है। कई प्रयास उसने किए है इसके लिए। भारतीय जूट मिल एसोसिएशन ने शिमला मे जो श्रम ब्यूरो है उनसे मत मागा था। उसके मत के अनुसार उनको जो देना चाहिये था महेगाई भत्ता वह साठ रुपये था। वह भी नही दिया। डा॰ नाग जो वहा के श्रम मन्त्री है उनकी बात भी मालिको ने नही मानी। तब सरकार ने एक त्रिदलीय समिति बनाई जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, सारे तथ्य निकाल कर दिए। उसने कहा कि 60 से 63 तक उनको महेगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिये। उसको भी मालिका न नही माना। इसके बाद केन्द्रीय श्रम मन्त्री व मे आए। उन्होन कुछ सुझाव दिए। नको भी मालिका ने ठुकरा दिया। इस हडताल के इतने दिनो तक चलने का मूल कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि सरकार की मिल मालिका के साथ गोपनीय साठगाठ है और इन दाना के बीच कोई सौदेबाजी होने वाली है। ऐसी बात नही है कि सरकार कालिग एटेशन का इन्तजार कर रही थी और इसके बाद वह इसमे और ध्यान देगी। बात असल मे यह है कि एक बहुत बडी सौदेबाजी होने सकेत है। इसलिये मामला इना उलझा हुआ है। कच्चा माल पडा हुआ है। नौ लाख ठे पडी हुई हैं। मिल मालिक सम्मेलनामो पर कच्चा माल खरीद रहे हैं। उससे जो मुनाफा होगा व उस मे और सरकार मे बटेगा। हडताल लम्बी जो

खिंच रही है उस के कारण मजदूरो की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है। मैं समझता हू कि सरकार को साहस का परिचय देना चाहिये और इस झगडे को शीघ्र सुलझाना चाहिये। सस्ती देवाजी करनेवाली बात को सरकार छोड दे।

बोनस मजदूरो को नियमों के अनुसार मिलना चाहिये। आज मालिक नही दे रहे है। वे कानून का उल्लघन कर रहे है। घाटे मे जो मिले होती है उन को बोनस के उसी के अनुसार और कम दिया जाता है जबकि कोई ऐसी मिल नही है इन 62 मिलो मे से जिसने मुनाफा न कमाया हो। आप इनके बैलैंस शीट देखे और आप को इसका पता चल जायगा इस वास्ते मजदूरो को बोनस उसी हिसाब से मिलना चाहिये, नियमो के अनुसार मिलना चाहिये न कि घाटे का मिलना चाहिये।

पिछली बार जब चर्चा हुई थी तो वहा की सरकार ने श्रम ब्यूरो का मत मागा था। श्रम ब्यूरो मे एक टैक्निकल अफसर है जो शिमला मे बैठते है। उनका नाम है धरमार। पिछली बार कमेटी मे हम उन से मिले थे। तब श्रम मन्त्री ने कहा था कि यह उनका निजी मत है। निजी मत पर सरकार क्या अमल करने जा रही है क्या सरकार ने उनकी रिपोर्ट को देखा नही है और उसकी समीक्षा नही की है। क्या सरकार पोस्टमैन का ही काम करती है? उन्होने रिपोर्ट दे दी और इन्होने भेज दी। क्या उस रिपोर्ट पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है यह वह व्यक्त करना नही चाहती है। इस प्रकार से सरकार काम न करे। ठीक ढग से समस्या को सुलझाए।

जूट मिलो के मिल मालिक बडे पूजी पति है जिन के नाम मै लेना नही चाहता हू। मजदूरो का उनके द्वारा काफी शोषण किया जा रहा है। हडताल समाप्त कराने के लिए तीन बार वहा के प्रतिनिधि आ चुके है यहा। लेकिन कोई हल नही निकला है। सरकार निकालना नही चाहती है। पता नही क्यो उसको जल्दी हल निकालना चाहिये।

प्रधान मन्त्री ने एक नारा दिया। नारे देने मे वह बड़ी माहिर है, प्रसिद्ध है। गरीबी हटाओ का नारा उन्होने पहले दिया था। अब दिया है विश्व की महिलाओं एक हो जाओ। लेकिन स्थिति क्या है। जूट मिलो से में तीस हजार महिलाओं काम करती हैं जिन मे 28 हजार की छंटनी कर दी गई है और केवल दो हजार ही बाकी रह गई है। क्य इस तरह से केवल मात्र नारो से काम चल सकता है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशो की, इसकी सलाह की अगर राज्य सरकार ने अवहेलना की है तो उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई आप करने जा रहे है? आपको चाहिये कि आप अपनी सलाह को कार्यान्वित कराए। कांग्रेस पार्टी का जिस मे हित होता है उसको सिद्ध करने के लिए वह आदेश निकाल देती है अपना काम करवा लेती है लेकिन मालिक अगर आपके आदेशो को या कानून की अवहेलना करते है तो आप उनको सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत बन्द क्यो नही करते है।

यहा राष्ट्रीयकरण की माग की गई है। मै इसके पक्ष मे नही हू। मै चाहता हू कि इन लोगों से मिलें को छीन कर श्रमिको को आप दे दें, उनको मालिक बना दे, पैसे की व्यवस्था करे उनकी देख रेख करे। मजदूर जब मालिक होगे तो अच्छा काम करेगे, अधिक उत्पादन होगा। जो इस मे लाभ होता है वह आप कर के दिखाएगे।

हडताल के कारण एक करोड रोज की हानि हो रही है। मालिको का कुछ नही बिगड रहा है। वे फिर कमा लेगे। सस्ता जूट वे खरीद रहे है। उनका पैसा इस उद्योग मे लगा हो सकता है। लेकिन मजदूरो का उस मे पसीना भी तो लगा हुआ है। जितनी पैसे की कीमत है उतनी ही पसीने की भी कीमत होना चाहिये। बराबरी के स्तर पर आपको इन दोनो को रखना चाहिये।

जो मिल मालिक केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकार की बात को नही मानते है उन से मिलो की छीन कर आप मजदूरो को सौंप दे तो मैं समझता हूं कि समस्या हल हो जाएगी।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the jute strike in West Bengal is not significant this year only. We have been witnessing this strike for the last five or six years, and during this time every year we face this strike in our State.

What I would like to submit before you first is this. Possibly there is a feeling in the Central Government that this problem is exclusively the problem of the State of West Bengal and that the responsibility should lie on the shoulders of the West Bengal Government and not on the Centre. First, I would like to denounce this attitude, because the West Bengal Jute industry may lie, administratively, under the jurisdiction of the West Bengal Government, but its basic national importance in the fields of earning foreign exchange, employment opportunities that it provides and the other things which involve the whole country, should not be forgotten. Most of the employees in the jute mills are coming from Rajasthan, eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Employees are coming from Rajasthan and not labour.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The working class people come from various States. I am not making any political speech. I am speeking the truth.

The fact remains that the working class and the management there sat many times before this strike. When the strike notice was served, there was sufficient time available to the Centre and also to the State to deal with the situation before the strike started. But it is a pity that neither the Centre nor the State Government did apprehend anything of this sort, and the 46-day strike is still continuing in our State.

The first solution which I would like to suggest before the Government—I am not going immediately into the economic aspects of the usual demands of bonus and dearness allowance which we face year after year—is that, since it is dominated by nine monopoly houses and this exploitation has become a continuous process, the basic policy decision should be taken by the Government immediately to put an end to the exploitation of the working class by the monopoly houses; the Government should come out with a clear-cut policy for the take-over of the jute trade and the nationalisation of all the jute mills. If we do not do that, the very purpose of the Jute Corporation of India would be defeated, because, as you know, in the Board of Management of Jute Corporation, the representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association are also there and I have my very genuine information that, whatever radical steps or plans or proposals that the Jute Corporation wants to have, they come to the Board where the dictation of the IJMA is accepted rather than the views of the Government. This year, when the Jute Corporation went for jute purchases—I do not think the Minister of Commerce will be able to deny this fact—, the Government of India and its institution, the Jute Corporation, completely failed in the face of the jute monopolies who were ready with huge amounts of black money to purchase jute in the market at any price, though I do feel that the jute growers did not get the remunerative price. The Jute Corporation was a complete flop.

What I would like to submit to you again today is this. The Labour Ministry, the Commerce Ministry and the Finance Ministry are three important Ministries involved here to deal with the situation. But unfortunately the Finance Minister is absent today. I do feel that the Finance Ministry is also a very important Ministry in our Government to deal with this situation. The Labour Minister will agree that there is no instrument in the hands of the Government at the moment to enable them to say that they can overpower these monopolies under the existing rules.

I have witnessed the Labour Minister's wisdom and his tactics with the industry. The Labour Minister is no doubt a good man but his instruments

are very much back-dated as a result of which, whatever onslaught comes to us from the monopolists every time, though Mr. Reghunatha Reddy is an able Minister and a good man and also a good thinker, but ultimately he surrenders to the instrument though I know he has good intentions. I know about the dispute of the Delhi Cloth Mills and the Jay Engineering Works and I know how deliberately the monopolists of the country had the courage to say, Let your Prime Minister say whatever she wants. We will not do it' I know they can do so because of many reasons and many problems.

Sir we have taken a journey in 1971 in the Parliament hitting the monopolists, at least slightly and we nationalised the banking industry and then we took over the coking coal mines and I believe and I hope that the Government would come forward before the end of our term, that is, 1975, with another decision in which these nine monopoly houses in the jute industry should get a final leason after which we will never have an opportunity to raise such matters nor the working class will have to go on a strike.

Comparing the coking coal mines with the jute industry, the coking coal mines were taken over by the Government two years ago. There were some disputes but the pattern of involvement of the working class is so significant and so excellent that there is a possibility which has been admitted by the Railway Minister in his budget speech to day of more production and better relations But we have been seeing a reverse concept in the jute industry So, now again I insist that the final solution to this problem is to nationalise the jute industry and take-over the export trade.

In Indian politics there are four important lobbies working behind, *viz*, the cotton lobby of the west, the jute lobby of the east, the sugar lobby of the north and I do not know what is important in the south, but I think it is the plantation lobby. Now, the jute lobby of the east is not only important for the present crisis but I think it is linked up with he entire economy of the country. If you see and look at our economy, who are looking after the jute industry? The same people who are looking after the textile industry, the same people who are looking after the sugar industry and the same people who are looking after the newspaper industry of the country. Therefore, I support the entire strike and the positive demands of the workers are not only those that arise from *ad hoc* disputes with regard to bonus and DA but the working class has made a categorical suggestion before the Government for the nationalisation of the jute industry I know the National Jute Mills and the New Central Jute Mills, Budge Budge The National Jute Mills which went on a strike, have not specified the demands in their strike notice. But here are the jute mills where the working class has been deprived of their provident fund for the last six years The father of the 1942 freedom movement and the present adviser of the total revolutionary, Shri Ram Nath Goenka is not here today Otherwise, I would have enjoyed his contribution to the jute strike and also his sympathy for the working class as also of his great friend, Shri Jhunjhunwala, another hon Member of this House who is also absent to-day. I do not know why.

Our hon friend, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya has developed an art to accuse our government saying that it is a puppet or a *dalal*. I do not like to deal with that now because this is not a political subject and it is absolutely a matter concerning the working class. I will deal with that later on. But, Sir, I am very proud of the efficiency of my State Government It is my State Government which in 1972 at least came forward with a very noble attitude in dealing with the jute workers' strike at that time and in the history of the jute industry., if there is any slight victory in a strike after Independence, that was in 1972 under the Government headed by Mr. Siddhartha

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das]

Shankar Ray. I was there during the settlement and the monopolists and the owners of the jute-mills were there. When they were not able to settle the disputes I found the Chief Minister saying that the demand of the workers is reasonable and genuine and that unless this is settled, D I.R. would be invoked against the management and I found like a magic immediately things were settled. Of course, there may be changes in the economic set-up and so on and there may be a problem now. But what I find is that it is unwise on the part of the Centre to impose the entire responsibility on the part of the State Government and telling us that the State is doing nothing, we are helpless. and all that I think, it is a national responsibility. I think, it is a responsibility of the Central Government and they should deal with this matter, efficiently and effectively. This is my submission.

19 00 hrs.

The Labour Minister of my State of West Bengal is one of the architects in the modern concept of the working class movement and workers' participation and relations with the management and so on and I consider that if there is any slight improvement in regard to our working class, in regard to their pay scales and wages and bonus, in regard to the law which has been introduced in this Parliament, there is a very large contribution made by our State Government and especially by that Labour Minister; and so nobody can denounce him as a puppet or dalal of the jute magnates.

I have got one information about which I wish to tell you and it is this. Sahu Jain have got a new central jute mill and I have got some relevant information. I do not know whether the Labour Minister is aware of this thing or not. But I wish to tell him about this. They are thinking that if the jute strike continues, they can flow huge amounts, they can collect goondas and they can compel these working class people to join in their factories because most of the working class people, you know, are coming from Bihar, Orissa etc. and they may threaten them in their localities, in their colonies and so on. So, I have got this information and I request the Minister to look into this. These are the sort of gimmicks played by the jute magnates. I do not know about the reports of the All India Radio. But what I feel is this I entirely agree with Mr. Indrajit Gupta. In spite of these various types of tortures, even if they have no food, in spite of these threats of the management, I do feel, this movement will be a strong movement. All the parties, that is, the AITUC, the CITU and the INTUC are united on this issue and I can tell you this that the party of my State unit is fully supporting this strike. We feel that this strike is one of the important strikes and also by this strike Government should get a lesson and finalise their policy in this jute sector.

So far as jute cultivation is concerned, the Minister will agree that jute-growers are not getting adequate price. They are shifting to paddy cultivation from next year and in this year alone fifteen per cent of the total production has decreased due to this lack of interest in jute cultivation. If such sort of things go on, and if we allow the monopolists to loot the working-class like this, Sir, I am afraid that jute cultivation as a whole will suffer most seriously and our national economy in general will also get a setback. So, this is my submission. And I do appeal to the hon. Ministers present here to apply their wisdom on the policies of the Government at this critical hour without considering technical formalities Also I would say that I am entirely in agreement with the viewpoints expressed by the Members from the Opposition that the situation is now very critical. I find that my friend Mr. Samar Guha is not here. I want to state here and now

that even the movement of those who are trying to scuttle Parliamentary democracy in India would also be frustrated, because a huge sum is coming from their funds, that is, from the funds of the jute magnates. (*Interruptions*). The cars of the National Jute Mills were used whenever Shri J. P. went to Calcutta. I know it. I submit before the Minister to take steps immediately to call a meeting at Delhi so as to end this strike in the interests of the working classes. I think my friend Shri Raghunatha Reddy, the Labour Minister knows about rationalisation. We know what happens in the private sector when there is rationalisation. I feel that the Government should see to it so as to protect the working class also who joined in the strike after the strike is over. In this regard I would conclude by the following for which the Government should immediately come forward with a categorical answer:

(1) Is it not necessary to nationalise the jute industry? Or is it within the policy of Government or not?

(2) Whether the Labour Minister feels that the Simla Bureau's price index is correct or false. If it is not correct, whether any review can be made in this regard or not, and

(3) whether the Government will see to it that the management of IJMA does not get any protection or any shelter.

I know that during the jute strike or before the jute strike, the President of the IJMA, Mr. Singhania was one of the persons who was involved in all sorts of malpractices against whom a warrant was issued. But, suddenly, that was withdrawn. I want to know from Government as to why the warrant was withdrawn? Why is he still being protected for all these malpractices? I fear that the strike may be suppressed. But, still, I say that the working-class has shown unity in Bengal this time and it will project its image all over India in right direction.

सभापति महोदय : मेरा ख्याल यह था कि मिनिस्टर के बोलने के बाद अगर आप क्वेश्चन कर लें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : यहां आप देखिएगा उतने ही आदमी बैठे है जो बोलना चाहते हैं। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी। नही, हम सुनने के लिए बैठे है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was at my instance this discussing has come about. You should not end the discussion without the prince of Denmark.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would raise only two or three points. The attitude of IJMA and the tolerance shown by the Government—whether it is Central or State Government—is something very strange. I cannot understand this. Not only this time but previously too when there was a strike and when Mr. Bhagat was the Minister here, we raised this question and he, at our instance, went to Calcutta for finding a solution to the problem. If the present Minister has done the same thing, probably, there would have been a solution and there would have been a negotiated settlement long before. Somehow the impression that went round was that perhaps the all-powerful people realised that the Centre was not interested so much in the settlement of the dispute. Perhaps they were capable of dealing with the situation by the proper handling of the State Government! Somehow I do not know why the Centre did not intervene at all. I had a talk with Prof. Chattopadhyaya and we were hopeful ten days before or twelve days before that a settlement could be reached. But, one fine morning we find that the Centre has gone out of the picture. The Centre's Labour Minister or the State's Labour Minister should find an early settlement of this dispute. Imagine the amount of loss which the country has suffered? It you

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

see the loss in terms of foreign exchange, the loss on account of this strike is estimated at Rs. 1.5 crores in terms of production, Rupees 53 lakhs in terms of wages and Rs. 3 lakhs by way of sales tax, octroi, etc. Some of these mills have completely misappropriated the provident fund dues. In Kanpur there are two mills—one J. K. Jute Mill and another an old mill which has now been purchased by Alok Jain, son of Shri Sahu Jain The conditions are horrible in these mills. In one of the mills in Kanpur itself the condition is so horrible, the living condition is so bad, the working condition is so bad that it looks a great horror. I still feel that you consider it a dishonour to get more concessions for them on the one hand and on the other hand you try to introduce rationalisation for labour saving devices. Sir, as you know, we oppose rationalisation. In Kanpur we led a strike in the textile industry for 85 days. We suffered tremendously. The workers faced starvation but we decided not to allow to introduce rationalsation and it was said: Rationalisation without tear. There cannot be rationalisation without tears. It is a matter of pure and simple intelligence which one should know. I know the condition of these workers who go from U P to various places. Once they go on strike it is impossible for them to overcome the domestic as well as financial difficulties. Efforts have been made to divide the workers by categorising them as U.P. wallahs, Bihar wallahs, Bengal wallahs, etc. But I congratulate the brave workers of the jute mills and all the leaders who led the strike for the wonderful unity shown. Now, I want Mr. Raghunatha Reddy and Prof. Chattopadhyaya to realise that to day IJMA might take the excuse but what would be the fate of the jute workers and also what would be the prestige of the State Government before the public. The dock workers went on strike and it was settled in three days. Shri Kamlapati Tripathi who has recently joined the Cabinet sat upto 2.30 AM. He did not allow either the union leaders or the officials go out of the room. He said we want to settle it here and now. Why such an effort was not made? We want the Central Government to become effective in this manner. These two Ministers, Shri Raghunatha Reddy and Prof. Chattopadhyaya have fought for the workers. Their heart bleeds for the cause of the workers. Why should they succumb to the pressure of IJMA? Is it because some members of IJMA were in Delhi and they had met the highest in the land and, therefore, no action was taken by the Central Government to solve this dispute or is it because 1976 elections are approaching and that is why they are not moving against IJMA? I support Mr. Munshi when he says that these mills should be taken over by the Government otherwise this powerful organisation like IJMA which can divide the workers and start slanderous campaign against the leaders will continue with its activities

So, I request you, and through you the hon Minister to immediately intervene. It is not enough that the sthike is called off by the workers There should be no victimisation and their demands, if found to be genuine. should not be referred to arbitration but these two Minister along with the State Labour Minister and the Chief Minister should decide and settle and tell IJMA that Government is more powerful than IJMA The impression should not go round the country that whatever IJMA wants, they get it.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, I have already made a rather long statement and to some of our friends, it was perhaps annoyingly longish, a bit sermonising. full of sanctimonious statements etc. If I am brief and to the points raised by the hon. Members, I hope I will be compensating on the point of annoyance.

Sir, the point has been made why the settlement did not take place in Delhi and why did it take place in Calcutta. As you are aware,.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. No settlement took place in Calcutta

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA No settlement Perhaps, a sort of passing over of the impasse Sir, as you know, under the Industrial Disputes Act, conciliation is under the jurisdiction of the State Government I am not making a legal point or I am not submitting this as a point of debate It is a fact and in many cases, it has been like that The record of State Government's intervention and initiative for sorting out or settling this sort of disputes in the past is not very bad either In 1972, it was at the instance if I may even say so, it was at the insistence of this Government—I happened to be there—that IJMA in spite of its express reluctance agreed to accept the Government's suggestion Sir, at that time, it was decided that in the next three years, there will be no strike and that sort of thing Sir, within two years, there was another strike I am not going into the merits or demerits, the causes or reasons at that time for giving the strike call Within two years that is, in 1974 there was again a strike Then before the expiry of the third year it is the second strike Sir some change has taken place between 1972 and 1974 This is not only in respect of Government's attitude but also perhaps a bit hardening of the attitude on the part of the trade union We on our part, whether it is the Central Government or the State Government, are very much in sympathy with the workers demands, and Sir, it is this Government which have agreed to the statutory formula of 8 33 per cent bonus It is this Government who have done it I understand the criticism, the anger and annoyance of the Opposition But, I wish that fairness demands they also mention the plus points of the Government and the plus points of the State Government Sir, instead of doing that they have made some unfounded, baseless allegations regarding fund-raising and imaginatively connecting this sort of Government's handling of the problem with the coming Elections. It is extremely unfortunate and unfair I strongly repudiate these baseless, unfounded and unwarrented insinuations.

Reference has been made to badli workers Sir, there was a view expressed by the Union Department of Labour regarding the modality of absorption of casual labourers and we would be certainly happy if it could be executed But, unfortunately, one of the parties took the matter before the Court You will appreciate, once it is taken to the Court, whether it is good, bad or indifferenc, Government cannot intervene in the matter unless it is disposed of or withdrawn

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Back to square number one

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA If I cannot say something dramatic, it is because the fact do not warrant it About the calculation of the price index Sir, it has been done Whether it has been done rightly or wrongly, I would not like to comment on it. But even on sophisticated statistical issues there are differences of opinion It is nothing surprising It will be unfair again to impute motives that somebody has calculated in one way and it is strikingly or somewhat similar to the calculations made by another, and therefore, there must be some pre-established harmony or collusion between them It is allowing imagination to run riot

Reference has also been made to alleged unjustifiable concessions made by Government to the industry We have said before on the floor of the House and I would like to repeat it with humility and firmness, that the state of health of the industry is not only bad but grim Production, and export also, have gone down It is wrong to say that it is still the number one export earner It is not Steadily year after year, the production of jute manufacturers has been coming down In 1971-72, it was 12,73, 000 tonnes, it came down to 12,11,000 tonnes in 1972 73, in 1973-74 it was 10 74 000 tonnes I will not be surprised if it is

[Prof D P Chattopadhyaya]

even worse this year It is not imagination or out of love for IJMA that facts are being cited

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Work is going on five days a week Why do you forget it?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA: Unutilised capacity is there If there is no demand what do you do?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA It is not want of demand but power shortage

PROF D P CHATTOPADHAYAYA: Something has been done about power shortage also Even in this recommendation—if you do not like the expression 'settlement'—special provisions have been made for the workers who for no fault of their own but due to power shortage have suffered

Most of the jute manufactures are now uncompetitive in the international market I have said it repeatedly that it is the responsibility of the Government and the trade unions to see to it that the competitive character of our jute manufactures is maintained I quite appreciate—more than that I quite agree—that the unions will look after all legitimate interests of the labourers as the Government of India together with the Government of West Bengal did in 1972 and again in 1974 Not that this year we are apathetic to the legitimacy of the demands But you will also appreciate that the capacity of the industry has to be taken into account Taking the industry in the wider sense, trade growers and export we cannot autonomously or secularly decide the many-sided issues. It is an integral whole Sixty five per cent of production has to go abroad Are they prepared to pay the price? Sections of the industry may be indulging in under invoicing and over-invoicing I am not controverting it. But rules are there to take care of that contingency I do not like to go into details because Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Bhattacharyya, among others, are very knowledgeable. They know much more than I do.

At the same time, we must take a little more integral view of the whole thing We must be fair the jute growers are not getting their due We can look into the reasons Industrial workers are getting it Even if we take over the managements can we pay a higher price? Through the NTC we have taken over 103 mills Our competitiveness is somewhat less than the other mills We are in difficulty. I look after that sector Those who think that nationalisation is the panacea for all ills are being over-simplistic

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Out of Rs 500 crores in textile mills, how much have you invested for the sick mills? Just Rs 39 lakhs

PROF D P CHATTOPADHAYAYA: I am not one of those who think that mere nationalisation will solve the problem Particularly at this time we are not in a position to take some such decision We do not have the money This is not a priority sector for spending money that way I hope my friends opposite will agree that this is not the time for nationalisation particularly of this sort

Shri Gupta had drawn attention to raw jute which has not been consumed but which was supposed to be consumed by the industry during the period of strike It is certainly a pertinent point because the price of raw jute as has been mentioned by some other Members is rather sluggish The jute growers do not get a fair price or encouraging price nor is the price such as to give them incentive to go in for jute production in a big way or a comparable way If something is not done about accumulated raw jute stocks, there will be some problem I cannot afford to be a loser on both scores Export of jute manufactures had declined and if some raw jute could be exported, I will certainly look into the matter But the problem is again one of funds shortage For that reason we could not provide the Jute Corporation of India adequate funds for purchase programmes If funds permit, I shall certainly think of exporting some more raw jute.

Mention has been made about alleged dictation to JCI by IJMA. It is a wrong notion. IJMA's membership of JCI is extremely minority membership. You will appreciate that in the board of the Jute Corporation of India which is trading in the raw material consulted by that industry, if the industry's spokesman is not there, I think it will not be productive of decisions. The allegation of dictation is based perhaps on inadequate information or wrong information.

I will not take any more time, as I have taken much time already and I think some of the points raised by the hon. Members deserve response from my esteemed colleague, Shri Raghunatha Reddy because he has handled some of the important aspects of the problem.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): While I associate myself with the views expressed by my distinguished friend, the Minister of Commerce, I should like to confine my remarks to a few points that had been raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta and other friends with regard to badli workers and also the consumer price index that arose out of the Bhattacharya committee report. With regard to badli workers, I think the hon. Members are fully aware of the facts and the circumstances. It was a matter which was probably pending for nearly 40 years, if my recollection is correct. We thought it was time to settle this matter. It might be that the trade union leaders were not satisfied with the decision I had given. Unfortunately, since the Central Government is also made a party in the litigation that is pending before the High Court, I should be rather careful in my remarks so that my remarks might not be misconstrued nor could any advantage be taken. It must be said that in matters like this when settlements are arrived at, I know any clever lawyer can create a point before a court of law. It is not difficult. I am myself a lawyer: I know how it could be done. But in terms of industrial relations, it may not help if litigation is the first resort, instead of the last resort. This aspect must be borne in mind by the employers as well as employees, if proper industrial relations are to be maintained. I do not want to comment any further on this matter because we are ourselves a party before the Court and you yourself might not like us to say anything more than this.

The second point that has been raised is with regard to the Bhattacharya Committee. There seems to be some misunderstanding about this. I do not want that the hon. Members should continue to have this misunderstanding with regard to the role of the Labour Ministry. The Bhattacharya Committee has been appointed, as the hon. Members know, by the Government of West Bengal and the Committee submitted its Report with regard to the consumer price index. When the Director of the Labour Bureau had given his comments on this Report, we just forwarded the Report to the West Bengal Government with his comments and we made it very clear that the views were those of the Labour Bureau and might not be taken as the views of the Government of India. We refused to express any view in this matter for this reason. If they had placed all the matters before the Labour Ministry and asked for the decision of the Labour Ministry, that would have been a different situation altogether. If only the technical view is asked from an officer, and if we unnecessarily come forward to express a view on that matter, it would be more or less an obiter dictum, because if the Government of West Bengal does not respect our view, the Labour Ministry would be placed in a very compromising position.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has the State Government got direct diplomatic relationship with the Simla Bureau over your head. After all, the Simla Bureau is subordinate to you.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We come to understand that this Report

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

was given by the Labour Minister of West Bengal to the Director of the Labour Bureau when he was in Calcutta and he was requested to express his view more or less in a personal way, but since he is an officer of the Government, he sent his views to us and we forwarded them to the Government of West Bengal. This is what I am told exactly took place. That is the reason why we did not express any view.

The West Bengal Government in their wisdom considered all the circumstances and come to a certain conclusion. It is not for me to justify their opinion. I am not here to go into the merits or otherwise of the decision of the West Bengal Government because the Committee was appointed by them and it was on the recommendations of that Committee and having regard to all the circumstances of the case that the West Bengal Government had taken a view. and it would be unwise on my part to express any view with regard to the merits. I do not want to say anything further about this.

With regard to the role of the Labour Ministry whether the Labour Ministry had taken any steps for resolving this crisis of the Jute strike or it was only sleeping over this issue, I would only like to point out for the consideration of the House that, as has been very rightly mentioned by my distinguished colleague, the strike falls within the jurisdiction of the West Bengal Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has this discovery been made after 1969-70? Was this law not there then?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am coming to that. This is the strict legal view, and the concerned appropriate Government which has got the necessary authority to deal with this matter is the West Bengal Government under the Industrial Disputes Act. Notwithstanding that I had written two letters to the Chief Minister of West Bengal offering my services to assist him if I could be of any assistance to him in resolving this isue, and the Chief Minister of West Bengal expressed confidence that the Labour Department of the West Bengal Government would be able to handle the issue. In the circumstances I do not think Hon. Members should expect me to take further steps, because having regard to the jurisdiction of the matter, the constitutional nature of the issue and the opinion of the Chief Minister, it would be further unwise on the part of the Labour Ministry to intervene in this matter because it is a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the West Bengal Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Was the offer of help made before the strike or during the strike?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: During the strike.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, he had an allergy towards you.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I do not have so much knowledge of medicine to go into allergy. Probably there may be some legal allergy so far as jurisdiction is concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Labour Minister there is a doctor. He knows about allergy.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Labour Ministry did not like to get afflicted by other things, because we did not want to cross the jurisdiction defined by the Industrial Disputes Act.

These are the circumstances. I hope IJMA would have the wisdom to realise the unanimous and strong view that has been expressed by various members on the floor of the House irrespective of party affiliation. I hope they would also realise the warnings of history. The warnings of history can only be ignored for a moment. They will have to suffer if they do not realise the strength of the working class. I hope they would realise it.

With regard to my young friend Shri Das Munsi, I am grateful for his very kind remarks. I hope and trust that the Commerce Minister and myself would not fail him in his expectations.

19.37 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

19.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 21, 1975/Phalguna 2, 1896 (Saka).

MGIPND—PMR—3455 LS—JC—5682 8-4-75—978